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Architecture of Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion Center for Adolescent Offenders

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ARCHITECTURE OF REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation and Reinsertion Center for
Adolescent Offenders



Architecture of Rehabilitation

Roger Williams University
School of Architecture, Art and Historic Preservation
Architectural Thesis, Spring 2013
Patricio Solines A.

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Architecture of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation and Reinsertion Center for Adolescents Offenders

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Introduction

Problem Statement

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Ecuadorian society is very unequal. Poorer classes are very unstable without a consistent education and with family problems that force people from a very young age to work in order to help sustain their families. This lack of consistency in a young person's lifestyle sometimes seduces these individuals to follow wrong paths as they grow up leading them to drugs, or to commit various types of crimes. According to the CNNA (National Council for Childhood and Adolescence), 45% of the delinquent minors live in poverty conditions, 24% in extreme poverty and 27.4% of minors between 7 and 17 years of age have been physically assaulted. Many of these minors live under such bad circumstances that they try to get caught by the police thinking that in a correctional facility they will have a better life. This scenario is very common all around Ecuador, and keeps becoming a bigger problem, mainly because the institutions that are meant for young rehabilitation are unsuccessful in reinserting a young individual back into society as a positive citizen.

The Ecuadorian problem of adolescent criminality is very complex and consists on many parts. This problem is composed of a judicial part, a rehabilitative part and an infra-structural part.

Unfortunately, laws regarding adolescent criminality in Ecuador did not guarantee all their rights while they were deprived from their liberty. This, instead of rehabilitating, made the adolescent a professional criminal by the time they were set free. Not only that, but also there cannot be a rehabilitative process because the judicial process is extremely ineffective. Laws in Ecuador state that whenever an adolescent is apprehended, that person is provisionally sent to a rehabilitation center until the court hearing and therefore the sentence is processed. However, the adolescent cannot remain more than 24 hours in a rehabilitation center without a sentence. Since the judicial process is too slow, most of the adolescents that are apprehended end up free and committing crimes once again.

The ineffective rehabilitation and reinsertion process in Ecuador is also due to the lack of rehabilitation guidelines. Adolescents that were deprived from their liberty due to a crime committed were neither rehabilitated nor reinserted back into society successfully. The time they spent in a rehabilitation center was not properly used in regenerating the adolescents' personality and behavior, with activities that pursue a change in attitude, responsibility and reflection. Instead, this time has served for the adolescents to be influenced negatively by other interns and form gangs that will operate after they are released. During this period of time, instead of rethinking their mistakes, adolescents increased their rage against the outside world and society.

Lastly, Ecuador does not have suitable rehabilitation facilities. Juvenile facilities in Ecuador were built in the 1970s and have never been updated since then. In fact, some of these centers were placed in reused structures that were originally not meant to be used as a rehabilitation center. Therefore, these facilities do not count with the appropriate programmatical components, or corrective methods that teach a minor a different path in life than the one they had chosen until then. Instead, they achieve the opposite and allow the young individual to continue with their criminal lifestyle, even as adults. Currently, there are 11 Juvenile Correctional facilities nationwide. From these 11 facilities, 7 are just more males, 2 just for females, and 2 are for both males and females.



Poverty in Ecuador



Informal Settlements

From January to March 2011, 2,650 minors were taken to these facilities. The main reasons why these minors were detained were theft, with 261 cases, illegal possession of weapons, with 121 cases, sexual abuse, with 103 cases, consumption and illegal possession of drugs, with 47 cases and murder with 46 cases. From the previously mentioned detained minors, 2,439 were male and 211 were female. Of these minors, 1,072 received a socio-educational sentence, 578 received provisional prison until the case is built, in order to guarantee that the minor will assist the court hearing and such, and 1,000 were sentenced to confinement immediately.

Ecuadorian constitution states that sentences are given accordingly to the seriousness of the crime committed, using confinement as the last resource.

Sentences range from provisional detentions of 24 hours, to sentences of 4 years, which can be reduced due to proper behavior. From the population of minors that is sent to a correctional facility, only a 0.4% has no education at all, but only 20% of the minors between 12 and 14 years of age have completed elementary school.

42% of the minors that are sent to a correctional facility are about to turn 18 years old, 25% is 16 years old and 16% has turned 15 years old.

Because of the difficult situation, the Ecuadorian Government has recently started to improve the three areas with deficiencies. This is however a very slow process that has not seen the real results yet. First, the Government generated the code for childhood and adolescence, which is the set of laws that state that adolescents have rights, one of them being the right to be treated properly while deprived from their liberty, as well as the right to be rehabilitated and reinserted to the society as positive beings. The judicial system also implemented a separate judicial process for adolescents, with police, judges and others involved in a normal judicial process, but with specialization in adolescents, their needs, and characteristics.

Second, the government, especially the organism in charge of the rehabilitation centers nationwide, has generated a model of socio-psycho-pedagogical rehabilitation of the adolescent, which has recently started to be applied to the rehabilitation centers.

Both of the previous solutions are recent and are supposed to improve the rehabilitation process largely, but have not seen true results yet because the third component is missing.

Implementing new systems in the old infrastructure is as good as not implementing anything. The government and the organisms in charge of the rehabilitation centers are hoping to start to adequate the 11 rehabilitation centers nationwide, in terms of infrastructure, and also pretend to build new ones if fixing the infrastructure is not possible. When this process first started, the government adopted the name Centro de Adolescentes Infractores (CAI) or Center of Adolescent Offenders instead of juvenile correctional, but in the past months they replaced that name again with Centro de Atencion Integral (CAI) or Centers of Integral Attention. This is part of the restructuring process, which signifies that these facilities are going to be seen from now on as places that reinsert the minors into society as a rehabilitated being, meaning that the process of rehabilitation will now be more complete and will focus mostly in 5 aspects, health, family, work capacitation, self-esteem and education. Unfortunately, the government's plan does not comprise all these areas of focus inside one facility but rather depends in arrangements with external institutions in order to achieve this. Also, considering that architecture plays a significant role in the application of the model and the rehabilitation of the adolescent, these new innovations are not yet fully seen.



Adolescent Delinquency

Project Statement

The proposal for this project is to create a Rehabilitation Center for Adolescent Offenders that offers the possibility to **reinsert** them back into society as **positive individuals**.

Despite the deficiency in laws and the lack of an efficient judicial process, the goal for this project is to set an **example** and demonstrate how, even with those difficulties, adolescents can be rehabilitated and reinserted back into society successfully, leaving their criminal past behind. Eventually, this project aims to become an important **contribution** for the **future** generations of Ecuador by being a motivation that leads to the creation of similar centers across the country, but most importantly, to the rethinking of certain laws and judicial processes.

Most of the time, people overlook **architecture's** true **purpose** and **potential**. It is common for people to see architecture just as a place that is meant to be occupied, instead of considering that this same place could actually be a bigger part of their lives than what they think. In fact, architecture is closely involved with people and can influence their behavior, mood, and even their health.

Similarly, architecture is capable of playing a **major role** in the **rehabilitation** process of an adolescent and in its reinsertion to society. A building that is able to provide all the necessities for an adolescent's rehabilitation is extremely necessary. However, in addition to functionality, architecture has to promote a proper environment that stimulates good behavior, calmness, relaxation and reflection. Architecture has the potential of **influencing** peoples' **emotions** and **attitudes**, and if combined with the proper professional help, architecture can play an important role as a **rehabilitator** and help reinsert adolescents back in to society as positive and independent beings, who choose to stay away from a criminal lifestyle.

"Life is not about the destination but the journey. Most of the times juveniles that end up getting in trouble are simply reacting towards their unfortunate events during their childhood. The reaction is merely the lack of hope and vision towards a better quality of life. The site is surrounded by highlands as a symbol that someone cares and is providing them hope. Mountains are the most beautiful landmark in the city but it takes courage and perseverance to get all the way to the top. This vision that has been lost by their individual tragedies is regained at the center."

-Patricio Solines

Research

Understanding Prisons and the Penitentiary System

History of Prisons

Prisons are places where people are confined as a penalty for a crime committed. People that are taken to prisons are detained for a variety of reasons, mostly crimes, and, in many cases, they are taken provisionally until they receive a sentence from the legal system. Individuals who are confined in prisons are deprived from their liberty and from doing many activities that anyone as a free individual can perform.

Even though prisons have been used as a mechanism of punishment and reappraisal for centuries, their concept, function and design have changed frequently throughout time.

The earliest records of imprisonment date back to the 1st millennium BC on Mesopotamia and Egypt. These ancient prisons are even recorded by writings such as the Bible. These prisons consisted on underground dungeons where the guilty or suspected criminals, that were not killed, were taken to complete a life sentence or to wait to become slaves.

In Ancient Greece, the concept of prison was seen differently. Described in many writings, even from famous philosophers such as Plato, these prisons were in poor conditions and in isolated places. In these places, the prisoners could be visited by friends and family and rather than dungeons or high walls, they were secured by wooden blocks attached to their feet.

The concept of prison was once again different in the Ancient Roman Empire. Romans utilized a more strict prison system, which consisted in underground prisons, in where prisoners were held in individual cells or chained against a wall. These prisons had claustrophobic conditions with tight passageways and cells. The sentences ranged from a specific amount of time, to life sentences. Many prisoners that were not sentence to death were utilized as slaves, for workforce, as gladiators, or any other forced tasks.

Even though the ways a prison worked varied within each civilization, they all characterized for being places in decadent conditions in where individuals were sent to die or to wait for some kind of future that would be imposed by an authority.

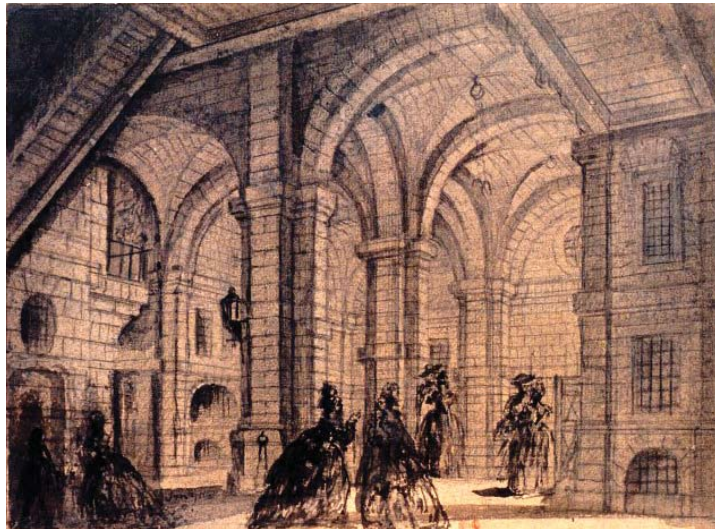
These conditions remained as typical for every prison during a long time until the concept of a prison and the way it was seen, evolved in England around the 12th century AD, when English Royalty started getting more involved in their justice system. The first prison was constructed in 1166 by Henry II, along with the beginning of a legal system. The new legal system introduced the concept of a jury and became a base for one of the most important prison legislations, the Magna Carta. The Magna Carta was introduced by King John, and it was the first document that gave any type of rights to the prisoners. This document stated that no one could be imprisoned without a trial.



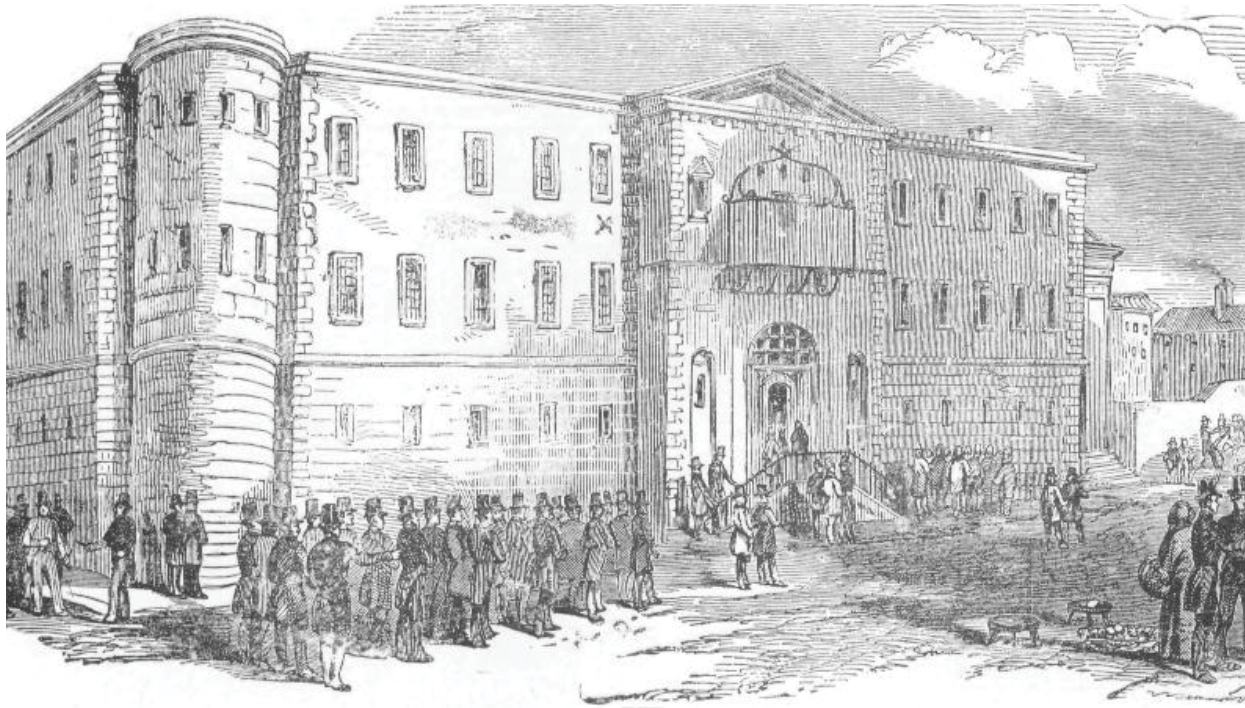
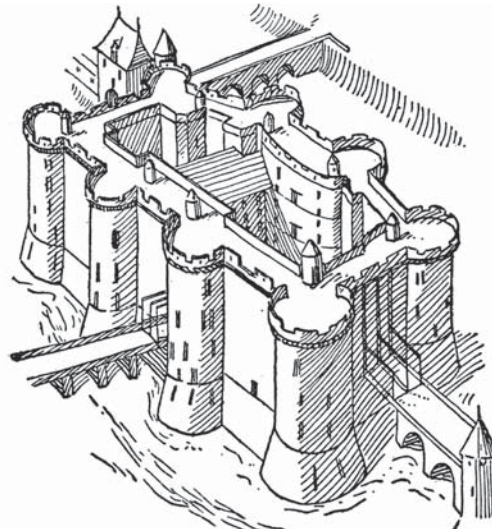
Ancient Egyptian System of Punishment



Mamertine Prison in Ancient Rome



Le Bastille Prison in Medieval France__ Interior and Exterior Views



Newgate Prison in London

The English prison system was reproduced all throughout Europe, in countries such as France with its famous Le Bastille prison, and remained the same for various centuries until it was changed again due to necessity between the 16th and 18th century. Industrial times saw an increase of the number of prisoners, resulting on crowded prisons. As a result, new penal measures were developed such as military pardon and penal transportation, which meant that prisoners were sent to penal colonies in North America and Australia. This example was later followed by France which sent their prisoners to colonies in the Caribbean, the latest being mid 20th Century, and Russia which sent their prisoners to an inhuman environments such as Siberia.

Based on experience and on trial and error, prisons in England were once again subject to a reform in the 19th century. These reforms were mainly based on the prisoner. After centuries of mistreat and oppression, prisoners were now being seen as human beings, who deserved the same rights as any other human being, and based on that, many other reforms to the prison system were done. These reforms included giving the prisoner more care, adequate hygienical attention, and most importantly, seeing the prisoner as an individual that can be rehabilitated.

This forced a new conception of prisons, as places that facilitate the rehabilitation of individuals. From being dark, claustrophobic places, located underground and in inhuman conditions, prisons would now need to become places with decent hygienic conditions, and all the necessary accommodations for a prisoner's well being. A very important reform was discarding solitary confinement because it was shown to affect the prisoner's mental health, resulting in mental illness or even suicide.

The regeneration of prisons and the new concept of a prisoner and a fair trial was redirected during the world wars, when concentration camps were created. These went against all the positive changes that had been done in prisons so far, and took a step back to a inhuman way of treating prisoners.

Fortunately, this equivocate decision did not last for long, and after the world wars were over, the modern prison system was finalized during the end of the 20th century. During these reforms, probation service was introduced, as well as prisons just for individuals that had a permanent isolation sentence. Prisons are nowadays built having the prisoners well-being in mind, offering various amenities such as open spaces, educational programs, health services, decent food, and other activities that will collaborate with a prisoners rehabilitation.

Evolution of Prisons

18 Ever since they became part of a society the concept behind prisons has been evolving, mainly in relation to the evolution of the criminal class, but also considering aspects such as the place and the culture of its people. Since ancient times, prisons were randomly built structures with no design ideas behind, more than that of keeping prisoners isolated. The first time that any conceptual thought was given for a prison was during the 18th century in England. Jeremy Bentham, a philosopher and social theorist, came up with a design concept for prisons that would accommodate to the overcrowding problems that were going on in England at that time. From that moment on, people started realizing that a proper analysis of the kind of people that commit crimes, the reasons why they commit them and their needs, will lead to ideas about how to create a successful prison, a successful rehabilitation method and a potential decrease of crimes and criminals.

The panopticon is the system developed by Bentham, (pan meaning all, and opticon meaning observe, observe all) whose concept was to allow a watchman to observe all the inmates of an institution without them being able to tell whether they are being watched or not.

The design consists of a circular structure with an inspection house in the middle of it. The prison's staff can watch all the inmates from the center. All inmates are held in individual cells around the perimeter. This arrangement allows for few staff members to observe and keep under control a large number of inmates, which was Bentham's intention.

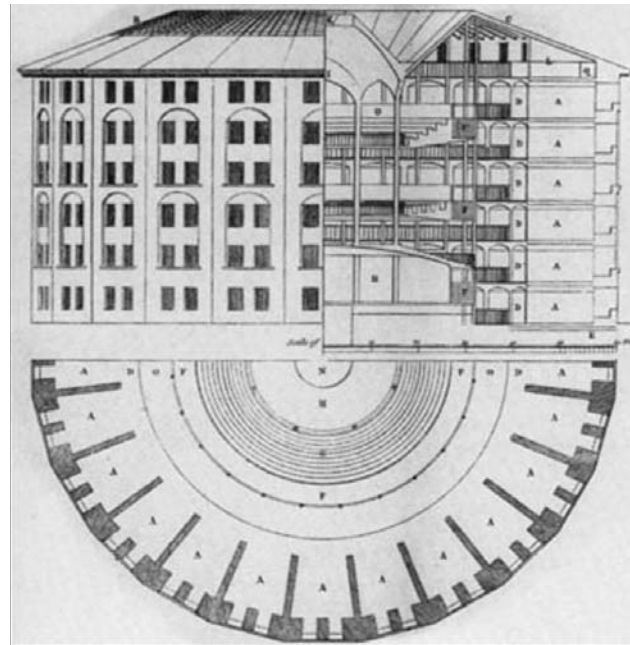
The panopticon was first conceived by Bentham's brother Samuel, who thought of that design layout for a factory, so that few managers can observe a large number of workers and make sure that they were working properly. Jeremy adapted this system for prisons and intended it to be cheaper than the prisons of that time, because it required less staff, and the few staff that it needed did not have to be in duty at all times because they could not be seen by the prisoners.

The success of the panopticon originates in that it obtains power of mind over mind, meaning that the prisoners behaved properly because they knew that someone was watching, even if many times the staff offices at the center were empty and no staff member was there. Even though it was a philosophically interesting idea, the panopticon was never too accepted by the authorities and therefore it was never built, and the only available examples are prisons that use one or a few elements from the panopticon system but do not base entirely on it.

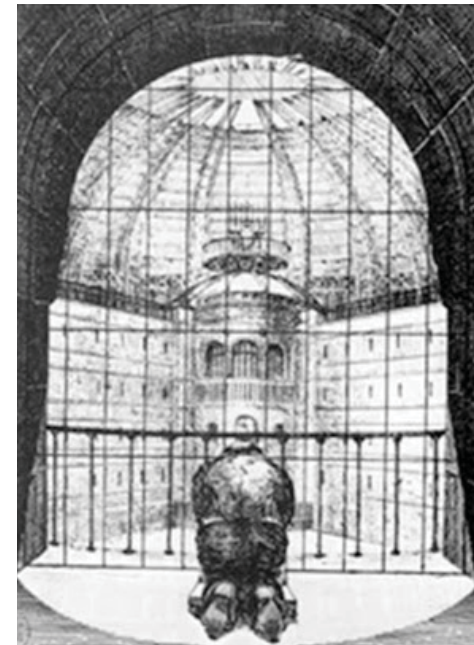
Shortly after Bentham, and all across the world, in the United States, another prison reformation was happening. Until that time, in the United States, other ways of rehabilitative incarceration were used such as workhouses, and jails. Workhouses were very common in England in the 16th century and were brought to the US afterwards and were places where individuals were deprived from their liberty and expected to rehabilitate through hard work. Jails on the other hand started in the 17th century in the US, but were not seen as places of imprisonment but as a non punitive detention facility for pre trial and pre sentence criminal defendants and also imprisoned debtors.

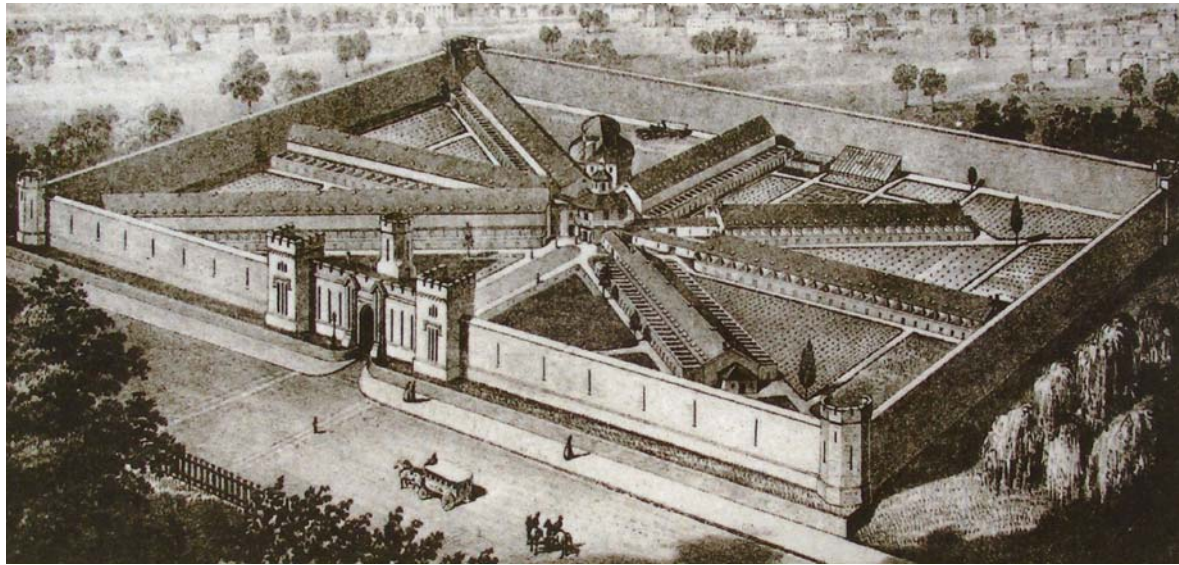


Presidio Modelo Prison in Cuba



Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon





Eastern State Penitentiary



Auburn Prison

The way the prison system was seen in the US changed after some years, changing prisons in its purpose and in structure. Colonial jails resembled a domestic residence, with a jailkeeper that lived next to the prison, many times with his family, in where the prisoner paid the jailkeeper for the bed and for necessities, and in where in many cases the jail was nothing more than a closet or a cage.

The prison reform started in the 19th century and was based on the need for replacing corporal and traditional punishments with a system of hard labor. During this time the type of crimes and the ways that these happened shifted the prison needs of the country, in order to fight against the new criminal class. These reforms generated what is now called the penitentiary institution.

The Pennsylvania system, also called the separate system, was implemented in the early 1830's at the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia and at Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburg in that same state. This system was designed to maintain the complete separation of inmates at all times, serving their sentences in complete solitude. The idea behind this system was to rely on the inmates potential to rehabilitate individually, using labor for those inmates who demonstrated a good behavior. Also, the belief was that by being isolated completely from the outer world and by having no moral contamination from the exterior, the inmates could be reformed by their own consciousness and self punishment. The design of both prisons where this system was applied was round, similar to Bentham's panopticon. However, this system was applied in very few penitentiaries and was finally discarded because of criticisms against its effectiveness.

Around the same time as the Pennsylvania system, the Auburn or congregate system was created at the Auburn prison in New York. This system became widely used around the entire United States and consisted on congregate labor during the day and solitary confinement at night. In this system, prisoners were not allowed to talk to each other or even exchange glances, and were patrolled at all times by guards to make sure that this never happened. This prison characterized for having inmates divided into three groups, the first for the worst inmates who were placed on constant solitary lock down. The second group for the middling offenders, who were kept in solitary and worked in groups when they behaved well, and the third group for the less guilty and depraved inmates, who were permitted to sleep in solitary and work in groups. Even though it appeared to work well, the auburn system still had many flaws in terms of gender separation, health care, and most importantly, corruption from the guards and the warden, who were never punished. Moreover, the auburn system was widely accepted and reproduced in prisons across the nation. Penitentiaries that followed this system were hidden from public view and located in unpopulated places, ending the involvement of the community with the penal process, and changing the geography of criminal punishment for the years to come.

Penitentiary System in Ecuador

Historically, the Ecuadorian penitentiary system has been characterized for its lack of improvement, the lack of support from governments and for changing inconsistently based on the interest of several groups of power, always disregarding the prisoner's wellbeing or proper rehabilitation.

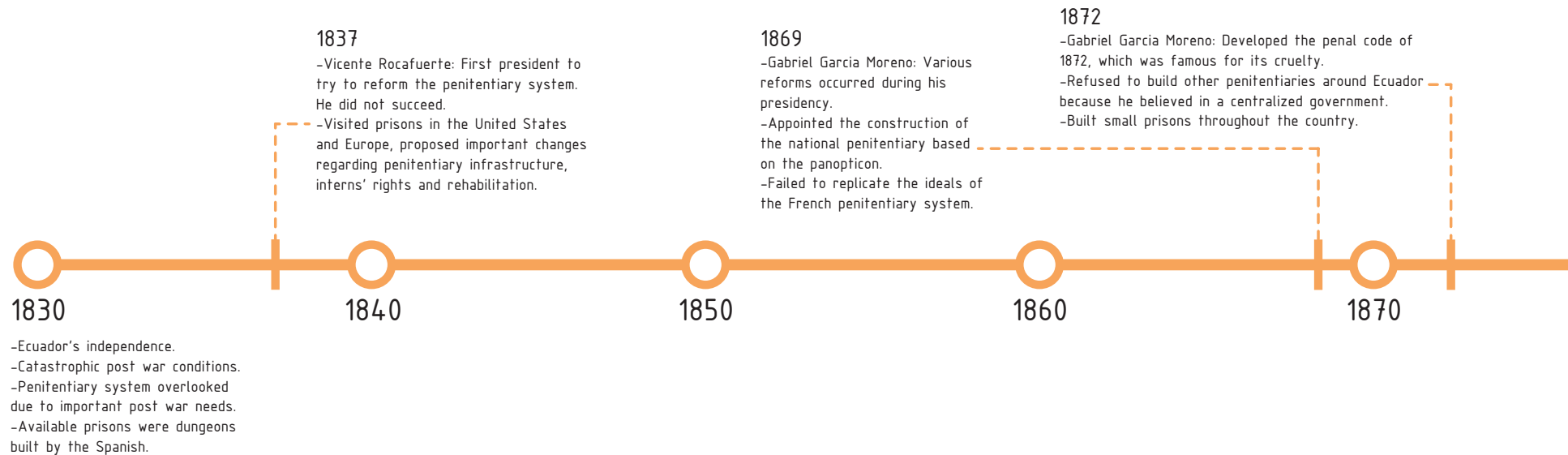
The decades after Ecuador's independence, in 1830, were catastrophic. People had urgent needs and the battles for independence only left devastation behind. Some lands were not useful anymore, many animals were lost in battle, there were very few existing industries, and even worse, by that time the country had already acquired a large foreign debt due to war loans.

The post-independence era in Ecuador also presented an opportunity for many ambitious and powerful groups of people that sought to control the newly formed republic, marking the beginning of a very long lasting rivalry between the powerful groups of the coast and of the highlands. This constant conflict between both groups generated political instability during the initial years, making life more difficult during those years.

These circumstances made it very hard for Ecuador to grow as a republic, reason why many necessities were overlooked during that time. One of those necessities was the Ecuadorian penitentiary system, which was not reformed for at least 30 years after Ecuador's independence. During that time, the only available prisons were those that were built by the Spanish during colonial times. Rather than prisons, Spaniards kept their prisoners in dungeons that were used primarily for torture and that had inhumane sanitary conditions.

The first Ecuadorian president to pay attention to the penitentiary system was Vicente Rocafuerte in 1837, although he did not succeed in reforming it. Rocafuerte had visited prisons in the United States and Europe, and based on his experience, he proposed some changes to improve the penitentiary system in Ecuador. One of the most important proposals made by Rocafuerte was to give the convicts the right to be rehabilitated and reinserted back into society. Rocafuerte also emphasized the importance of incorporating a cellular prison arrangement. The idea derived from the panopticon, which consisted on confining prisoners inside individual spaces, according to the crime they committed and their age. The reforms on the penitentiary system also included the elimination of physical punishments, and the implementation of a more humane treatment for prisoners. Unfortunately, the ideas brought back by Rocafuerte from his journey only remained as proposals and were not taken into consideration, at least until several years later.

After Rocafuerte, no changes were done to the penitentiary system until the government of Gabriel Garcia Moreno. This conservative and religious leader was determined to reform the penitentiary system and the prisons at any cost. As a counselor of Quito, he did not succeed in that task, and merely implemented some laws regarding jail vigilance staff and police abuse. However, as a president he was able to convince the congress about the importance of reforming the penitentiary system and constructing newer and more modern facilities.



As part of the changes to the penitentiary system, Garcia Moreno commissioned the British architect Thomas Reed to construct the national penitentiary in 1869. The penitentiary complex was built based on the panopticon model, and it was composed of 290 prison cells, a chapel, a health care area, and bathrooms. With the construction of this new facility, the objective was to rehabilitate the interns basing on the ideals of the French penitentiary system, which consisted on educating the interns academically, morally and religiously, as well as forcing them into hard labor tasks. Garcia Moreno later found out that besides importing a foreign idea, he also had to adapt it to the local reality. Because Ecuador was not an industrialized country yet, prisoner labor was impossible to achieve. In fact, in those years Ecuador was only an agricultural country that based its entire economy from that activity. In exchange, Garcia Moreno tried to promote work in occupational workshops but it failed as well.

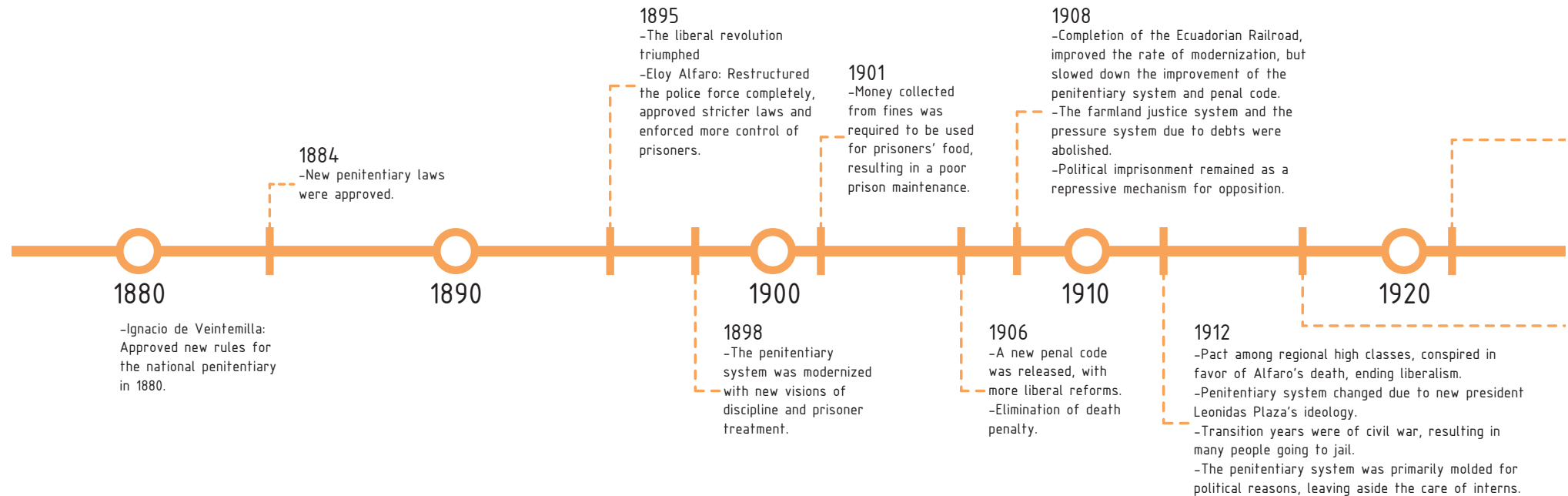
The next reform to the penitentiary system did not occur until the second presidential period of Garcia Moreno, when the penal code of 1872 was developed. In this code, various crimes and sanctions were specified. It also gave prisons the function of punishing the criminal in accordance to the crime committed. Nevertheless, just like everything else during Garcia Moreno's government, this code was combined with religious aspects, and therefore included and sanctioned crimes against religion. In addition, along with civil law, prisons had to use religion as a rehabilitation method. This reforms, besides changing the penitentiary system, also allowed the imprisonment of political prisoners.

Despite all that has been mentioned, the penal code of 1872 became famous for its cruelty. Among other things, this code promoted exile as well as establishing the procedure for the execution of a prisoner, which had to be done in public. It also allowed the concentration of lands through inheritances, alliances, seizures, auctions, expropriation of local communities and prison due to debts etc. In addition, Garcia Moreno refused to build other penitentiaries around Ecuador because he believed in a centralized government, and therefore the Ecuadorian penitentiary system counted with only one facility, the penitentiary of Quito.

The end of Garcia Moreno's government brought along some new reforms to the penitentiary system and between 1875 and 1895, many small prisons were commissioned all around the country. President Ignacio de Veintemilla (1878-1883) approved new rules for the national penitentiary in 1880. Some of these rules were the rehabilitation of prisoners with hard work activities. In order to achieve that, he ordered the hiring of workshop instructors, but just like in previous governments, it never happened.

On the following government, in 1884, new laws for the penitentiary were developed with the argument that during the previous government the penitentiary system had deteriorated. These new laws lasted for until 1915, when they were replaced with a more modern set of laws that went according to the times and to modern penal science. These laws incorporated the use of physical punishment for discipline, and also the use uniforms for the prisoners and the staff.

In 1895, the liberal revolution triumphed with Eloy Alfaro as a leader, who adopted various measures to reorder the country internally. The changes included the complete restructuring of the police, which had to treat people in a humane manner, keeping more strict records of who was apprehended, for what reason, etc., and also a stricter list of crimes that could result in apprehension.



As a consequence, in 1898 the penitentiary system was also modernized. A new vision of discipline and treatment of prisoners was introduced. Ideas of education and work capacitation for prisoners were also introduced, leading to the hiring of teachers and workshop instructors for prisons. Despite these liberal reforms, there were still ideological contradictions in the laws such as the use of catholic faith as a method of rehabilitation, which was a sign of conservatism.

In 1901, the government invested the money collected from fines to feed the interns, but only in the national penitentiary, because the rest were in charge of the zonal administrations. The government later imposed the zonal governments to do the same with their interns but that resulted in a poor maintenance of the prisons.

In 1906, a new penal code was released, essentially being very similar to the previous code, but with more liberal reforms such as eliminating physical punishment from penitentiaries, and also eliminating the death penalty.

In 1908, the railroad was completed and started functioning nationwide, modernizing the country at a much faster rate. During these years the penitentiary system and penal code modernized slowly. The farmland justice system and the pressure system due to debts, which were still active until the 20th century, were finally abolished in an era in where people were not forced to work but hired through contracts, due to the emerging new businesses such as cocoa.

Despite the change to a liberal ideology from 1895 to 1916, political imprisonment remained as a repressive mechanism for opposition, because the liberal party was being overcome by the opposing conservative catholic elites from the highlands. The reviving old rivalries started generating crisis again, which demonstrated the need for an oligarchical pact between the cocoa farm owners, bourgeoisie from the coast, and the landlord elite from the highlands. The pact became effective on 1912 and lasted until 1925, years in which the commercial and banker bourgeoisie started a process of economic and political power consolidation, which became known as the plutocratic predominance. The same oligarchical pact conspired in favor of Alfaro's death and called the end of the radical liberalism present until then. From that moment on, the penitentiary system changed once again due to the political instability that succeeded.

These transition years were of civil war with opposition leader Carlos Concha and his followers, trying to overthrow president Leonidas Plaza and his government, and with the remaining followers of Alfaro, that held a constant battle for their oppressed ideals. As a result, during that time there was a lot of movement on jails all over, especially during the second government of Leonidas Plaza. The constant conflict resulted in a penitentiary system that was primarily molded due to political reasons, leaving aside any attempt to reinsert interns.

President Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno (1917-1921) came after Leonidas Plaza, during a time that was peaceful in comparison to the previous years. Baquerizo was a member of the cocoa farm elite from Guayaquil, and during his government, the penitentiary system was once again reformed. Among the changes, president Baquerizo released all political prisoners, tried to reactivate the occupational workshops and educational classes on the national penitentiary, and added solitary confinement for interns with bad conduct.

1921

- Jose Luis Tamayo: His changes to the penal code increased the criminal population on streets,
- Created an agricultural penal colony system in the Galapagos Islands in order to replace the national penitentiary.

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1917

- Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno: Reformed the penitentiary system once again.
- Released political prisoners, tried to restart occupational workshops and educational classes on the national penitentiary, and added solitary confinement.
- His reforms resulted in an increase of the criminal population on the streets.
- Failed to build a new penitentiary, but succeeded with the implementation of the auburn system in penitentiaries.

- Creation of the National Direction of Prisons, which constructed new well designed prisons.

By releasing various prisoners, the criminal population on the streets increased, leading to unsuccessful debates about the needs to build a new penitentiary. The lack of success on the construction of a new facility still meant that the national penitentiary was the only existing facility responsible for holding prisoners from all around the country. Despite the failure, reformation debates were still being held, which led to the implementation of the new auburn system in 1917.

In 1921, during the government of Jose Luis Tamayo, a strong debate began about the convenience of creating an agricultural penal colony system in the Galapagos Islands. This idea was proposed as a replacement of the national penitentiary, because according to the people in favor, the national penitentiary had very little time left. In addition, they argued that solitary (single cell) confinement was a disaster, and that the penitentiary was overcrowding with interns.

Around that time, several changes to the penal code increased even more the criminal population on streets, which finally led to the creation of a new penitentiary model called the Agricultural penal colony in the Galapagos Islands. This was a similar solution to that taken by England during colonial times, which consisted in shipping the most dangerous criminals to exile, although this time, they would be shipped to the Galapagos.

Several decades later, in the 70's, the creation of the national direction of prisons was responsible for the few well designed and built prisons that Ecuador has nowadays. On the contrary, the decade of the 80's was marked by the lack of a penitentiary code, the failure to rehabilitate interns in the penitentiaries, the bad conditions of the facilities, overcrowding, the lack of labor for the interns, no classification systems and the lack of preparation of the penitentiary personnel. Although these problems were detected during that decade, and were already seen as important aspects to fix in order to rehabilitate interns successfully, they are still present now a days, and very little has been done to remedy it.

The actual penitentiary system has 35 rehabilitation centers, in 18 provinces, 15 of which are located in 5 coastal provinces, 18 are located in 10 highland provinces, and 2 in only 2 provinces of the amazon region. From these centers, 5 are for females, 8 for males, 19 are for both, and 3 are for provisional detainment only.

In almost 200 years of republican life, changes in the penitentiary system have obeyed the interests from the groups in charge, and as a result very little improvement has been done to the penitentiary system in terms of prisoner rehabilitation. Just in the past decade, most of the changes that have been done to the penitentiary system have been primarily judicial, and as a consequence, there has been more criminals out in the streets than in prison. In addition, prison facilities have not been improved, or even partially modified since they were built, in order to adapt to the changes in society, methods of treatment and rehabilitation, crime rates, sanitary requirements, among others. Overall, the amount of delinquency has increased all over Ecuador, and ever since the beginning, the Ecuadorian penitentiary system has characterized for not focusing on the important, which is to rehabilitate and reinsert delinquents into society, in order to prevent crime from occurring over and over.

1980

-Decade characterized by the lack of a modern penitentiary code, failure to rehabilitate interns in the penitentiaries, bad conditions of the facilities, overcrowding, lack of labor for the interns, no classification systems and the lack of preparation of the penitentiary personnel.

1990

2000

2010

2020

-Problems from 30 years ago were never mended, resulting in becoming critical issues for our time.
 -The actual penitentiary system has 35 rehabilitation centers, in 18 provinces,
 -15 centers are located in 5 coastal provinces, 18 are located in 10 highland provinces, and 2 are located in 2 amazon provinces.
 -5 centers are for females, 8 for males, 19 are for both.
 -3 centers are for provisional detainment only.

Current Condition of the Ecuadorian Penitentiary System

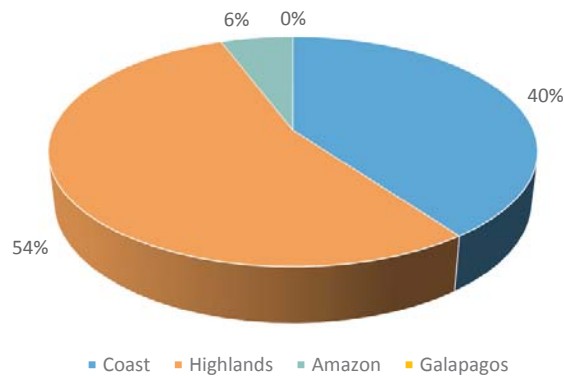
Since its creation, the Ecuadorian Penitentiary System has been immersed in an institutional crisis. This is demonstrated in penitentiaries nationwide with problems such as overpopulation, overcrowding, violence, prisoner riots, and worker strikes. Throughout time, many actions such as the construction of more penitentiaries and the privatization of the rehabilitation system have been employed to solve these issues, but have not been successful. The reason for these failures is because the actions taken have not been directed to the heart of the problem. All the issues that are present in the Ecuadorian Penitentiary System are caused by its lack of organization, structure, administrative and financial management, and the prisoners' situation.

In Ecuador there are 35 facilities that belong to the penitentiary system, which are located in 17 provinces. From these, 10 facilities are for males, 4 for females, 20 for both males and females and one for provisional arrest only. The existed penitentiary facilities in Ecuador are distributed unequally among each region, with 14 facilities in the Coast, 19 in the Highlands and only 2 in the Amazon Region. Similarly, the prisoner population in the penitentiary system is also distributed unequally among each region, with 53% of prisoners in the Coast, 45 in the Highlands and only 2% in the Amazon Region. In addition, 60% of female prisoners and 77% of foreign prisoners are located in penitentiaries in the Highlands Region. However, the largest facility is the male penitentiary in Guayaquil, with a capacity for 3106 prisoners, which is equivalent to 31% of the total prisoner population.

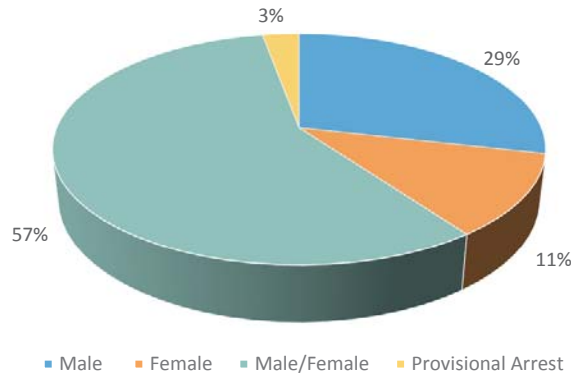


Ex Penal Garcia Moreno (National Penitentiary)- Quito (1926)

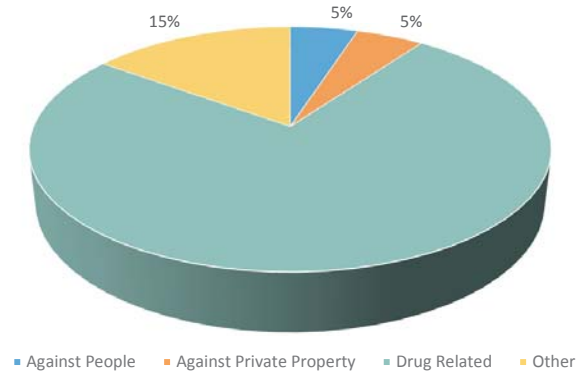
Rehabilitation Facilities per Region



Rehabilitation Facilities in Ecuador

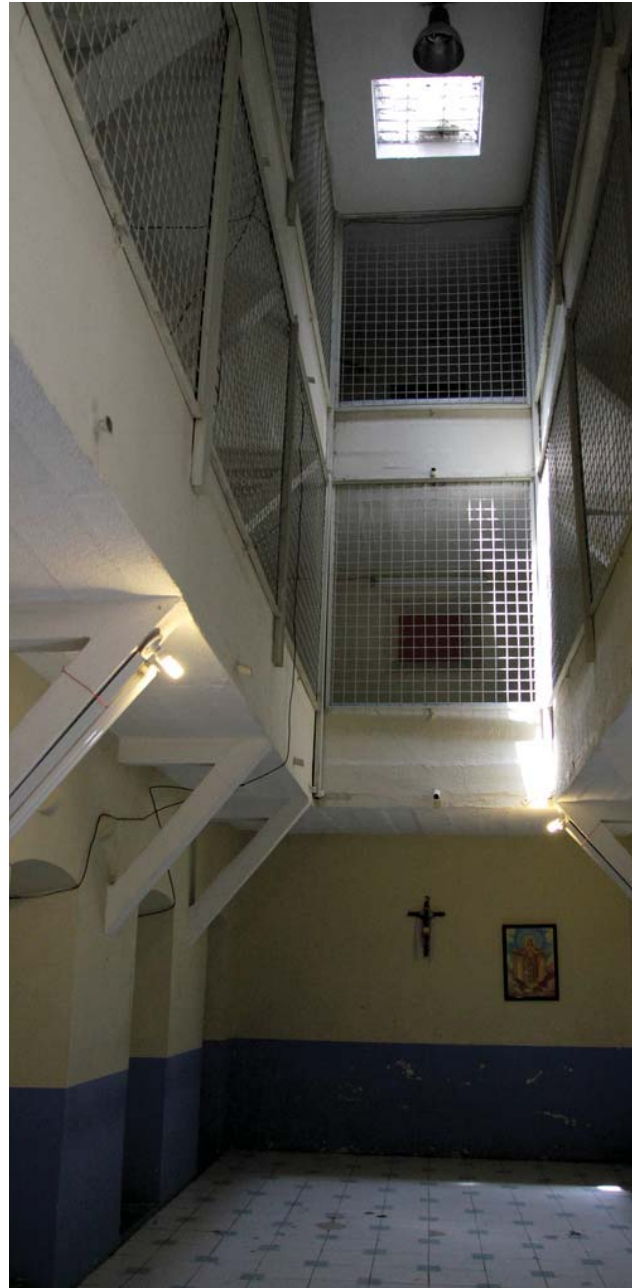


Common Crimes Committed by Apprehended Females





Ex Penal Garcia Moreno (National Penitentiary)- Quito (Interior Conditions)



Ex Penal Garcia Moreno (National Penitentiary)- Quito (Interior Conditions)

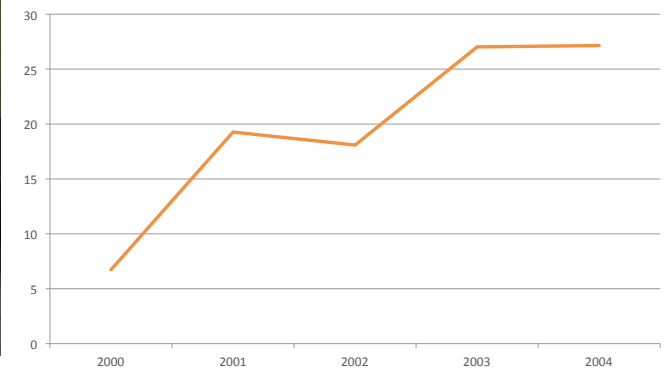
During the previous decades, the policies regarding penitentiaries in Ecuador were mainly oriented around the judicial scope, especially around those mechanisms used for releasing prisoners. Because of this reason, in 2002, year when these legal mechanisms were disregarded, there was a sudden increase in the number of prisoners nationwide. Shortly after, this increase became an overpopulation phenomenon, which was caused by the anti-drug policies that were implemented around that time.

From that moment on, drug related offenses have become the main reason for arrests in Ecuador, which in consequence has caused a change in the characteristics of the prisoners' typology. For example, more than two thirds of the female prisoners in Quito and Guayaquil were arrested because of illegal drug offenses. Similarly, more than 80% of foreign female prisoners in both cities were also apprehended because of the same reasons.

Contrary to females, male prisoners are usually deprived from liberty for longer than females. In fact, only one third of male prisoners is deprived from liberty for two years or less, whereas approximately 20% of prisoners remain in prison for more than 5 years. However, the most common offense are still those related to illegal drugs. Finally, drug related offenses are much more common in foreign male and female prisoners than in Ecuadorian prisoners.

Every year, the budget assigned to the Ecuadorian penitentiary system has increased steadily. Despite the constant increase in budget, penitentiaries do not manage their budgets properly and carry large expenses. During 2002, more than 75% of expenses in the penitentiary system were current expenditure and only 18% were investment expenses.

Penitentiary System Budget Increase (2000-2004)
(In millions of Dollars)



Additionally, the assigned budget depends on the number of prisoners, the amount of staff, and basic services, among others. Those parameters are not incorrect, but are insufficient for a penitentiary system like the Ecuadorian to function. Other parameters such as the condition of prisoners, their necessities, and the physical conditions of each facility must be taken into account in order to assign budgets. In addition, penitentiaries need to function based on an annual plan, which states goals and objectives that need to be fulfilled.

26 The situation of the prisoners in the Ecuadorian penitentiary system is defined by three aspects, the existent corruption inside the penitentiary system, and the prisoners' economic dependence on their families in order to survive the confinement and the constant violation of their rights. The corruption inside penitentiary facilities is due to a close relationship that has been established between staff members and prisoners. Over the years, overpopulation and overcrowding have made it increasingly difficult for staff members to control the environment inside penitentiaries, forcing them to maintain the order by negotiating with the interns and developing, with their consent, the mechanisms for control, for solving conflicts, and for guaranteeing security. In the end, these informal arrangements, which are only known by both participating parts, run the Ecuadorian penitentiary system and are what make it somewhat manageable.

Informal arrangements make relationships between staff members and prisoners to be unstable and merit based. In other words, the relationship between staff members and prisoners only functions if both parts obtain something in return. As a result, prisoners have become used to doing merits in order to obtain especial treatment and privileges. As a consequence of this uneven environment, prisoners become a threat to each other and to staff members as well. With that background in mind, people who are taken to penitentiaries must have some kind of economic backup in order to survive, which is generally provided by the prisoners' families. The most common expenses inside a penitentiary are the purchase of a cell, miscellaneous business transactions, and purchase of food, among others.



Ex Penal García Moreno (National Penitentiary)– Quito (Interior Conditions)



Centro de Rehabilitación Social "El Rodeo"–Portoviejo



Ex Penal García Moreno (National Penitentiary)– Quito (After Expansions)



Capacity and Prison Population in Latin America

Country	Prison Capacity	Incarcerated Population	Country Total Population (2002)	Incarceration Rate (100,000 inhabitants)	Overcrowding Percentage
Argentina (2003)	33,764	51,998	38,226,051	136.03	154
Bolivia (1999)	4,959	8,057	8,600,000	93.69	162
Brasil (2002)	181,865	240,107	176,300,000	136.19	132
Colombia (2001)	39,591	54,034	43,500,000	124.22	136
Costa Rica (2002)	6,032	6,613	4,100,000	161.29	110
Chile (2001)	22,448	33,635	15,600,000	215.61	147
Ecuador (2001)	6,831	7,859	12,800,000	61.40	115
El Salvador (2002)	6,137	10,278	6,400,000	160.59	167
Guatemala (1999)	7,233	8,169	12,000,000	68.08	113
Haiti (1999)	2,000	3,694	8,200,000	45.05	185
Honduras (1999)	5,235	10,938	6,800,000	160.85	209
Mexico (2000)	119,972	151,662	102,000,000	148.69	126
Nicaragua (2002)	5,348	5,555	5,300,000	104.81	104
Panama (2002)	7,036	9,607	3,100,000	309.90	137
Paraguay (1999)	2,707	4,088	5,700,000	71.72	151
Peru (2002)	19,949	27,493	26,800,000	102.59	138
Dominican Rep. (1999)	4,460	11,416	8,600,000	132.74	256
Uruguay (2001)	3,386	5,107	3,400,000	150.21	151
Venezuela (2002)	20,449	23,147	25,200,000	91.85	113
Total	499,402	673,457	512,626,051	131.37	135

Infrastructural conditions of the penitentiaries are in such deteriorated condition that prisoners often choose to pay for more decent living conditions. Ultimately, the families of the prisoners, which are usually low or middle class, are subject of a big economical stress, and in many cases cannot support the prisoners for too long, forcing the prisoners to find alternative ways of financing their needs.

The corrupt environment in penitentiaries and the lack of basic services are the causes for the majority of violence and hostility that is present inside Ecuadorian penitentiaries. Physical abuse is present through various expressions such as sexual abuse. In addition to all these problems, sexual abuse inside Ecuadorian penitentiaries cause high numbers of pregnancy in interns, 13% in Quito and 19% in Guayaquil, and just like with the rest of the basic services, there are not enough resources or specialists to help those female prisoners who are pregnant, resulting in a high percent of miscarriages.

Along with sexual abuse, Ecuadorian penitentiaries are also places in where the prisoners' rights are not respected. This occurs in many different ways such as having the interns' children living in jail with their mothers on the same precarious conditions, not receiving proper medical attention, and most importantly, not having the opportunity to reenter society as rehabilitated individuals.

To summarize, the Ecuadorian penitentiary system is full of flaws in its organization, penal policies, management and maintenance of facilities, which trigger other serious phenomena that make Ecuadorian prisons unsafe and corrupt environments. Inside penitentiaries, prisoners' rights are violated, they do not receive any of the basic needs, or medical attention and instead are forced to do what is necessary to obtain some basic necessities and to guarantee their safety. This situation not only harms prisoners but also their families because they need to support the prisoners economically in order for them to survive in such a hostile and violent environment. What is most alarming of the Ecuadorian penitentiary system is that instead of providing all the means to achieve (what should be its primary objective) a complete rehabilitation and reinsertion of prisoners into society, it is doing the complete opposite. By continuing in this path, the only thing that the Ecuadorian penitentiary system is going to achieve is to release extremely dangerous criminals back into society, who spend all their years in prison becoming more violent, building up their rage against society, and forming gangs among them, in other words, learning to become "professional" criminals.

Amount of Apprehended Interns due to Drug Related Crimes

Country of Origin	Quito Male Penitentiary	Quito Female Penitentiary	Guayaquil Male Penitentiary	Guayaquil Female Penitentiary
Ecuador	57	64	58	68
Other Countries	85	80	85	95

Interns Expenditures in Prison (in Dollars)

Type of Expense	Monthly Avg.
Cell Purchase	32.5
Half Cell Purchase	15
Cell Arrangements	51
Business Inside Prison	762
Cell Phone	46
DVD	14

Penitentiary System Expenses (2000-2004) In millions of Dollars

Type of Expense	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Current	5.82	10.5	13.5	23	21.4
Investment	0.84	5.32	4.3	2.77	4.62
Capital	0.07	3.44	0.31	1.21	1.1
Total	6.73	19.3	18.1	27	27.2

Research



Understanding Adolescent Offenders

Adolescent Offenders and their Background

Adolescents in conflict with the law often turn to crime as a result of certain events or circumstances present in their lives. As a result, investigating and understanding an adolescent's background is extremely important in order to help him or her rehabilitate from a criminal lifestyle and reenter society.

The Ecuadorian constitution emphasizes the importance of the government, society and family to promote a minor's comprehensive development. From these main participants, family is the most important because they are responsible for creating a safe environment, fundamental for adolescents to grow into positive members of society, as well as for protecting minors, guaranteeing their rights and promoting respect among family members.

Although there are many reasons why adolescents break the law, most of them are usually related to family related problems or circumstances such as instability, disorganization and poverty. According to staff members of the Centers for Adolescent Offenders, the majority of families do not receive a constant income; family members have unstable jobs and do not have a complete education. Consequently, these conditions limit the opportunities of the young members of a family of receiving a proper education and obtaining a job in the future.

Moreover, statistics show that between 70 and 80% of adolescents come from disintegrated families, generally due to the abandonment of the father. However, the family structure itself does not constitute a major variable on an minor's criminal behavior, instead it is the type of upbringing and treatment given to the minor (indifference, punishments, lack of affection, etc.) which generates symptoms of inferiority, low self esteem, resentments and home abandonment.

Growing up in a family environment characterized by instability and poverty can also generate other factors such as accidents, serious illnesses, or risky behaviors in a member of the family nucleus, which may consequently involve adolescents in criminal activities. Some common situations of risk that affect adolescents are alcohol abuse and drug consumption, which lead to acts of violence, disturbed behaviors, prolonged family conflicts, lack of real and congruent communication, conduct problems, and sexual abuse.

In addition to all the mentioned circumstances, the deprivation of liberty of a family member is considered as a tragic event. This generates suffering in the adolescents and their families, and eventually causes disintegration of family ties, abandonment, social stigmatization, violence, abuse, insecurity, disillusion, impact on domestic economy, and emotional damage on children, among others.



Child Abuse

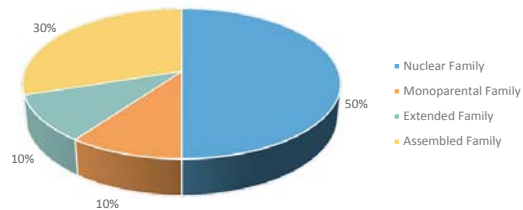


Child Labor

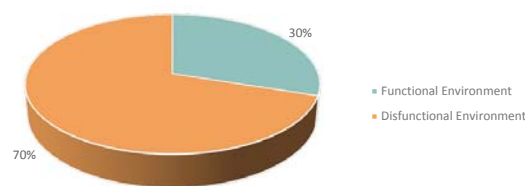


Setting: Urban Province: Pichincha City: Quito Address: Av. Isaac Alberniz No. 300 y Lizarzaburo	Center for Adolescent Offenders "Virgilio Guerrero"- Quito	Occupation ● Farmers ● Informal Traders ● Domestic Chores ● Laborers ● Artisans	Monthly Income \$ 100-260 (20%) \$261-400 (70%) \$401 or more (10%)	Education Primary, Incomplete	Observations There exists a high rate of domestic abuse
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CAI Quito (Male)

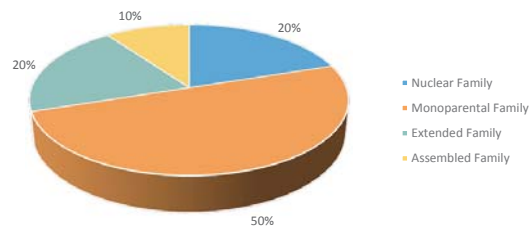


CAI Quito (Male)

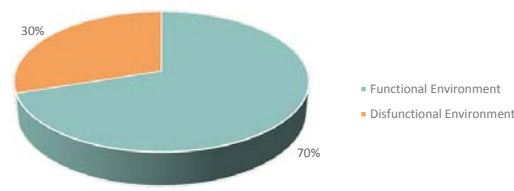


Setting: Urban Province: Guayas City: Guayaquil Address: Abel Castillo y Calicuchima	Center for Adolescent Offenders (Males)- Guayaquil	Occupation ● Masons ● Painters ● Farmers ● Carpenters ● Informal Traders ● Domestic Chores ● Seamstresses ● Stylists	Monthly Income \$100-200 (10%) \$200-300 (50%) \$300-350 (10%)	Education Primary, Incomplete	Observations Homes in extreme poverty and family members with no academic preparation
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CAI Guayaquil (Male)



CAI Guayaquil (Male)



Since the unstable situation and criminal behavior of adolescent offenders commonly originates inside their family, improving their environment at home by working directly with family members is most likely to prevent these behaviors from happening and solving the problem of adolescent delinquency before it augments. With that in mind, the first years of a minor's development are extremely important because during these years, minors develop ties with the most important people in their environment. The way these ties are developed is what influences and ultimately determines a minor's behavior in the future, specifically whether they will demonstrate a prosocial or antisocial behavior. It is also important to consider that some adolescents do not have a family, either because they were abandoned or because they ran away from home. Therefore, support groups or other close relatives could provide adolescents with positive social examples for a proper development and wellbeing.

The recent model of rehabilitation for adolescents in conflict with the law identifies the situations (violence, social resentment, low esteem, etc.) that affect each family environment, as well as the stressors that may have affected the adolescent's socialization. It then requires a profound therapeutic work with adolescents and their families in order to develop and strengthen bonds, solve differences and ultimately guarantee an adolescents proper recovery. Parents and family members must be informed about the process of rehabilitation of the adolescents as well as provided with strategies that will allow them to understand and react adequately towards certain typical conducts. These strategies are meant to strengthen communication skills based on agreements that facilitate the establishment of family and social integration rules, which will help overcome the conflicts with the law at a family level.

Educating families about these issues is a long-term process that requires time and patience. When these strategies will be put into practice depends on each individual, making it difficult to predict when the first noticeable results will occur. However, it is possible to see short-term results if trained family therapists help throughout an adolescent's process of rehabilitation and reinsertion.

It is important to note that there is not such thing as a perfect family; instead families are either functional or dysfunctional, determined by their capacity or difficulty to face a crisis, and adapt to change. Functional families are those that can overcome difficult moments and adapt to the circumstances in order to achieve a balanced environment. The most important objective is for families or other affectionate groups to create a balanced environment and become positive actors in an adolescent's rehabilitation and reinsertion into society.

Number of Adolescents Rescued from Unproper Activities				
Activities	2008	2009	Until June 2010	Total
Labour Exploitation	11	24	10	45
Mendicity	352	983	35	1370
Armed Conflicts	5	0	0	5
Recruitment with Criminal Purposes	5	9	0	14
Servitude	5	28	6	39
Sexual Exploitation	6	44	24	74
Total	384	1088	75	

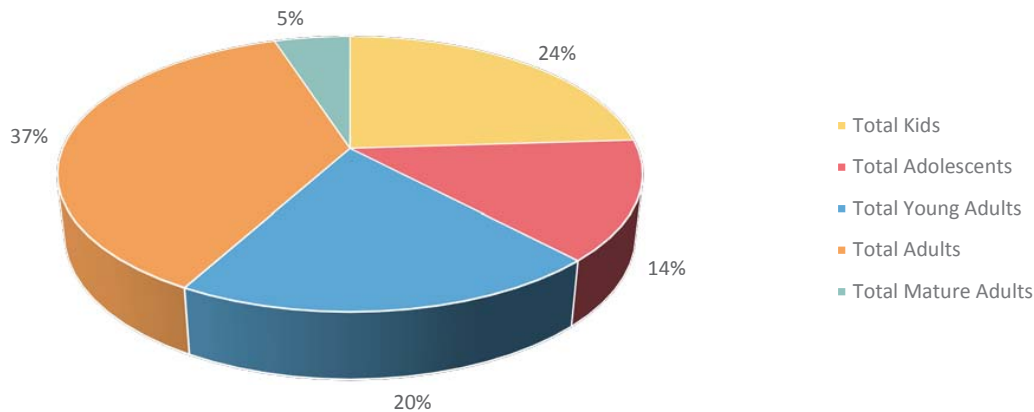
General Information About Adolescent Delinquency

Adolescence is a social and cultural construction and cannot be understood as a universal matter. It is a phase in which kids coincide with transcendental changes in their lives. Within this era juveniles start the construction of social bonds, identities, sexual desires, and ultimately social autonomy. At the same time, this phase is one of the greatest learning stages which will create bases on subjects for further intellectual achievements. Existences, liberty, ethics, coherence on human actions are key standpoints that juveniles usually question themselves. In general, adolescence is defined by an evolutionist perspective as a stage of change to reach adulthood, which currently is known as a stage to self-encountering. Juveniles perceive adolescence as a desirable estate in which adult could forgive their crimes and not force them to take responsibilities since they are not fully grown yet.

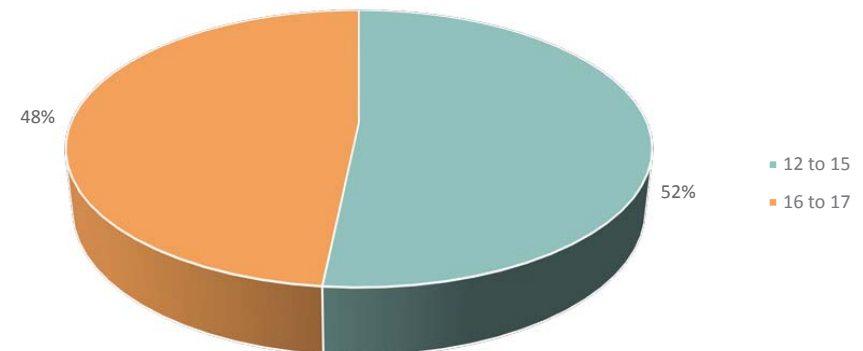
In 2010, there were 1,964,293 adolescents in Ecuador which represents the 14% of the total population. The contexts in which these juveniles develop are most of them in poverty (45%) and extreme poverty. (24%) Furthermore, another factor to consider is that 17% of kids and juveniles between 5 and 17 years old are currently working. The education access is an element that should be guaranteed or reinforced since only 1 out of 2 juveniles are enrolled in the educational system, according to the educational Ministry. The lack of knowledge leads to reckless behavior, which explains the 18.4% of female juveniles that get pregnant between 15 and 19 years of age. Is the current system the ultimate solution? There is no doubt that education is one of the key elements that can help overcome poverty, but what if you don't trust the system? According to ENDEMAIN, 27.4% of kids and juveniles claimed to be physically assaulted by teachers.



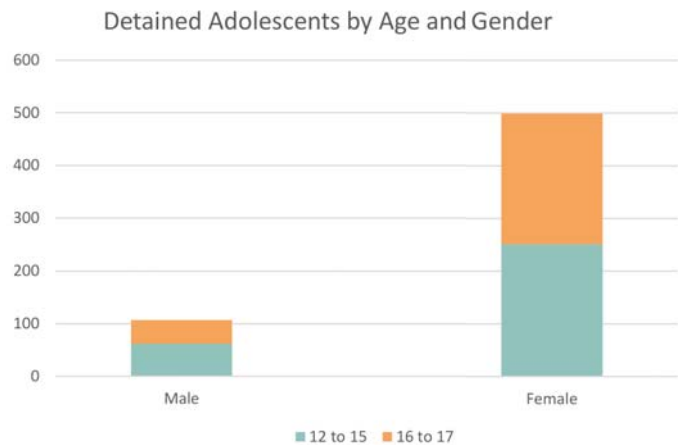
Ecuadorian Population in 2010 divided into Age Groups



Aprehended Adolescents by Age



Detained Adolescents per Province	
Province Name	Number of Adolescents
Guayas	108
Loja	98
Pichincha	90
Los Rios	61
Tungurahua	32
Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas	28
Bolivar	23
Azuay	21
Carchi	21
Napo	21
Cotopaxi	18
Manabi	17
Chimborazo	15
El Oro	14
Pastaza	14
Esmeraldas	7
Sucumbios	7
Imbabura	3
Orellana	3
Morona Santiago	2
Cañar	1
Zamora Chinchipe	1
Galapagos	1
Santa Elena	0



Addiction has a big impact on juvenile's behavior. It is sad to realize that the average age for tobacco, alcohol, and drug consumption starts around 13 years of age. DINAPEN provided the data and concluded that these kids start these bad manners due to mendicancy and sexual abuse. It is very unlikely that after being under the influence, not having a stable home and going to work instead of school create this endless cycle that it is a matter of time for juveniles to get into a rehabilitation facility. According to the article 330 a judge can only declare a minor guilty of charge after having a substantial study on the crime committed. In June 2010, there were 606 adolescents detained at a national level. Currently there are 11 rehabilitation centers for juveniles around the country, where most of them are reinforcing the lack of freedom.

There are some other factors that categorize the juveniles against the law. The most popular range of age is from 12 to 15 years old because the 52% of their population has been detained. This obviously varies according to gender since male gender is around 82% of the population that are in these centers. Location is another important fact; the two bigger cities have the highest rates, Guayas has a total of 108 vs. Pichincha with 90 detained adolescents. According to the statistics during the years of 2007 till 2010, there is a decrease tendency in the juvenile's population banned from freedom. Juveniles must be treated with respect and the supporters of the law should request for the respect for juvenile's rights. If the legal system reinforces protection and responsibility in society, the violations against the law will decrease over time. It is absolutely necessary for a kid to have some one spiritual, idealistic or real to help them find a way absent from crime.

Sexual and Gender Abuse by Gender (in Quito-2011)				
Age Intervals	Recurrence		Rate per 100,000 inhab.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-12 Years	7	43	2.5	16.0
13-17 Years	1	141	1.0	137.3
18-30 Years	5	81	1.8	28.2
31-46 Years	1	15	0.4	5.7
47-61 Years	0	1	0.0	0.6
No Data	0	7	-	-
Total	14	288	1.3	24.5



Laws and Judicial System for Adolescents

34 The Ecuadorian government is committed to guarantee the fulfillment of every person's rights, particularly those of children and adolescents, in conditions of equality and without discrimination, as stated in the Ecuadorian constitution, the code of childhood and adolescence, and in international treaties and conventions.

In order to do so, the model of rehabilitation for adolescents in conflict with the law is based on international and Ecuadorian normative. Such international normative are the convention about children's rights, which was promulgated in November of 1989, and which devotes the general and particular principles of protection for boys, girls and adolescents, and which recognizes their rights for survival, development, participation and special protection of these members of society. This convention, more than being a set of norms, it is an instrument for planning, action and evaluation of the public policies of each country. Another international base for the model of rehabilitation is the Guidelines of the United Nations for the Prevention of Adolescent Criminality. These guidelines, instituted in December 14 of 1990, define the fundamental principles for the prevention, attention, and restitution of the rights of those adolescents that have infringed the law. It emphasizes that the prevention of adolescent criminality is an important part in preventing crime in the entire society. With this in mind, if adolescents exercise legal activities which are useful for society, they will redirect their lives towards their communities and will develop non-criminal aptitudes. In order to successfully prevent adolescent criminality it is necessary that the entire society develops a harmonious environment between the juveniles and respect the reintegration philosophy. At the same time, juveniles must be active citizens within their society without judgments from within.

The juvenile's legal administration in Beijing established a basic framework that guarantees the improvement in adolescent's behavior. The principals have not changed since 1985, these are: presumption of innocence, the right to not respond, the right to counseling, the right to have their parents or tutors presence, the right to confront their witness and to interrogate them and lastly the right to appeal a superior authority. These principals have served many countries. In Ecuador, some of these ideas are integrated in theirs. The main goal of the Constitution, according to the article 51, is that those juveniles that have broken the laws must have double priority in comparison to adults. The country wants to protect the integrity of the human beings.



Centro de Adolescentes Infractores, Cuenca- New Facilities



Furthermore, the article 46 establishes a clean set of strategies on how to protect juvenile's rights and reinforcing those regarding health and development. These principles go deeper in the article 66 and 77 were they encourage the adolescent's liberty rights and the right not to share the same space within the penitentiary.

35

The legal framework used as a basis for the model of integral attention is to reinforce all of the articles previously mentioned and the new set of principles. The idea is not to send the juveniles to a penitentiary but rather to an educational Center. The agenda will be based on socio-educational activities and the Center will be responsible for the adolescents actions. The Centers have the responsibility to guarantee the adolescents changed and to sanction those who broke the principals of the institution. People that work in such facilities must report any sanction or misbehavior of the juveniles. At the same time, people that work with the juveniles on the socio-educational level, must execute individual plans for each adolescent that will rehabilitate them according to their needs, obtaining better results.



Research

Reinsertion and Rehabilitation in Ecuador

Previous Experiences

In 2010, there were 11 Juvenile Penitentiaries in Ecuador, only 2 of these are for women, 2 are mixed and 7 are for men's only.

According to statistics gathered in June and September of 2010 by the DNACAI, the number of adolescents that are admitted into the rehabilitation centers, either for custody due to injunctions or for socio-educational sentences, varies every month. The amount of newcomers in June was 899 while in September was 838 members.

Between January of 2007 and July of 2008 the majority of adolescents were apprehended and deprived of liberty without any legal base, and in some cases, for reasons such as public scandal. These adolescents were kept along with others who were apprehended with court order for crimes such as murder, sexual assault, theft, or drug dealing. Many times, the adolescents who committed no felony had the same punishment as those who did. In that same period of time, there was a small percentage of adolescents, such as illegal immigrants, who were apprehended and deprived of liberty without committing any crime.

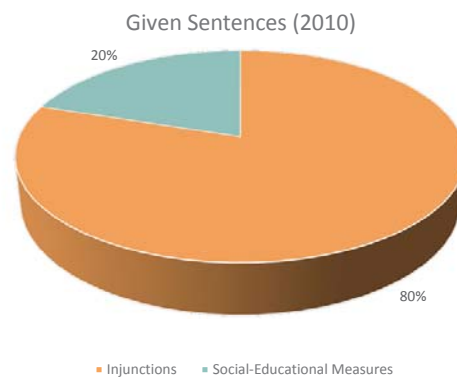
Furthermore, the same investigation evidenced that police officers used to arrest kids that were 11 years old, which is not permitted. In regard to adolescents that were 15 years old or older, police officers would apprehend and deprive them of liberty, without any judicial order, and without respecting the established legal procedure, and in many cases with no evidence of a crime being committed.

In cities in where there were no centers for adolescent offenders, apprehended adolescents were taken to adult penitentiaries, and kept in separate cells from the adults, clearly violating what is established in the Code for Childhood and Adolescence.

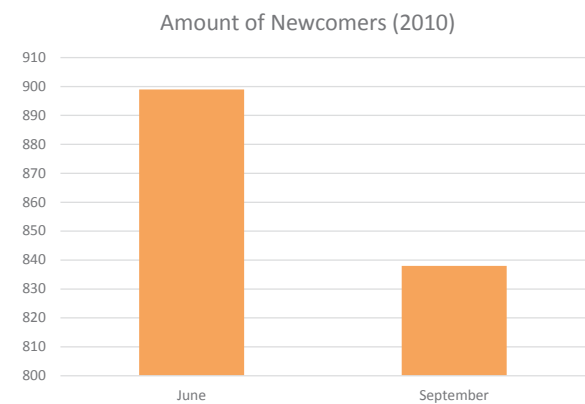
In 2008 and 2009, the majority of the adolescents that were taken to a center for adolescent offenders with a court order, were admitted with social and educational measures of institutional internment, weekend internment, semi-liberty internment, and assisted liberty.

In 2010, the directory in charge of the centers for adolescent offenders took actions in order to regulate and verify that the functioning of these centers is done in accordance to what is established in by the law. The directory verified that the every adolescent taken to the centers for adolescent offenders were only admitted if they had a court order and also that no child under the age of 12 was neither taken nor admitted into one of these centers.

Between January and September of 2010, 8 out of 10 adolescents would be admitted to the centers for adolescent offenders with Injunctions, while the other 2 were admitted with social and educational measures. In addition, it was verified that the majority of adolescents who were released from the centers for adolescent offenders were because of the expiration of the injunction, evidencing that the judicial system is not very efficient.



■ Injunctions ■ Social-Educational Measures





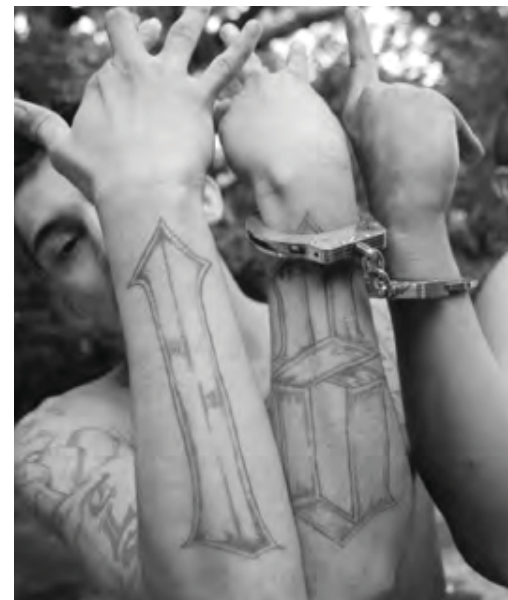
Very few adolescents that have a social and educational measure of institutional internment complete the maximum period of deprivation of liberty which is 4 years. The majority of adolescents is usually deprived of liberty during two and a half years because the staff of the center for adolescent offenders often requests a reduction of the deprivation time or a change in the severity of the sentence.

The statistics gathered by the DANCAI verified various administrative failures in the centers for adolescent offenders. The basic problems were the lack of file organization and completeness, the lack of common methodologies or set of principles, the lack of family reintegration, the disregard of athletic activities in a rehabilitative manner, the lack of common data gathering instruments and activity planning, and the lack of personalized attention towards the adolescents. According to some surveys, adolescents do not enjoy imposed activities and do not appreciate when staff members do not care for their opinion, reason why adolescents often enjoyed the time during the weekends more than during the week because staff members were gone. There are only a few centers for adolescent offenders that organize group recreational and educational activities with the adolescents, but these are extremely uncommon.

People who work in such facilities usually feel insecure since they are afraid of the adolescents especially of the violent ones. In addition, 63% of the staff members are not professionally trained to perform their role within the institution, 52% had over 20 years working in the centers, and 100% of them did not follow the guidelines established in the Code of Childhood and Adolescence.

The "Virgilio Guerrero" center for adolescent offenders, in Quito, is one of the few that has an established methodology, that counts with trained professionals in various areas, and that has a social and educational rehabilitation program that is based on a successful experience in Colombia. This center is ran by the congregation of The Capuchin Tertiary Friars of Our Lady of Sorrows, who have assumed complete responsibility through an agreement with the government. Another successful example of a center for adolescent offenders is the one in Ambato in where they have received assistance from the congregation.

The rest of the centers don't comply with their responsibility of guaranteeing an adequate spatial/person ratio, an efficient methodology that responds to the needs of the adolescents. These deficiencies difficult the creation of an environment that is adequate for adolescents to receive their right to an education, health services, nutrition, shelter, and involvement with their families, and subsequently reenter society as rehabilitated individuals.



Current Model of Rehabilitation and Reinsertion

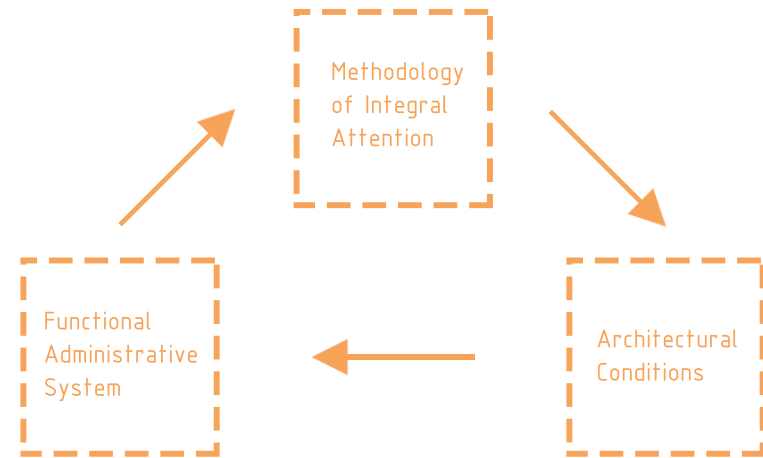
In August of 2010, the Ministry of Justice approved a new social, psychological and pedagogical integral model of attention that would fit into the administrative, economical and professional realities of each center for adolescent offenders. The goal was to improve the physical and administrative conditions in each center in order to guarantee that adolescents have the means to improve their behavior and take responsibilities for their acts by demonstrating the commitment to change their personal lives, make amends with their families and eventually reenter society. The new model is proposed as a public policy in order to protect the adolescents, respect their rights, and encourage them to rethink about their goals in life and aim for better living conditions, while preventing that these group of people and their family members don't become part of the population that commits crimes and violence.

In the planning of these model of rehabilitation, it was important to gather the opinion and point of view of the staff that works inside the 11 centers for adolescent offenders nationwide. The social, psychological and pedagogical integral model of attention is a process in which theories, knowledge, experiences and tools are developed and applied in order to help and accompany the adolescents in the development of a new life project that will allow them a better future away from crime. This model focuses on 5 core ideals:

1. Self-esteem, self-sufficiency and identity, where interns work under the principles of equity, equality and zero discrimination tolerance.
2. Family bonding or close relatives need to encourage the change and keep the intern away from any conflict with the law.
3. Education guarantees that interns will acquire integrity, use their free time for educational activities, and guarantee a successful reintegration back into society.
4. Health generates physical, emotional, mental and social improvement.
5. Professional training.

The Model is composed of 3 sub processes that interrelate and complement each other, developing a system in conjunction.

1. Architectonic conditions: a proper environment that allows the implementation of a rehabilitation model, motivates adolescents and improves their behavior.
2. Organic, administrative, and functional systems of the center for adolescent offenders: Centers need to run with organization, and with professional planning in order to protect adolescents' rights and lead them to a better path.
3. Social, psychological and pedagogical integral attention methodology for adolescents: provides with strategies and alternatives to generate a better interaction between interns and staff members through coexistence, discipline, respect, and professional ideals. In addition, staff members along with adolescents define their life objectives, and design a plan to achieve those goals through ludic, recreational, occupational, and therapeutic activities. Staff members follow an established protocol to record any progress and that way guarantee a quality and professional work.





This methodology bases in the importance of protecting the adolescents' integrity as a person and recognizing each intern's rights, and seeing them as the main actors on which all the attention has to focus around.

The purpose of the social, psychological and pedagogical model of attention is to protect, defend and demand that adolescents' rights are respected, as is stated in the Ecuadorian constitution and international agreements.

Article 77, paragraph 13 of the Ecuadorian Constitution states that: "Law-breaking adolescents shall be governed by a system of socio-educational measures proportionate to the infringement identified. The State shall determine by law custodial and non-custodial sentences. Incarceration shall be established as a last resort, for the minimum period needed, and it shall be enforced in establishments that are different from those for adults".

Article 369 of the Code for Childhood and Adolescence states that: "Social and educational measures are dictated by a judicial authority, when the adolescent is declared guilty of charge for participating in a criminal action. The intention is to achieve the social reintegration of the adolescent and the repair or compensation for the damage caused".

Article 326 of the Code for Childhood and Adolescence states that: "No adolescent will be detained without a case for longer than 24 hours. If the 24 hour period elapses, and the adolescent's apprehension is still not processed, the director of the detainment center will immediately set him or her free". It also states that: "No child can be detained, even in case of a flagrant violation. In that case, he or she must be taken immediately to its legal guardians, and, in case there would not be any, the child must be brought to an entity in charge of attention. It is strictly prohibited to admit a child in a detainment center, and if it should happen, the director of the center will be removed from its charge".

The main objective of the model is to guaranty the correct application of the social, psychological and pedagogical model of attention, and that adolescents who are admitted to a center for adolescent offenders, achieve their reintegration back into their families, community and society through an integral support that complies with the guarantee and enforcement of their rights.

In addition to the main objective, the model also has specific objectives such as, generate a living-learning society and to make the adolescent assume responsibility for his/her actions, incorporate the adolescent's family into the rehabilitation process in order to promote reflection as a group, provide the center with proper tools for keeping accurate records of the social, psychological and pedagogical process that is employed, in order gather information that allows the staff to verify if the goals regarding the adolescents' recovery has been achieved.

The direct participants of the model are the adolescents in conflict with the law and their families along with the people that works for the Ministry of Justice in social, economic and productive areas that might provide services to ensure the social and familiar reintegration of the adolescents.

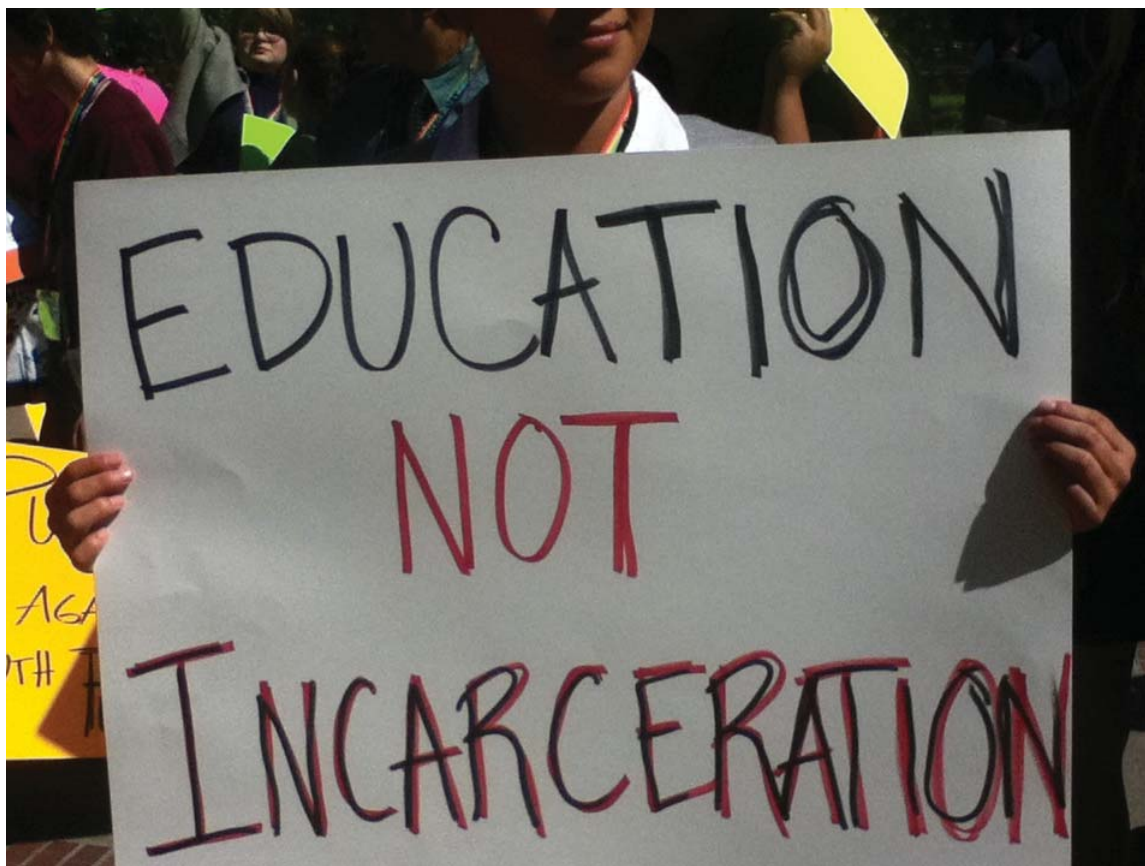
Many centers nationwide show a lack of attention, understanding and professional accompaniment with the adolescents. For staff members, it is imperative to understand that adolescents who are admitted to a center for adolescent offenders with injunctions or social and educational measures are human beings that are going through a rough time, and that the crimes that they committed are usually due to necessities such as economic, attention, cheating or pressure. These reasons respond within a social context where society plays a strong part. The professional accompaniments have the task to make the juveniles discover a true purpose of life. This model must reinforce the juveniles' respect for their rights and others in order to promote their reinsertion into society as integral participants. The challenge is to generate a respect relationship and a dialogue that will lead to dreams and setting up goals in their lives. Likewise, the model should train the juveniles and make them independent participants that can face responsibilities by working by the law.

The adult who supports an adolescent must guide him or her to discover, accept and overcome the different stages in the recovery process. The first stage, known as camels, is where an individual is not able to live in a present state since he or she is too attached to the past. The second stage, known as tigers, is where the person believes that they can do it all, that they are in control of the world and that nothing can get in the way to stop them. In this stage, individuals are highly exposed to make a lot of mistakes and need extra attention and support.



Centers for Adolescent Offenders (CAI) Nationwide		
Center	Location	Capacity
CAI (Males)	Guayaquil	115
CAI (Females- "Maria Jose")	Guayaquil	30
CAI (Males- "Virgilio Guerrero")	Quito	70
CAI (Females)	Quito	25
CAI (Males)	Esmeraldas	20
CAI (Males)	Cuenca	30
CAI (Males)	Ambato	45
CAI (Coed)	Machala	25
CAI (Coed)	Ibarra	40
CAI (Coed)	Riobamba	30
CAI (Coed)	Loja	45





Finally the last stage, known as kids, is where the person lives always happy and is eager to learn and discover new things all the time. The purpose of the three stages is to teach the adolescents to handle these different situations and therefore learn to be the one in control of his or her life, and become a person that respects itself and others as well. Knowledge is a never-ending cycle; the reality is that people change especially when they fully understand the meanings and consequences of their actions. The basic training of an adolescent must be in subjects such as philosophy, human rights, integrity and holistic protection, but most importantly, it must be a continuous and permanent process.

43

Another important participant of the model is the adolescent's family. It is important to understand that families now a days may have various structures and members. Beyond the structure, the most important is to understand and get to know the relationships that generate an emotional link between the family members. It is very important to incorporate the family members that have a strong bond with the adolescent, so that they can support him or her throughout the process of recovery.

The staff of the Ministry of Justice has the responsibility of knowing and enforcing what is stated in the Constitution and in the Code for Childhood and Adolescence regarding adolescents' rights. Similarly, the staff of the center for adolescent offenders that are in charge of the social, psychological and pedagogical integral model of attention must acknowledge that their maximum responsibility is to protect adolescents and create the necessary conditions for their recovery, guarantee the adolescents' health, clothing and personal relationships with their family as well as promoting a tighter family bond, elaborate an individual recovery plan for those adolescents with a social and educational measure, among others. They also need to keep in mind that reports are not optional, and that records must be accurate and must explain any act of violence, if one should occur, and finally, it is the staffs' responsibility to be professionally prepared to fulfill their tasks, and need to be committed to continue to prepare themselves continuously.



The last important participant are local governments. It is their responsibility to help by improving the physical infrastructure of the centers and by including adolescents into their social labor activities. Finally, it is expected that this model accomplishes a change in judges, public defendants, and DINAPEN (specialized childhood and adolescence police), that will help guarantee adolescents' rights and protection.

44 The social, psychological and pedagogical integral model of attention are has various ideals as foundations for its success. First, the model is based on equality and zero tolerance to discrimination. This includes the elimination of generators of inequality such as social, economic and cultural circumstances, and that decisions will not be influenced by the adolescents' social, economic, cultural, or ethnical background. Another principle for the model is the integral protection of the adolescents, meaning that even though they have committed a crime, there still needs to be the guaranteed conditions to exert their rights, and also the creation of the necessary mechanisms so that the negative effects, physical and psychological, of the deprivation of liberty are diminished. Similarly, another principle is the superior interest of the authorities in guaranteeing adolescents' rights above anything else and also that every decision that is taken regarding the adolescents is done by considering the reality of each individual and according to their needs.

The principle of absolute priority is perhaps one of the most important principles because it establishes that the government has to first fulfill its responsibilities with children and adolescents before any other group, and that the most important needs will be addressed first. The joint responsibility principle states that every social actor (individual, family, community and state) are responsible for exerting the rights of adolescents. It also means that the State and the society will formulate public politics and give speeches for plans, programs and projects that benefit adolescents and also their families, since they are responsible for providing the adolescents with the basic necessities. The community also has a joint responsibility which is respecting and protecting the adolescents in order to create environmentally and physically secure spaces.

The participation principle refers to the creation of conditions so that the family, society and State can recognize adolescents as subjects with rights. Adolescents need to grow in environments of freedom, justice, participation and democracy. In other words, adolescents are receiving the knowledge and aptitudes for their adult life so that in the future they can also respect others' rights. In addition, adolescents are capable of think and reflect on their decisions, therefore they must be informed about the development and advancement in their judicial process.





Finally, restorative justice is the principle that bases on reconciliation rather than punishment. This means that in order to reestablish the balance in society, adolescents must seek to restore the damage they did when they committed the crime. For this to happen the offender must accept the guilt of his or her actions, must be penitent and also must be willing to amend the damage in any possible way. Also, the victim must be willing to accept the compensation. The goal is to amend the crime, by creating opportunities for adolescents and their families to modify the bad behavior by applying the proper strategies and actions that stimulate adolescents and their families to take responsibility for their actions and for the caused damages to the person, community and family. Some activities that are used for restorative justice are peace discussion circles, therapeutic work and reflection circles with the adolescent's family.

Besides all the previously mentioned components of the social, psychological and pedagogical integral model of attention, there are also some sub processes that happen simultaneously. The model is based on the construction of respect and appreciation of people and their rights, it promotes the training of the personnel to improve the treatment in the centers, proposes a guide to promote pedagogical activities according to the adolescent's demands, and develops a lineament for a specialized attention in psychology and social work that respects adolescents' rights.

In addition, the center is a pedagogical community where the relation created between the staff and the adolescents is an educational and formative process of permanent exchange of knowledge and apprenticeship by sharing personal stories and visions of the world.

Finally, the model is built under a base of architectonic conditions, an organic and functional system, and an integral social and pedagogical methodology for the adolescents. All of these components in conjunction are expected to provide a successful opportunity for the juvenile's reinsertion into society while doing it in such a way that their rights will be protected.



Reinsertion and Rehabilitation Centers in Ecuador

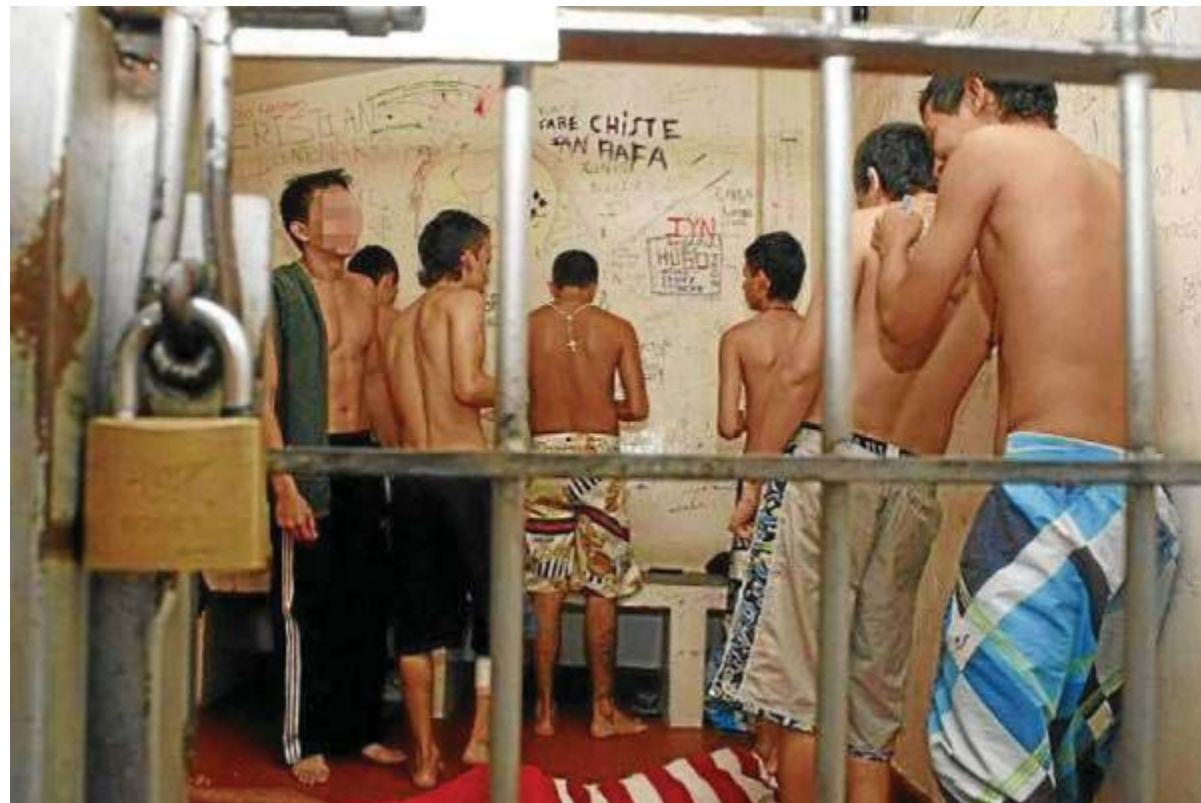
Ecuador has on a national level 11 rehabilitation centers for juveniles. These centers were built nationwide at the beginning of 1970, which raises a big issue of its use of space. The conditions are poorly and the overcrowding rooms have surpassed expectations. According to the ministry of justice within three months around 2,600 juveniles have been sent to these institutions. Currently some juveniles "let the police officers catch them" and put them into the centers since it is seen by many as a refuge in comparison with their realities. The main reasons why these minors were apprehended are theft, illegal possessions of weapons, sexual abuse, consumption and illegal possession of drugs and murder. There is an obvious reaction to such unconceivable behavior and should be determined by the magnitude of the crime committed but sadly the majority of these institutions are still reinforcing confinement.

For instance, "Marco" was involved in the death of another minor after a street fight; he was taken to a CAI (Correctional for Minors) in the Ecuadorian coast. He was determined as an accomplice of the crime in 2007 and was sent to a CAI for 4 years, the maximum penalty for a minor. If the proposed changes to the penal code had been approved, "Marco" would have been processed as an adult and sent to prison. One of the important changes is the increase of socio-educational sanctions, which range from 3 to 6 years depending on the crime that was committed. "Marco" was reinserted back into society in May of last year. His experience of a CAI was not a good one. He assures that in there he was abused physically and psychologically from other minors. "Inside there is violence, the older ones (in terms of how long they have been there) have power and abuse the rest of us". "I don't think that is the way a minor can rehabilitate from any problems." According to a report from the ministry, 16% of minors that enter a CAI are not first timers. 36.5% were confined because of theft, 24.3% for sexual abuse, 13.6% for crimes against life and 11.8% for illegal possessions.

Another law that people agree needs revisions is the one that requires compensation to the victim. This law forces the criminal to pay an economic debt to the victim. According to statistics from the observatory of minors in conflict, in Ecuador, as in the rest of Latin America, the problem of the minors in conflict with the law is an urban problem. Mostly it is males between 15 and 17 years old who are involved, and that come from poor families from forgotten areas where the government's presence is still reduced. Before, the CAI was known as Correctional for Minors, but 2 years ago in the entire country these centers were renamed to CAI (Centro de Adolescentes Infractores), because they became part of the Ministry of Justice. This meant a change not only in the name but also in the methodology and the pedagogy of the rehabilitation system. The national director of the CAI, Wendy Moncayo, informed that they are going to create agreements between various institutions in order to focus in 5 areas:

- Health
- Family
- Job capacitation
- Self esteem
- Education,

This will allow for interns to be reinserted to society and prevent them from committing any crimes in the future. The directors of the center are expecting to come to agreements with educational and health institutions in order to guarantee a proper rehabilitation of the interns. Health is one of the most difficult ones to address, due to overcrowd in the centers, but CAI made some agreements with some nearby medical centers that are already providing medical attention to their interns. In order to do this, 2 million dollars have been invested from which 400 thousand are being used for the re-adaptation of the facility's infrastructure and 1.6 million will be used to build a new pavilion.





The new model of reinsertion is only in located two cities inside the country, Cuenca and Quito. This rehabilitation process, if done properly, can decrease the amount of juveniles' criminal behavior and actually make a difference in their lives. For instance, Jorge, a 17 year old male, was an offender since he was 12. The minor was also a victim of 2 murder attempts, because of his violent way of being. "My dad used to hit me; therefore, I wanted to hurt people the same way I was hurt." When he first met judge Navarrete, he was taken to a rehabilitation clinic; until now, he's been 2 months clean of drugs. According to his testimony, before going to rehabilitation, he went 5 times to a CAI; in there he "consumed all the drugs that I would have never imagined".

Sarah Oviedo, the secretary of justice of Childhood's and Adolescents National Council (CNNA), Explains that juveniles start committing crimes at a very young age, so she would like to address this issue as early as possible in these kids in order to help overcome bigger issues. Adolescents are most likely to go against the law if the principles, goals, ideals are not reinforced in the earlier stage of their lives. Juveniles are in a transition age, where vulnerability takes over control for most of their actions. According to CNNA data, around 45% of the young criminals live in poverty, 24% in extreme poverty and 27,4% declared they were physically molested previous to their committed crime. According to Ximena Ponce, minister of Economic and Social inclusion, emphasizes in common factors that most of these juveniles share, besides poverty. The majority of the young criminals are exposed to older criminals who are usually family members. A 14 year old intern stated how his entire family went to the streets to sell drugs on a daily basis. This child had the obligation to sell a certain quantity to meet his share, if not he couldn't go back home unless he found a way to sell.

Even though there are situations in where a minor wants to be caught and does not put any resistance in it, seeing these centers as an alternative of shelter, these centers are a last resource for offenders if the judge considers it necessary after an evaluation. It all depends of the type of crime, because there is also the possibility of community service, conditional liberty (having to see a judge every so often), without considering that the minor needs medical attention, mostly psychological, which better if it is provided without the minor being detained in a center. According to psychologists, making the minor regret his acts and apologize is a positive way of changing these behaviors, but this is only the first step. A final testimony says that "in the centers you make friends, then you arrive to a neighborhood and no one does anything to you because you made friends from those places, but it is not nice being confined, what we want, above all, is our freedom."

Despite the cases that juveniles bring themselves forward to justice so they could be in a safer place, there are some really bad behavior in Ecuador in general. It's not to blame the adolescents entirely but the current rehabilitation system as well. Through time circumstances change and by having a socio-educational base on the reinsertion of any child into a society can be successful. One of the best examples is the Centro Virgilio Guerrero, in Quito. This center has a basic policy that consists on doing psychological evaluations, where juveniles are offered not a specific sentence or task but alternative measurements. Having a little of freedom transforms radically the results on the juveniles' behavior. Family members or guardians are forced to receive instructions on how to accept and help the juvenile's behalf. From the minors that are sent to a CAI, only a 0.4% does not have any type of education, but only 20% of those between 12 and 14 years has finished elementary school. Due to the lack of knowledge, some of the constructive punishments are by teaching these kids basic education on different areas so they can start building a career from it, such as carpentry. The secretary of the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence (CNNA), Sara Oviedo, explains that early adolescence is the part of life in which a life project is built, trying out all the options that a minor can reach, and in that project there are good and bad decisions. She asserts that the only thing that these minors are receiving from their families and from society is lack of trust. Many authorities, sociologists and psychologists that work with adolescent related topics agree in that the best way of treating a minor offender is with socio-educational sentences which are mentioned in the code for childhood and adolescence. This will allow more positive and effective rehabilitation processes, which will not generate the formation of the minors in trouble.

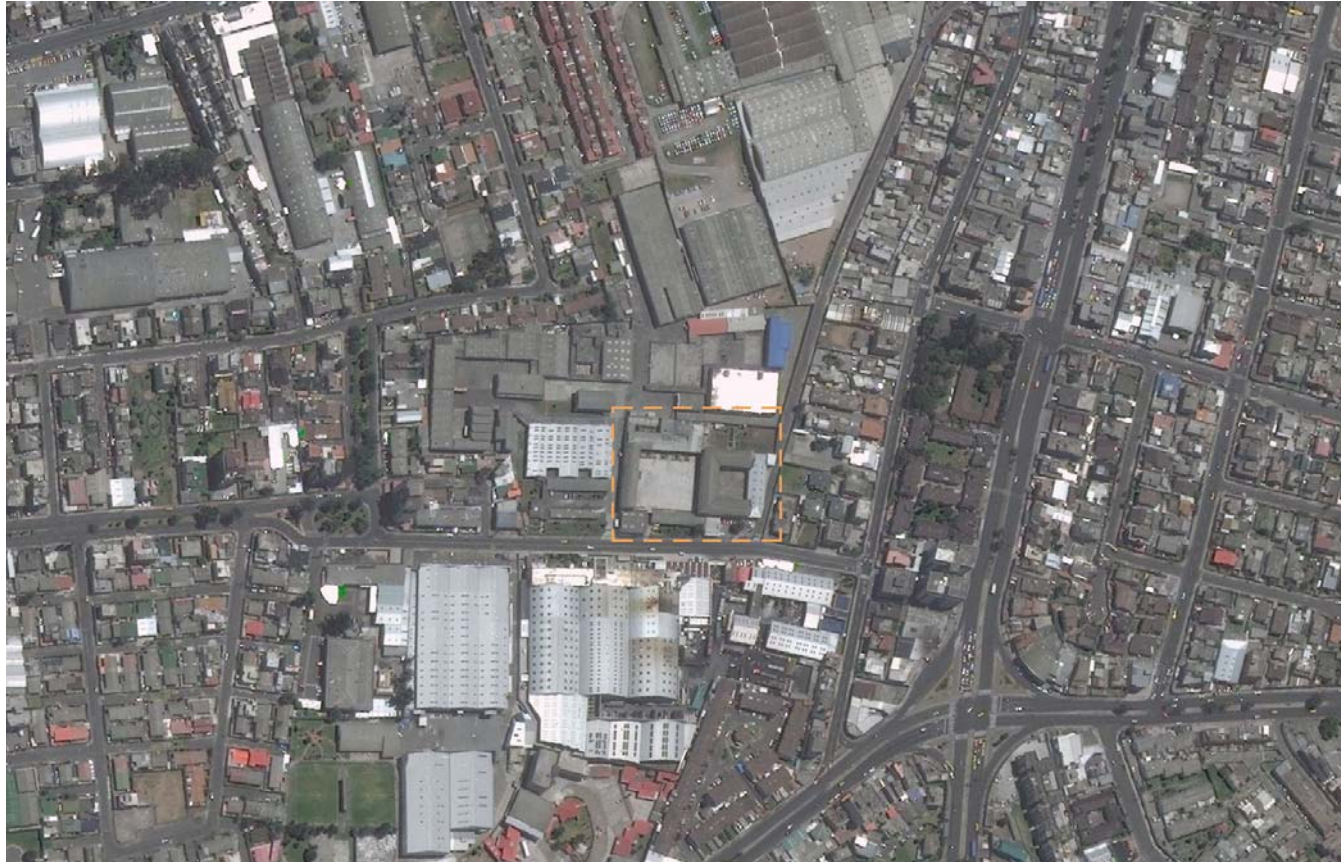
“Virgilio Guerrero” Center for Adolescent Offenders

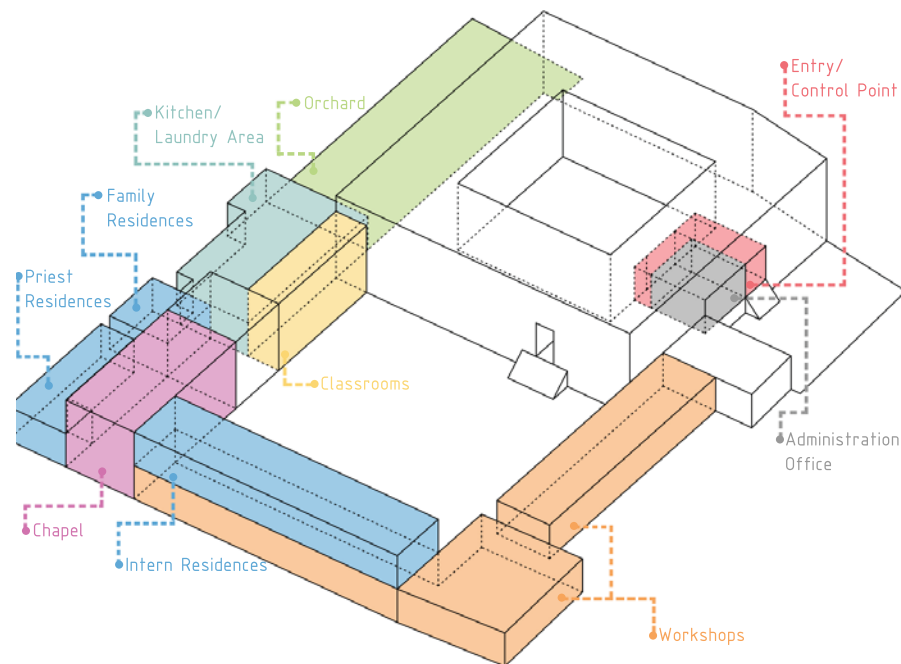
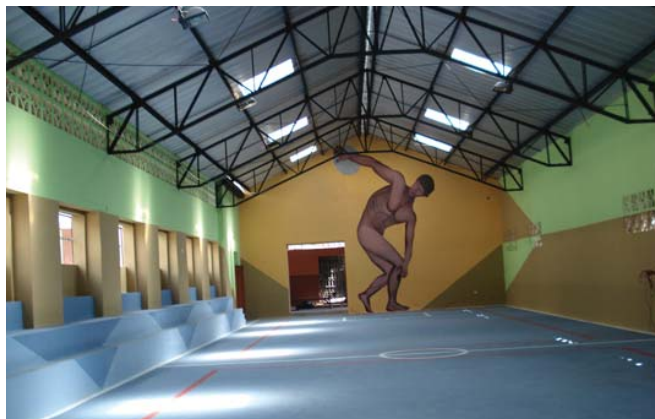
48 The Center for Adolescent Offenders “Virgilio Guerrero” is located in the El Inca neighborhood, north of Quito. This part of the city is characterized for its temperate weather and its urban setting. El Inca is primarily a middle class neighborhood with paved roads, and it is mainly composed of residential neighborhoods and a few industrial areas. The majority of the residential fabric is composed of two story houses and a few 4 story apartment buildings. Just like most of middle or low class neighborhoods in Quito, El Inca does not have a defined architectural style and instead, its architectural characteristics are based more on peoples’ necessities rather than on a specific architectural style.

Even though it is located in a populated area, the Virgilio Guerrero center does not relate to its surroundings in any way. They do not relate to the community or the residents of the neighborhood, nor do they organize any activity in order to establish any relation with them. The reason for this isolation from society is that the neighboring community used to have a big prejudice against the center, mainly because of fear. However, the success that the Virgilio Guerrero Center for Adolescent Offenders has had with the rehabilitation of many adolescents has been changing that prejudice over time.

When the center was created it did not follow any rehabilitation model, reason why adolescents were not properly reinserted back to society and many of them escaped as a result. The Virgilio Guerrero Center for Adolescent Offenders was created in the 1970’s, and was located in an old house that was adapted to the center’s necessities. The original house, built in the late 1800’s, is a two floor Spanish Colonial construction, made with brick or adobe walls, tiled roofs, and arranged around a central concrete courtyard. Years later, the center was expanded by adding a new similar building adjacent to the existent house. Currently, this Center for Adolescent Offenders has a capacity for 70 adolescents.

The entrance to the Virgilio Guerrero Center for Adolescent Offenders is located in the older part. The entrance lobby has only two chairs and an attention window. The rest of the lobby is utilized to store two police motorcycles. The lobby leads to a small hallway, across of which there are some lockers for visitors to leave their belongings. It is prohibited to bring inside cell-phones, cameras, and any other object that could potentially take information out from the center.





To the left of the hallway there is an administration office and across of it there is a metal detector that only works in visiting days. After passing the police control, the visitor enters the first interior courtyard which is surrounded by buildings in its perimeter, mainly administrative program. That courtyard is connected to another second inner courtyard in the new addition area, which is also surrounded by buildings with inward facing windows, just like the older part. This particular courtyard is also surrounded by a fence which separates circulation around it from the playing area in the inside.

On the ground floor there are programs such as workshops, a chapel, all with direct access to the central courtyard, as well as a bakery and a police control point. On the second floor, there are programs such as classrooms and residences.

Residences are accessed by an exterior staircase, and are divided into 2 sections, for adolescents between 12 and 15 years old and for adolescents between 16 to 18 years of age. Each section has two bedrooms, each containing 10 beds and storage space for each adolescent. Between both bedrooms, there is a small common area with a TV and a desk for the supervisors. At the end of the hallway there is a common bathroom for the adolescents on that section, which is periodically cleaned by the adolescents themselves, teaching them to take care of their space and to be clean individuals.

On the back of the center, accessed through the central courtyard of the newer part there is a kitchen, a laundry area, and also some residences for the head priests of the center, and for visiting family members. Finally, adjacent to the kitchen area there is an orchard used by the adolescents to plant their own vegetables, such as lettuce, tomatoes, corn or others depending on the time of the year.

Overall, the center has a greatly deteriorated infrastructural condition. Several conditions such as cracked concrete, old window frames, and lack of maintenance can be observed all around the center. In addition, the center does not count with appropriate spaces for receiving guests or family members, forcing all visits to happen in the interior courtyards.

The condition of the dormitories is poor, they do not have an entrance door or windows, and therefore all of the natural light enters through the hallway windows. Adolescents have very small metal beds, and only one blanket for each. Also, the wooden closets that are given to adolescents for their belongings are deteriorated and cannot be locked. Similarly, in the bathrooms there are broken floor tiles, toilets are in bad conditions and with missing seats, the toilet and shower stalls are missing doors and shower curtains respectively. The water heater is uncovered, unprotected and at anyone's reach, which could result dangerous. Finally, the bathroom does not have any natural lighting, instead it only receives some light from the hallway, and it also lacks the appropriate ventilation and exhaust.

The poor infrastructural conditions of the Virgilio Guerrero Center for Adolescents does not prevent them from helping and rehabilitating adolescents. However, if their infrastructure was in better conditions, there would be an impressive increase in the amount of adolescents that would be rehabilitated and also in the quality of the rehabilitation process.

Conocoto Center for Female Adolescent Offenders

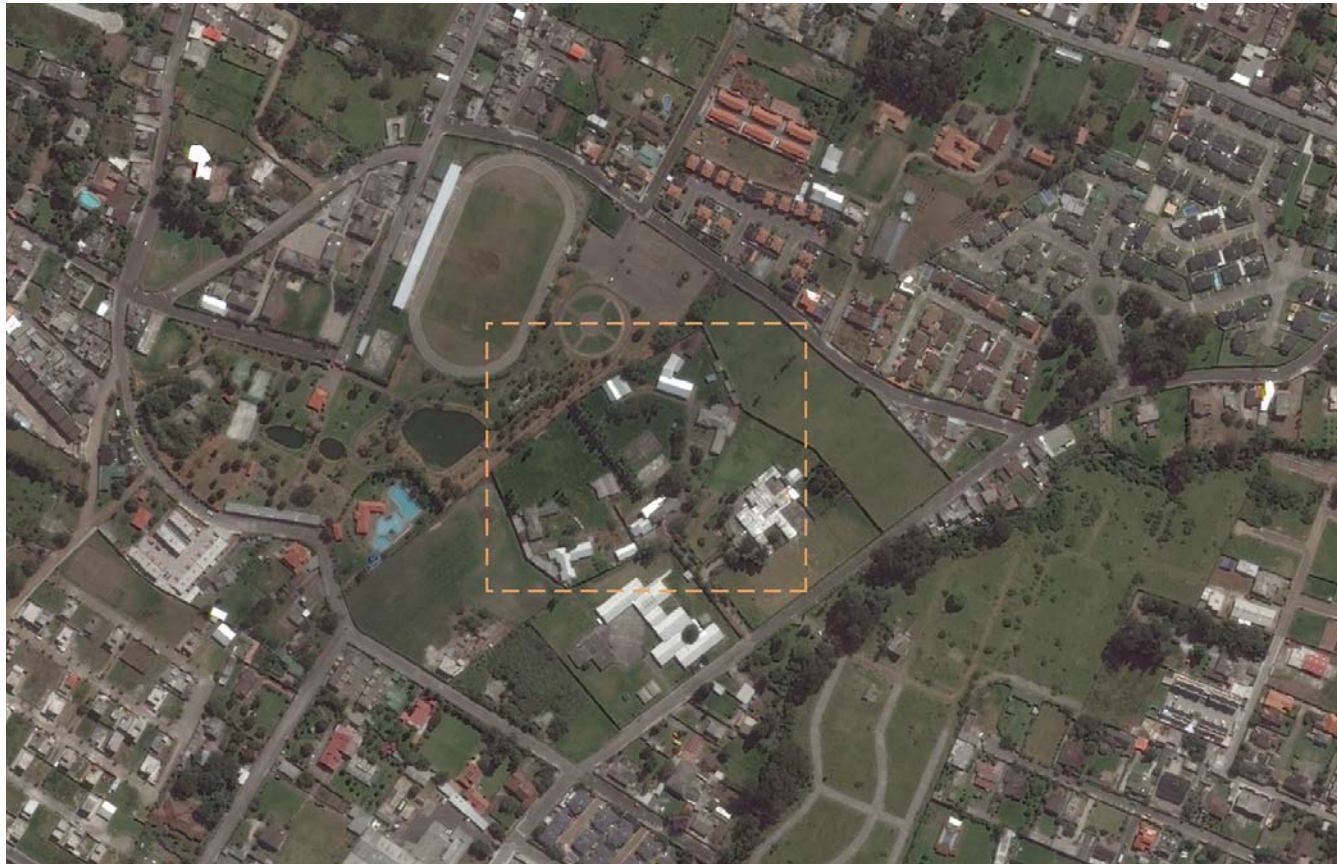
50 The Female Center for Adolescent Offenders is located in La Moya neighborhood in the valley of Conocoto, south east of Quito. Originally, that part of the city was rural, but as Quito grew, the city expanded into the surrounding valleys. Nowadays, the valley of Conocoto is urban and mostly residential, with parks inside the urban fabric and very few industries. The climate in that part of the city is tempered, with seasonal rains and humidity. La Moya is a mainly low and medium class neighborhood. Low class neighboring constructions do not have a particular architectural style and mostly depend on necessity and the available funds, whereas medium class neighboring constructions are mostly built under a modern and minimalist architectural style.

The center is located next to the main road, but in order to access it, a secondary stone paved road must be used. The large property, approximately 5 acres, contains 10 buildings and used to be a monastery in charge of nuns. Of all the buildings in the complex, only 3 are used for the center and the rest are unoccupied. The center has a capacity for 27 full time and 6 part time interns.

Despite its suburban location, the center tries to relate to its surrounding community as much as possible through various events. For example, the center organizes fairs in where the adolescents sell to the community honey, candles and origami, all made by the interns. This creates a bond between the adolescents and the people around them, educates society and diminishes prejudices against the adolescents. The entrance gate is 10 foot high and is guarded by a couple police officers. When entering the main gate, there is a small patio and right across it is the main and largest building of the 3 that make up this center.

Upon entering the center is the administrative area. The small office next to the entrance serves as a visitor reception area. By following the hallway one finds a locked door which connects to the area of the interns, but is rarely used, to the right there are more administrative offices, and to the left of it there is an improvised cafeteria/ teachers' lounge, some bathrooms and a storage closet.

The center has an infirmary where medical, dental and gynecological checkups are performed. There is not a full time doctor in this center and checkups vary depending on when there is availability of a doctor. The infirmary is located adjacent to the administrative area, but needs to be accessed through the exterior courtyard.





The area of the interns can only be accessed through the exterior courtyard, by going around the building. The access to this area is heavily guarded by police officers, visitors are subject to a metal detector in order to control what comes in and out of the center, and therefore access to the interior part of the center is limited to visiting days only. At the other side of the entry control there is a small covered patio, which serves as an entry reception area. This patio is connected with a small concrete inner courtyard, which serves as a space for receiving family members during visiting days.

Surrounding the central courtyard there is a library, as well as the shared and individual dormitories. Individual dormitories are for adolescents who have already been sentenced, they have a bed, a closet and they all share one bathroom. On the other hand, shared dormitories are for adolescents that are interned provisionally, they have a capacity for 5 adolescents, and are equipped with a small metal bed, a blanket and a closet space for the adolescents. In addition, they are painted with warm colors and decorated according to every adolescent's desire. Both dormitories share a medium sized bathroom that sometimes does not work. In addition to these bedrooms, there is also a room for the children of the interns. Adjacent to these there is a cafeteria and a kitchen, and next to it there is another cement courtyard, which is used for sports and recreation activities.

The workshops are located in the two other buildings, which used to be residences for the nuns, and that were adapted for the use of the center. They are far apart from the main building and in order for the interns to get there they must cross the entire complex with supervision. The first building is a house with 4 half floors which contains workshops such as hairdressing and cosmetology, computer technology, arts and crafts, and candle making, all in different floor levels. In addition, there is a bedroom that is usually utilized for family members who visit, and also some empty offices that are not utilized. Adjacent to this building there is a large room that was adapted as an auditorium. The second building is only one story tall, and contains two rooms that are used for the sewing workshops, and two other as classrooms.

Overall, the Female Center for Adolescent Offenders makes a great effort in order to rehabilitate and reinsert female adolescent offenders. They train adolescents in several occupational activities, organize events for them to sell their crafts showing them the satisfaction of earning money based on their efforts, and allowing them to interact and establish bonds with the community. Most importantly, the center offers adolescents the opportunity of finishing school through intensive study and leveling programs, opening the possibility of a college education once they are set free.

Unfortunately, the infrastructural conditions of the center is very poor, which affects the quality of the adolescents' rehabilitation. The center is extremely understaffed, so the few people that work there have to fulfill various tasks even if they are not completely trained for them.

However, the biggest problem is the poor condition of the infrastructure. The center does not have enough money to maintain a such a large complex, therefore it is very common to see cracked walls, old windows and doors, buildings that are falling down and even very tall grass due to lack of maintenance. In addition, the infrastructure was not properly adapted to be a center for adolescent offenders. As a result there is a lot of improvisation, and most of the programs are located in spaces that are not fit for the required use. For example, many workshops are located in rooms that either used to be kitchens, or don't have enough space, among others. In addition, because of the size of the infrastructure, a lot of it is unused, or even used as storage spaces by other government institutions. If the conditions of the infrastructure are improved, and if that infrastructure meets the needs of the adolescents, then the efforts that the center staff makes in order to rehabilitate adolescents will produce much better results.

Research

International Examples of Rehabilitation and Reinsertion

Missouri Rehabilitation Model

For many years, the common model of rehabilitation has consisted on grouping adolescents together in large facilities, no matter what type of crime they committed. As a consequence, it is very common to see violence and abuse inside correctional facilities, jeopardizing the adolescents' rehabilitation and reinsertion process. In addition, the cost of confining adolescents in large facilities is very high, therefore being non profitable to apply this model of rehabilitation.

The Missouri rehabilitation model was conceived by the State of Missouri's Division of Youth Services as a result of the lack of effectiveness of the current models of rehabilitation, and focuses on those adolescents who committed a serious crime and therefore pose a threat to society.

Unlike other rehabilitation practices that lean towards oppression and constant supervision, the Missouri rehabilitation model consists on treating the adolescents in various aspects of their lives in order to help them make long lasting behavioral changes and successfully reinsert them to society. With that goal in mind, the Missouri model is composed of 6 therapeutic core characteristics.

1. Adolescents are placed into smaller facilities located near their homes and families rather than in large prison like facilities.
2. Adolescents are placed into closely supervised small groups and applies a rigorous group treatment. It also offers an extensive and ongoing individual attention.
3. Adolescents are kept safe from physical aggression, ridicule and emotional abuse through constant staff supervision and positive peer relationships, rather than through corrective techniques.
4. Adolescents are encouraged to find the reasons for their criminal behavior as well as taught new abilities to solve personal problems. They are also helped with developing academic, pre vocational, and communication skills that will help them upon being set free.
5. Family members are involved in an adolescent's rehabilitation process as partners and as allies in planning a successful reinsertion to society.
6. Adolescents are helped with the transition from a rehabilitation facility to their homes by planning their future with staff members before they are released, and also by being closely monitored and helped with anything they need after they are released.

Besides the therapeutic characteristics, a true rehabilitation would not be achieved without the values, beliefs and treatment philosophies of the Missouri rehabilitation model.

First and foremost, the Missouri model of rehabilitation is based under the belief that every adolescent wants and is able to succeed in life. However, in order to do so, the adolescent must commit to the process of rehabilitation.





Only if the adolescent chooses voluntarily to change, then he or she will change, forcing the adolescent will not achieve anything and many times will even make things worse. Another important belief is that personal relationships are crucial in order to obtain change. Adolescents will respond better to treatment if they trust and establish a close relationship with staff members. In addition, adolescents are most likely to successfully rehabilitate if the environment in the centers is nurturing, non-blaming and safe. In addition, every adolescent is considered a unique individual with specific needs that must be understood fully in order to receive an adequate treatment. Most adolescents lean to delinquency as a response to some problem or tragic event in their lives. These tragedies or problems that adolescents face affect their emotional maturity and basically affect every behavior that the adolescent develops, including their low self-confidence to succeed as adults or students. This is complemented by the lack of a mentor or a positive role model in the adolescents' life. It is because of that reason that one of the most important beliefs of the Missouri rehabilitation model is that family members are the most important people in an adolescents' life, and the key for a long lasting rehabilitation and future success.

The therapeutic process of rehabilitation is divided into 5 key stages such as orientation, personal growth and self-discovery, integration and mastery, goal setting and transition. In the first stage, immediately after being admitted to a center, adolescents enter a safe environment and become familiar with it, and also with the routines and expectations. They learn that aggressive behaviors, even if they occur for self-defense, are not encouraged nor celebrated. After settling and getting used to the center, adolescents enter a phase of self-discovery and personal growth in where they are encouraged to think about and express their feelings, and discuss their behaviors. With time, adolescents learn their thought process and behavior patterns, as well as what bothers them, what they did wrong, how to connect current behaviors with past experiences, how their families work, and also learn to express what they feel in a calm manner. After getting to know themselves better, adolescents apply what they learned in their daily lives, as well as learn to behave as mature, responsible individuals, focusing on their future goals. They also learn to avoid aggressive behaviors, avoid certain conflict situations, solve family tensions through family therapy, and figure out strategies to solve and prevent future problems. The next step is for adolescents to discuss with coordinators, facility staff, parents and others to create a realistic and positive plan for their future, in terms of education, work, careers, avoidance of negative influences and temptations. Finally, while preparing to be released, adolescents develop self-care plans for when they return home, they also start reconnecting with their families by visiting home repeatedly. After they are released, adolescents receive constant support from coordinators and mentors to help them in what they need and assure everything is fine.

56 The Missouri model emphasizes the importance of the infrastructure and the quality of the environment. These must normalize the adolescents' experience and not make them feel as criminals. The Missouri model believes that all staff should act according to the mission and vision of the rehabilitation system, and also treat adolescents respectfully and according to the mission and vision. Staff should also be diverse in terms of race, gender and ethnicity in order to relate to the adolescents they help, and understand better their cultural background. Another important belief is that facilities should be connected to the outside community in order to create opportunities for adolescents during confinement and after it, and therefore give back to society. Every center has a community council that participates in the centers' activities and finds other interaction opportunities for adolescents. In addition, facilities hosts frequent tours, led by adolescents themselves, and out of which service projects and job opportunities occur. Also, facilities should be kept clean and orderly at all times. In fact, it is adolescents who preserve their own environment and make others preserve it as well. It is very important that facilities become environments of respect, and encourage adolescents to discover their own sense of dignity and self-respect.

Organization in the Missouri model is very important and in order to achieve success, the Missouri model is constantly monitored. This prevents that the model from becoming punitive, prevents the centers from distracting from guaranteeing adolescents safety and well-being. The Missouri model cannot only remain in beliefs and missions, it also has to develop and follow policies, practices, and supervisory structures to make sure that things actually happen and that they follow the visions and beliefs.

The Missouri model requires constant creativity, commitment innovation and compassion from staff. It requires effort otherwise it eventually becomes just like any other oppressive method of rehabilitation, and will not achieve any more successful results.

In order to guarantee a long term success, the Missouri model has adopted high performance organization practices. In order to remain focused on the mission, centers only hire staff members that prove to be committed and suited to help adolescents rehabilitate, these chosen members are intensively and periodically trained so that they keep in mind the philosophies of the model. The centers keep their workers motivated by offering them advancement opportunities in the field. That way, the most motivated and successful workers are retained, despite the low salaries. Also, the model integrates treatment and educational activities. Specialists in therapy attend classes, also family and individual therapies are coordinated in order for them to complement and not contradict.

The Missouri model can be adapted in any of the centers to accommodate specific needs, as well as experimenting new practices, as long as these are consistent with the main goals and philosophies. Moreover, staff members are encouraged to find gaps and opportunities, engage in creative problem solving, and explore new ways of improving services. Every problem is an opportunity to strengthen the program. Centers must also remain engaged to the community in order to familiarize the community with the centers and their goals.





The Missouri model has attracted consistent support from local governments, State authorities have become invaluable for the Missouri model preventing budget cuts and other proposals that may affect the models effectiveness.

In comparison to other states, Missouri has proven to have better statistics in adolescent rehabilitation and the areas related to it, such as safety, education, recidivism rates among others. These statistics are a result of the Missouri rehabilitation model, which is applied statewide, and which has had a better influence on adolescents than other models. In addition, the Missouri model has also proven to be more economic than other rehabilitation models making it a more desirable option.

In most states, after an adolescent is released, they don't go back to school or find a job. The Missouri rehabilitation model, on the other hand, has a system that provides intensive aftercare to adolescents after they are released, which facilitates school re enrollment, and post release success.

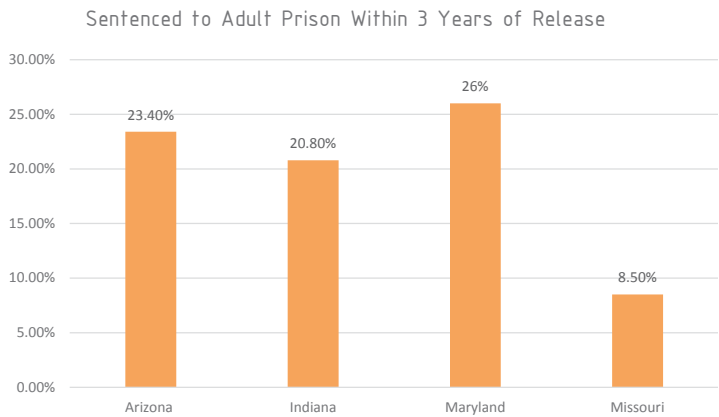
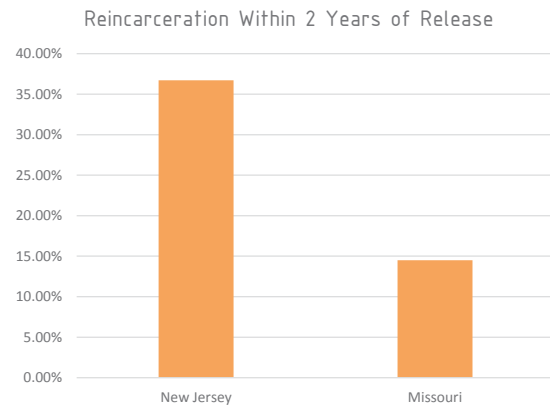
In 2008, 85.3% of released adolescents went back to school or found a job. Also, 278 Missouri interns passed the GED exam, and 36 received a high school diploma, allowing them the possibility of enrolling in college if desired and striving for a more successful future. In addition, 25% of Missouri interns were set free after their 16th birthday completing their secondary education.

The Missouri model has also proven to be safer than other models of rehabilitation. In centers that do not apply the Missouri model of rehabilitation, assaults against adolescents are 4.5 times more common than in those centers that do apply the Missouri model. Similarly, assaults on staff members are 13 times more common in centers that do not apply the Missouri model than in those that do apply it.

A very important statistic is the rate of imprisonment, which in the state of Missouri is less than half (8.5%) than in other states such as Arizona (23.4%), Indiana (20.8%), and Maryland (26%).

The Missouri model has proven to be cheaper than other models. The total expenses per adolescent in Missouri is 87 million, around \$155 per adolescent which is much less than in other states. The greatest saving in Missouri is the fact that released adolescents avoid committing future crimes. Estimates sustain that for each adolescent that does not commit a crime, the state of Missouri saves around 3 to 6 million dollars, making prevention the best solution for adolescent delinquency.

The Missouri model has become a rehabilitation reference over time because it has proven to be more effective in recidivism rates, safety, educational progress, reinsertion rates, and cost. This success has attracted representatives from many states, who have visited the Missouri facilities and studied their model of rehabilitation with the intentions of replicating the Missouri model in their states.



Grand Valley Institution for Women_ Kitchener, Ontario KPMB Architects

The Grand Valley Institution for Women was completed in 1996. The project consisted on finding a new direction in correctional services, emphasizing on the rehabilitation and reintegration of sentenced women into society. The challenge of this project was to change, with the use of architecture, the usual atmosphere found in a women's prison, and replace it with an environment based on community interaction.

58 The concept for the institution derives from a traditional village model, with buildings organized around a main central green space. This arrangement gives the institution a resemblance to a community more than a prison. It is located in a rural setting, and it adjusts to a residential scale, reason why some residential and agrarian references that respond to these contexts were chosen, such as sloped roofs, deep porches, simple materials. The horizontality of the project is emphasized by locating the individual programs within a series of interconnected building elements that share a common circulation loggia facing the main green. The building complex is internalized to ensure security and privacy and to respect local community's perceptions, reason why the facades that are seen from the outside are modest and discreet, with limited door and window openings. Other design strategies such as natural light, vivid colors and ventilation generate a healthy environment and encourage positive relationships between the interns, the staff and the visitors.

The project is located near industrial areas and university communities. The institution has a capacity for 80 interns and it is composed of two main areas, the residential area, and the main building, which contains the administration, social assistance area, medical center, educational center, gymnasium, visiting area, and parking lots. The residences consist of 10 cottages, with a capacity of 8 interns each, that are arranged around a main green and linked to the other area through a series of pedestrian pathways. Furthermore, the horizontal and dynamic design of the project generates a series of large green spaces and recreational zones, making the constructed areas minimal in comparison to the overall size of the site.

Each cottage has individual bedrooms, communal bathrooms in each floor, a kitchen and a laundry room. Giving some responsibilities to the interns as well as their own private space is beneficial in producing a sense of property in them, reducing vandalism and therefore the need for maintenance and repairs. Even though the cottages give a sense of privacy and independence, they are all safe environments, each with a different level of security. In addition, every cottage is made of wood, evoking a warm and welcoming environment.

Contrary to the residences, the main building has a concrete structure with glass curtain walls. The structure configures the spaces, and generates homogeneous environments. The glass curtain walls generate large open spaces, a sense of liberty, of community, and most importantly an environment not commonly seen in prisons. The mass and voids throughout the project prevent it from becoming monotonous. Voids break the continuity of the structure, generating dynamism and permeability in the spaces and therefore, contributing to create a sense of freedom. Even though the design intentions are clear, it is still worth mentioning that the purpose of this project was to rehabilitate and not oppress.



Residential Area



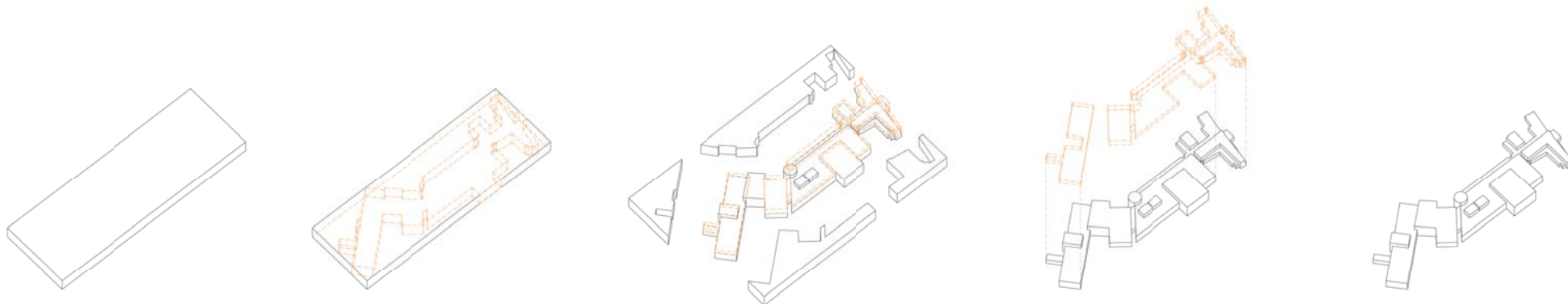
Interior Facade



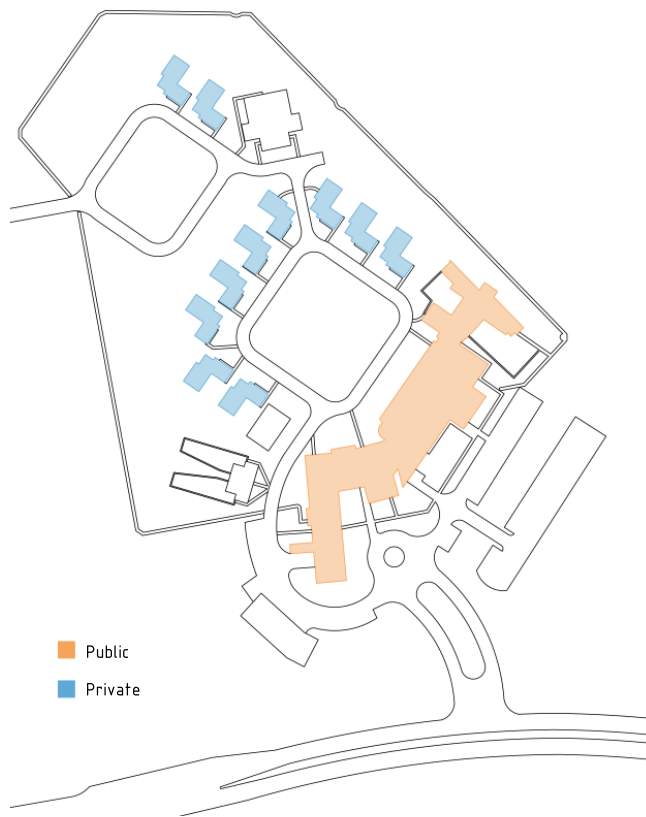
Interior Views



Residential Area



Breaking the Mass



Public vs. Private



Green Spaces



Village Typology Model

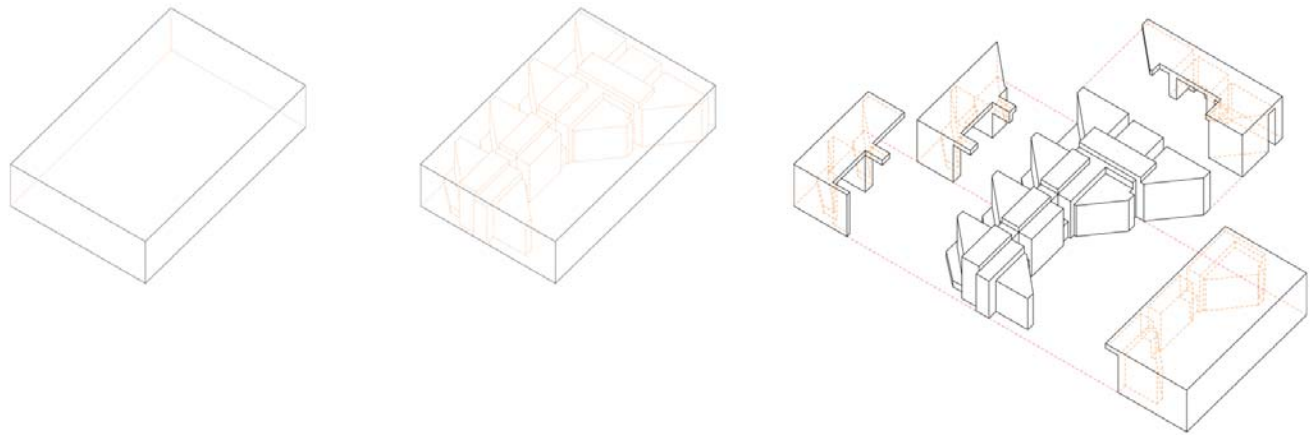
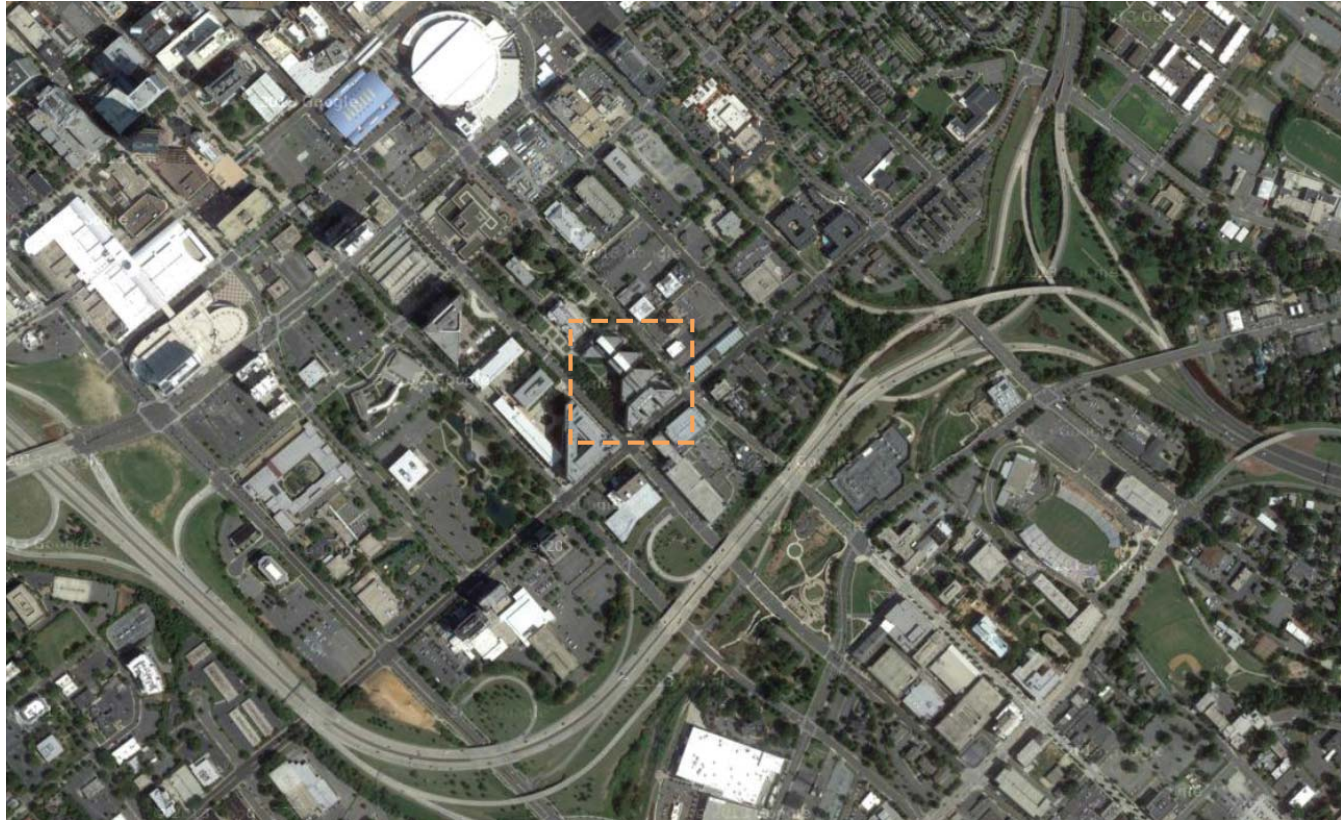
Mecklenburg County Jail, Charlotte, North Carolina Little Architects and HOK

60 The Mecklenburg County Jail was designed as a joint venture between two firms selected by the Mecklenburg County. The challenge of this project was to create an urban plan that responded to the unique context of surrounding courthouses and government buildings. In addition, the challenge was to incorporate the new concepts in correctional design: direct supervision, free access to day rooms, wet and dry cells, pneumatic locking system and a host of advanced support programs. The purpose of the project was to build the jail in an urban area and close to the judicial complexes in order to speed up the penal process. Therefore, the concept behind this project became to develop a building that would be inserted in society and not hidden from it.

The jail has an area of 273,200 square feet, and a capacity for 1904 interns. The complex is 140 feet high and has 11 stories above the ground level, which adapts it to the urban scale of the area. The façade of the building is made of concrete, neutrally colored and with window openings that vary in size depending on the program contained, which gives the jail an image of a governmental institution instead of a prison. The structure of the center is made of reinforced concrete, and the interior structure is made of steel and wood.

In the interior, the lower levels of the building are used for administration and general services. In addition, every level has its own services and functions independently from the others. Individual spaces and privacy are very important in this building because it prevents confrontations between the interns. Because of this reason, cells are only occupied by one person. There are medium and high security cells in this jail, and they divide in two categories, wet and dry cells. Wet cells are equipped with sanitary installations whereas dry cells use communal bathrooms located in every floor.

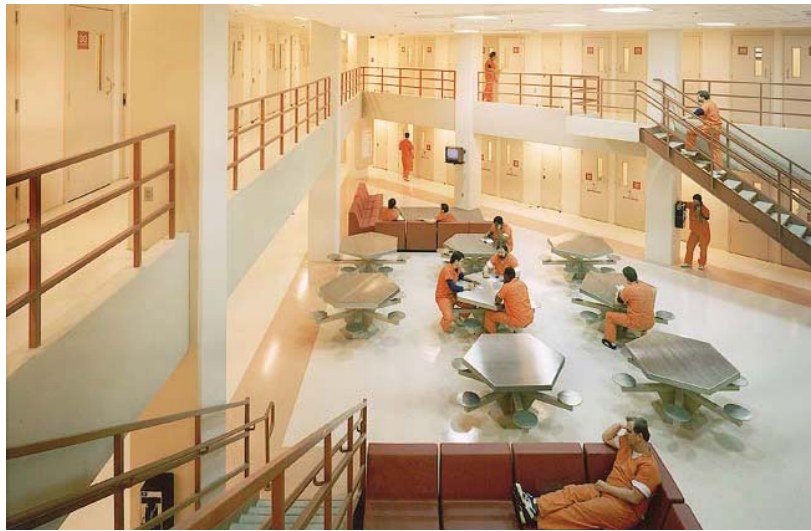
The large requirements of the project automatically pointed to a vertical and massive project, which because of its urban setting could have resulted in a monotonous building, with an exterior image of a great wall. In order to avoid these results, and to overcome the design challenges, the design team opted for the use of volumes, combined with materials, height differences, and breaks of continuity. The mass and voids are the main design condition that breaks the monumentality that could have resulted in a project of such magnitude, and rather makes it a changing building, very dynamic in its exterior.



Breaking the Mass



Exterior View



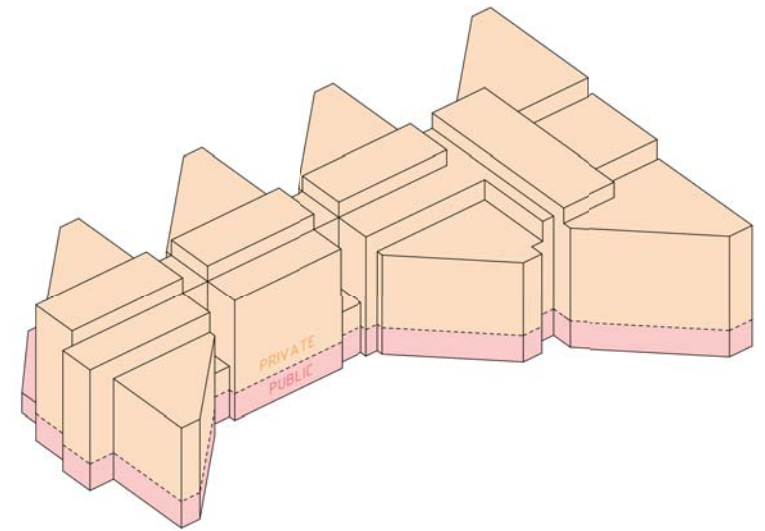
Interior Views



The dynamic condition of the building volumes translates to the interior, creating irregular but quality spaces in it. These irregular shapes along with the structure generate the cell space, circulation space and the common lounge spaces. Inside the building, a central circulation spine unites the triangular housing pods with the rest of the building, creating a pattern of open urban spaces. Interns can move freely through these spaces, and enjoy them during the day.

Because of its urban setting, this jail does not count with any green or exterior spaces, and as a consequence, recreational activities had to be done in the interior of the building. Therefore, the quality of the interior spaces became an even bigger and more important issue to solve. The design team solved this issue by breaking the interior with different sizes of voids, creating various height instances for the recreational spaces and other programs, which as a result created a changing and dynamic interior environment. This was combined with the use of different materials in the interior in order to distinguish the program's use, and to create a vivid and enjoyable environment. Similarly, the use of neutral colors gives the user the sensation that the spaces are larger than they really are. In addition, the use of good lighting provides each space with clarity, and makes them more efficient as a result. The interior conditions also establish a difference between the recreational, administrative and other service spaces, giving a sense of liberty in some cases, and of privacy in others.

The overall design turned out to be very successful because its exterior image blended with the surroundings, and because it did not resemble a jail, it was accepted by the community and in some cases people would not even know that the building was a jail. Also, the success of this building relates to the interior spaces, and their quality, which was beneficial and entertaining for the interns. Finally, the way these spaces were conceived made it possible for less staff to perform the same functions as before without any problems, which as a result reduced one of the largest expenses of the jail.

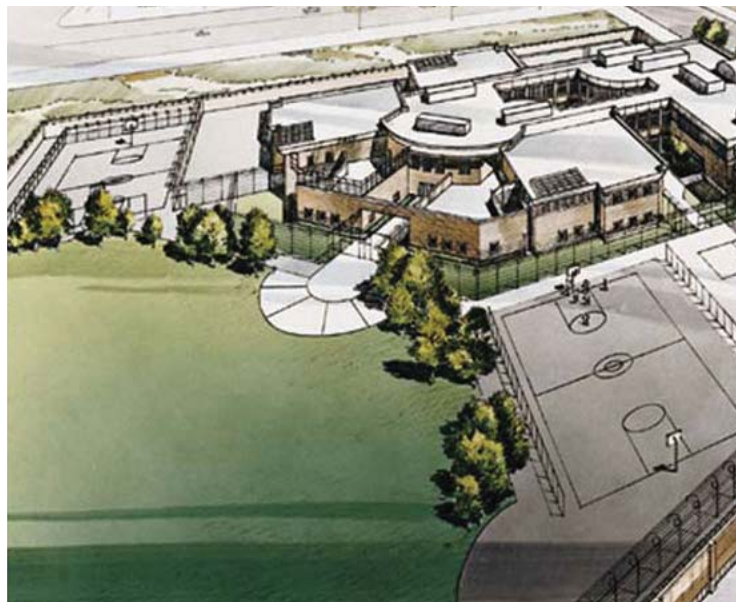


Crossroads Juvenile Center_Brooklyn, New York KMD Architects

62 The Crossroads Juvenile Center was opened in 1998, and forms part of one of the two juvenile facilities in New York. The center has an area of 114,495 square feet and a total capacity of 124 interns. The center receives children between 10 to 15 years of age, from which 37% stay for 3 days, 58% for 10 days, and the rest for either weeks or months. The main and most emphasized task of the juvenile center is raising awareness and improving of behaviors in order to avoid future crimes, reason why it has become a referent for the reintegration of minors into the society. Also, another task is to provide education to the interns, applying new educational methods for their learning, which involve the use of small groups (1 educator or psychologist for every 8 interns), controlling TV use, creating a balance between the public institution and the personnel in order to have a manageable and friendly environment, having flexibility between genders and generating interaction between the interns and the personnel. In addition, voluntary programs are held in the institute in order to supply the minors' necessities, and provide legal advice.

The center is located in an urban setting, inside a city, and adapts within the neighborhood by creating a normal family type environment, which helps the juveniles to feel safe and like at home. The building is two stories high, which makes the scheme spread horizontally, but at the same time establishes a more direct relation to the surroundings. The exterior façade is made of red brick and concrete, with various small window openings and a central glass and steel frame curtain wall which indicates the entrance. The intention of the architects with the façade was to relate the building to the typology of a school or any other institution instead of a prison. For the windows, the architects opted to use tinted glass to avoid any street contact. This is also reflected by the plan arrangement of the building which, with a closed approach, uses the building as a barrier towards the street edge, and becomes an open approach towards the interior, fragmenting the scheme to create interior courtyards and opening up the building to the green open spaces located in the rear side of the project, emphasizing the importance of the interior over the exterior. Another aspect that shows the interior focus of the scheme is that towards the street edge, the architects use a more simple volumetric condition, whereas in the interior part of the building, the architects chose to play more with volumes, shapes and spatial relationships. The courtyards created by the fragmentation of the plan are successful because they become part of the horizontal circulation and also provide the interiors with natural light.



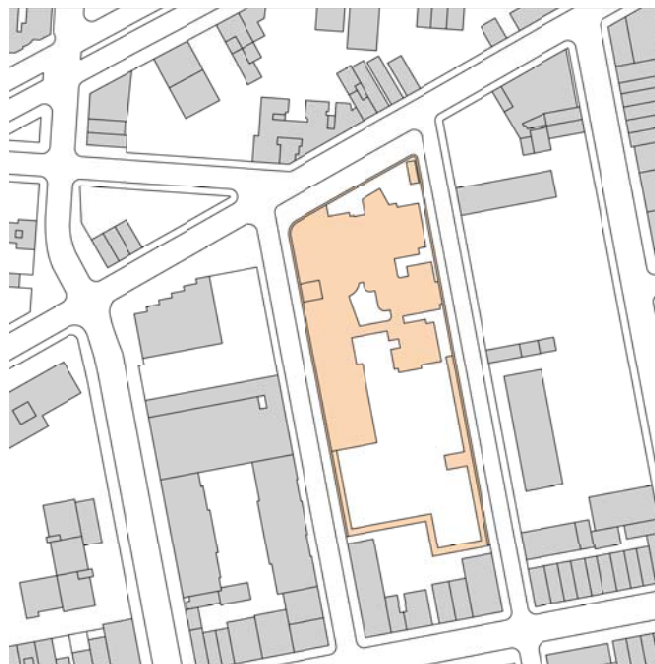


In the inside, public spaces are all flexible, which stimulates the interns to use them in various activities and to develop their imagination. These spaces are also exposed to natural sunlight and are large enough to get a better supervision of the minors. In these spaces, the architects decided to use warm and natural colors, incandescent lighting, and wood interiors, gypsum walls and a fake sky roof in order to create a friendly and a residential environment. The residences are small and contain from 8 to 16 dormitories. Each residence has a shared common space outside the bedrooms for bonding purposes. Each bedroom is equipped with the basic necessary accommodations, plus their own bathroom. The residences and bedrooms have soft interiors and are made of materials such as gypsum, which combined with indirect lighting, creates a warm and home type environment.

The center is composed of programs such as admissions, educational components (classrooms, library and computer labs), recreational components (basketball courts, handball courts, playgrounds, gymnasium, kitchen and handcraft rooms), cafeteria, chapel, community meeting room, 24 hour medical services (mental and dental health and pediatric medicine), custody and care, and support functions. All these components are contained inside the same single volume that makes up the center, with no hierarchical differences among any of the programmatic components.



Green Spaces



Fragmentation of Plan



Exterior vs. Interior Facade

Research

Conclusions

Conclusions

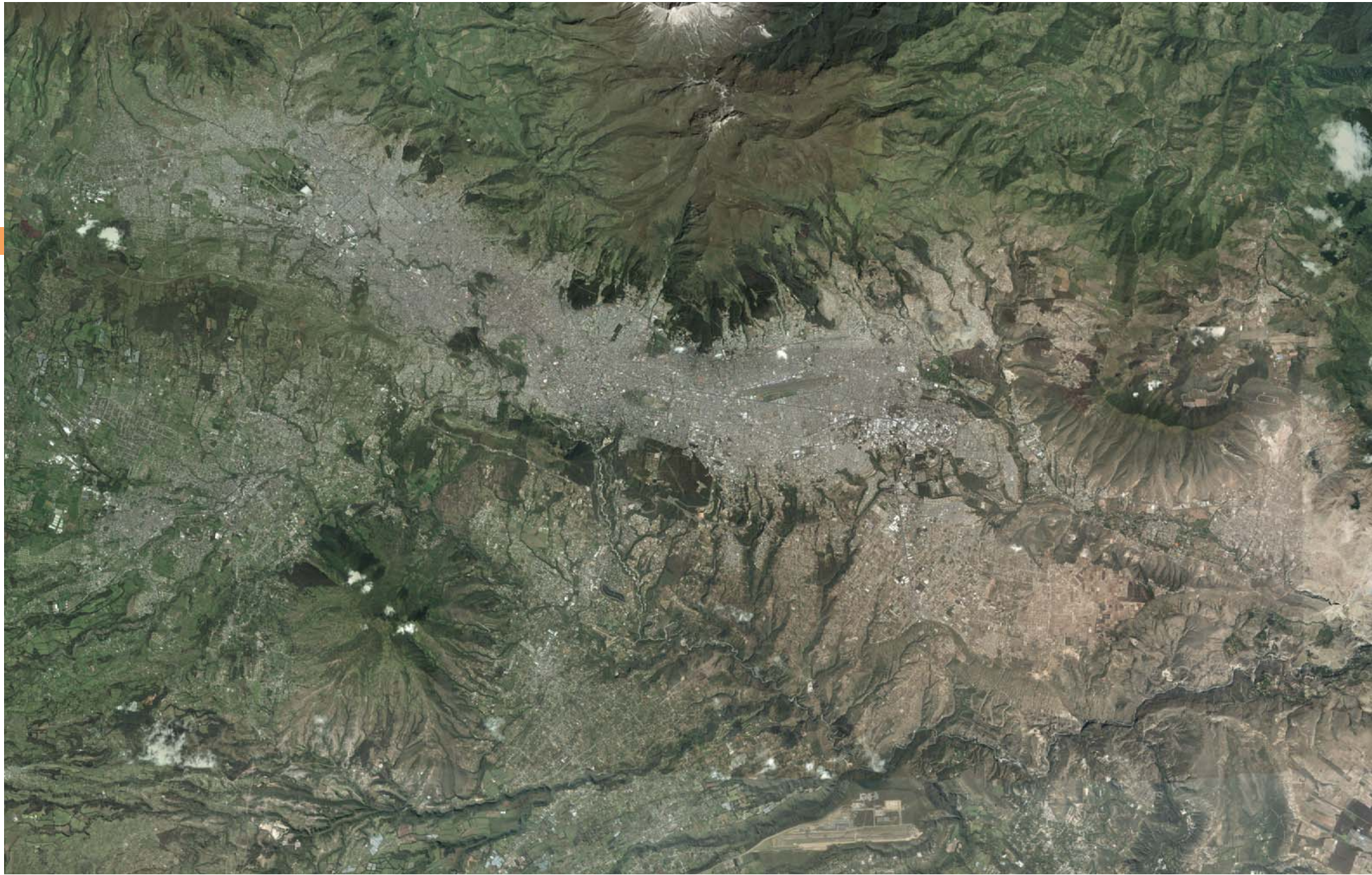
The performed investigation has helped to clarify and understand that architecture plays a major role in the rehabilitation of a minor and in its reinsertion to society. A building that provides all the necessities for an adolescent's rehabilitation is extremely necessary, but besides its functionality, architecture has to promote a proper environment for good behavior, calmness, relaxation and reflection. Architecture is capable of influencing people's emotions and attitudes, and if combined with the proper professional help, architecture can play an important role as rehabilitator and help reinsert adolescents back in to society as positive and independent beings, away from a criminal lifestyle. Because of the potential opportunity of architecture as the rehabilitator, and the desire to contribute positively with the future generations of Ecuador, a Rehabilitation Center for Minors is proposed.

Based on conclusions from the previous investigation, several guidelines have been established, that will help take decisions about the project and that will shape it into a rehabilitation facility that will give a second opportunity in life to adolescents.

- Site:
 - The site should be located no more than 30km (18.6 miles) from the most populated area.
 - It must count with roads that allow an easy mobilization for mass transport.
 - A large and spacious site is necessary, with plenty of exterior spaces.
- Constructions:
 - They are small in comparison to the site, between 10% and 20% of the total surface.
 - They vary between 1 and 3 stories high.
 - Bedrooms must be fully equipped with the basic necessities (bed, closet space, desk) as well as each having its private individual or shared bathroom.
 - Administration area and security checkpoints are a filter between the interior and the exterior. These are accessed by different circulations by the general public (mostly visits) and the interns.
 - Common spaces are for rehabilitation, assistance services, and feeding, everybody has free access to them.
 - The new interns need to have an observation area which must be connected close to the main entrance and the administrative area, because they are temporary users.
 - There are three common types of enclosures used: Compact, which don't allow for visibility, based on the construction, or making the building itself act as the enclosure, and transparent, which allow visual interaction with the environment to take place, generating a reduced feeling of reclusion.
- Gardens, plantations, plazas, circulations, all for recreational purposes are necessary.
- Program must consider the process of rehabilitation and all the steps related to it, as well as taking into account all the necessary spaces for the individual development of the adolescents, the most important of these being the communal and the green spaces.

Analysis

Context Examination



Quito, Ecuador

General Information

Quito
Distrito Metropolitano de Quito
Pichincha
Ecuador
Location: 00°15'00"S 78°35'00"W
Elevation: 9,350 ft a.m.s.l.
Population: 2,239,191 hab (2011)
Density: 18,000/sq mi



South America

San Francisco de Quito, mostly referred to as only Quito, is the capital and second largest city of Ecuador. It is the main cultural city of Ecuador, recognized by its plastic arts, literary production, and social sciences. It is also famous for its popular culture, its colonial legends, the warmth of its people, its festivities, of which the most important is the independence celebration in December, with its world known Feria de Quito Jesus del Gran Poder, a series of bullfights held during an entire week and that attract fanatics and bullfighters from all over the world.

Quito is one of the highest capitals in the world with 9,350 ft above mean sea level, and it is famous for having one of the largest, less altered and best preserved historic old towns in the American continent. In 1978, Quito was declared the first UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage Site, along with Krakow in Poland.

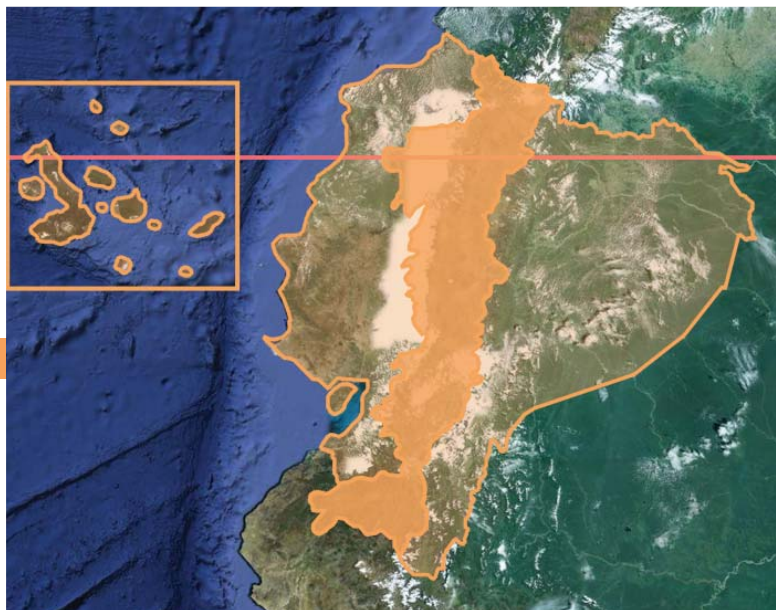
Quito is located in the province of Pichincha, north-central Ecuador, of which it is also the capital. Pichincha is part of the highland region, one of the four natural regions in Ecuador, and which is located in the center of the country, extending from the northern to the southern borders. The highland region is constituted by 11 provinces, of which Pichincha is one of them, and it is located along the Andes mountain range, which covers most of the South American continent.

In the northern part of the highland region, located in the middle of the Guayllabamba river basin, and surrounded in both sides by the Andes mountain range, lies the city of Quito. Its geographical location has restricted the way Quito has grown since its creation, shaping it into a slender but long city. Quito's exponential growth over time has forced the city to expand northwards, extending beyond the Equator (or Mitad del Mundo), even though its central square is located about 16 miles south of it. Quito has also expanded southwards and even towards the east, across the eastern Andes range and into the valleys.

Quito forms part of the Metropolitan District of Quito, which is composed by the urban area of Quito as well as rural parishes adjacent to it, and it is all in charge of the mayor. The district is divided into zonal administrations, which decentralize the institutional organisms, and improve the system of participation. Each zone is controlled by an administrator, selected by the mayor, who is responsible for every aspect relating to his zone. There are currently 8 zonal administrations in the Metropolitan District of Quito which are the Equinocial, Calderon, North, Central, South, Tumbaco, Valle de los Chillos, and Quitumbe zones. Each zone in the Metropolitan District of Quito is divided into parishes, there are a total of 65 parishes of which 32 are urban, which form the city of Quito and its immediate surroundings, and 33 are rural. Finally, each parish is divided into neighborhoods, which are not an administrative division but more of a division created by the people over the years. In the case of Quito, the 4 traditional neighborhoods are the north, center, south and the valleys.



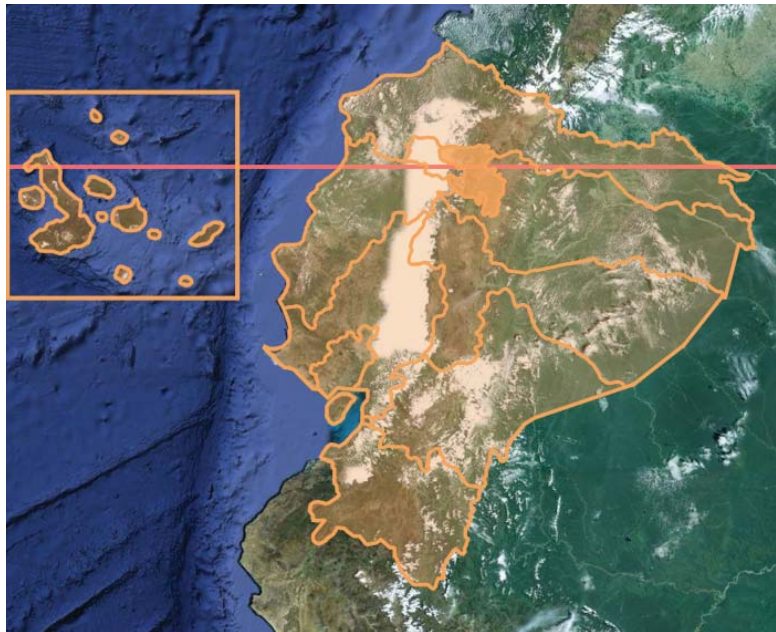
Ecuador



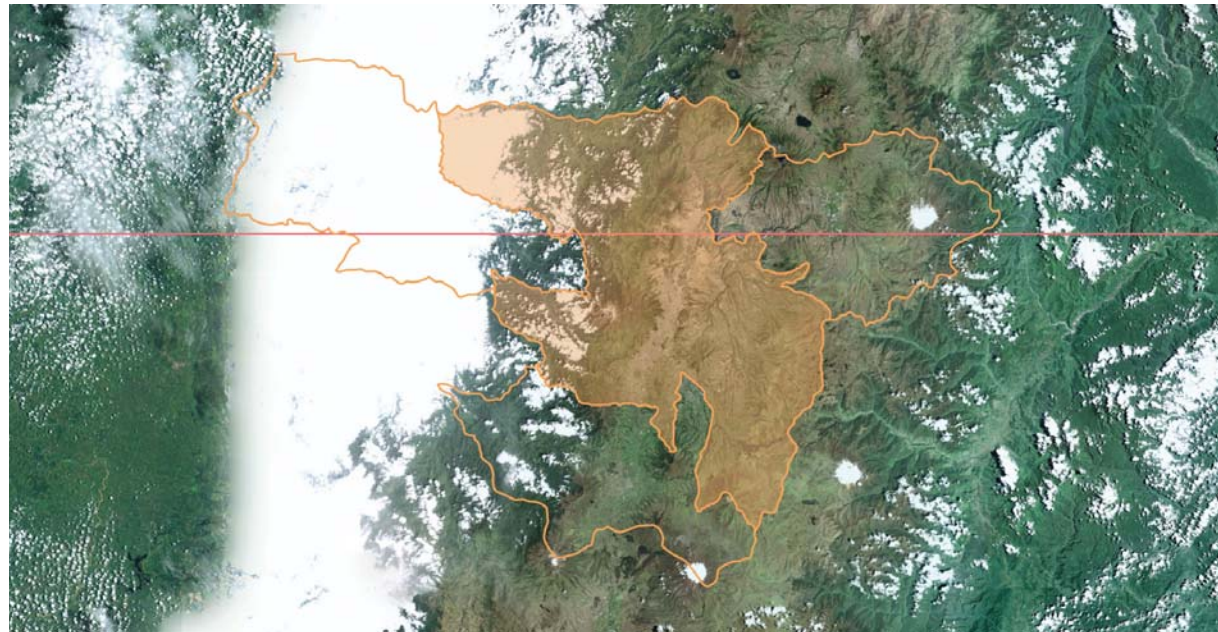
Natural Regions of Ecuador- Coast, Highlands, Amazon and Galapagos



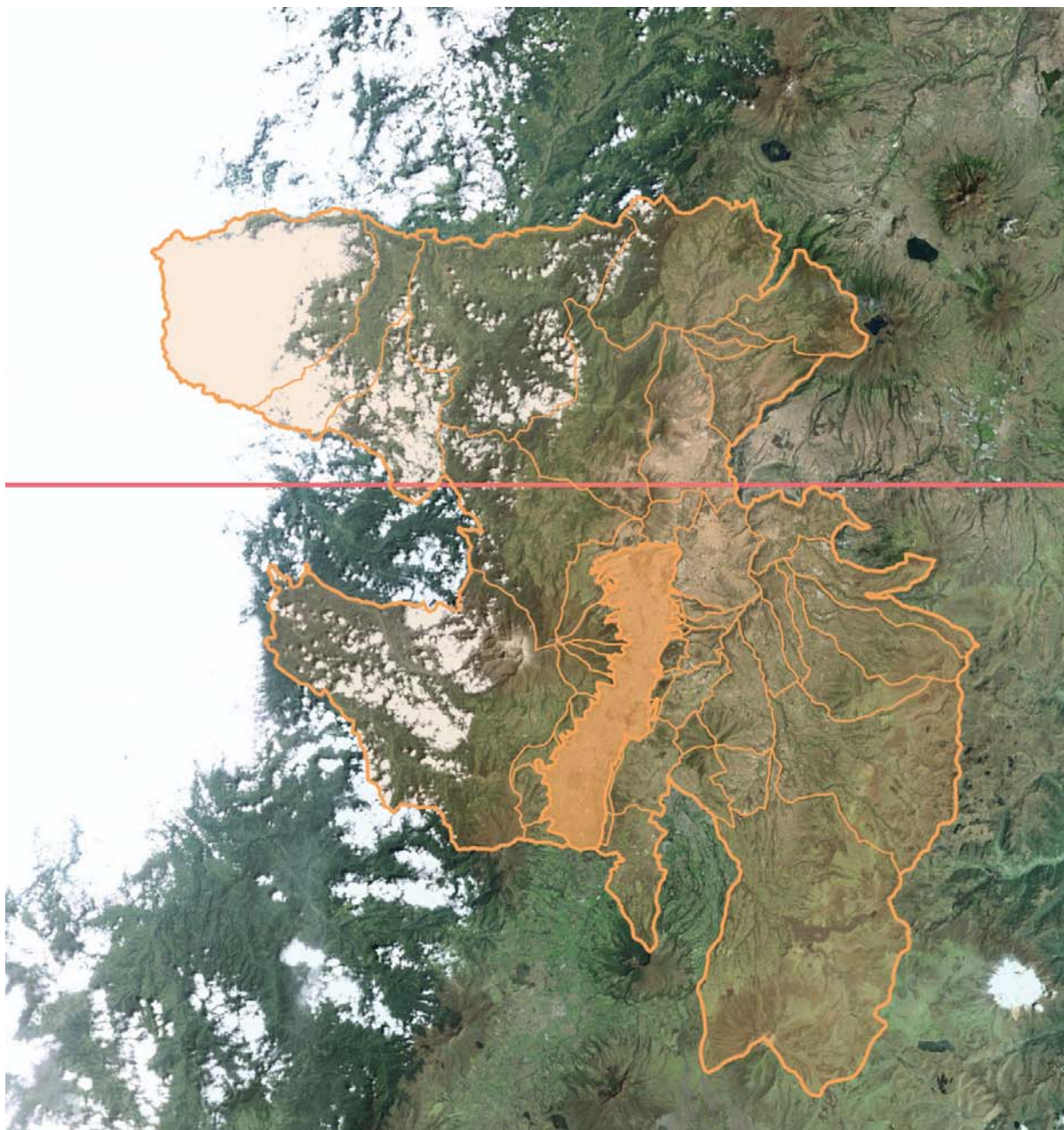
Pichincha Province



Political Regions of Ecuador



Metropolitan District of Quito



Metropolitan District of Quito- Political Division



History

The legend tells that when the universal flood ended with the majority of life on earth, the mythical Quitumbe and his companion Llira were the only survivors because they took refuge on top of the Pichincha volcano, adjacent to Quito. When the water level lowered, Quitumbe descended to celebrate the continuation of life, and on the slopes of the volcano, he founded Quito, right in the place where the gods assigned him in order to create and reproduce life.

The oldest records of Quito date back to the year 10,300 BC, when it was occupied by nomad groups. The first sedentary civilization that lived in Quito, the Cotocollaos, dated back to 800 BC, and one of the most important civilizations that occupied the area around 980 AD, the Quitus, founded the Kingdom of Quito, and turned it into an important commercial hub. Quito's centralized location made it an important and intense trading point. This is what seduced the Incan Tupac Yupanqui, son of the Emperor Pachacutec founder of the Incas, to take over Quito. Subsequently, Quito became part of the Incan Empire and the favorite city of Huayna Capac, son of Tupac Yupanqui and ruler of the northern Incan Empire, or Tahuantinsuyo, who turned it into the most important city, economically and militarily, of the northern empire.

When the Spanish arrived to the Tahuantinsuyo, the Incas were immersed in a civil war between Atahualpa and Huascar, sons of Huayna Capac, who wanted control over the empire. In 1533, Atahualpa won the war but was later captured by the Spanish and assassinated by Francisco Pizarro. By 1534 the Incas were conquered by the Spanish, who colonized most of the continent. In 1534, Diego de Almagro founded Santiago de Quito, south of its actual location. On December 6th, 1534 Sebastian de Benalcazar reestablished Quito in its actual location, on top of the ruins of the Incan city. He ended the Incan resistance by capturing and executing the Incan General Rumiñahui.

Quito immediately grew in importance among the Spanish colonies and in 1563, by order of the Spanish King, Quito became the Real Audiencia y Presidencia de Quito, an administrative district of the Spanish crown, with an area twice the size of the actual Republic of Ecuador. This improved the problems of communication and control that the kingdom of Spain had over its territories.

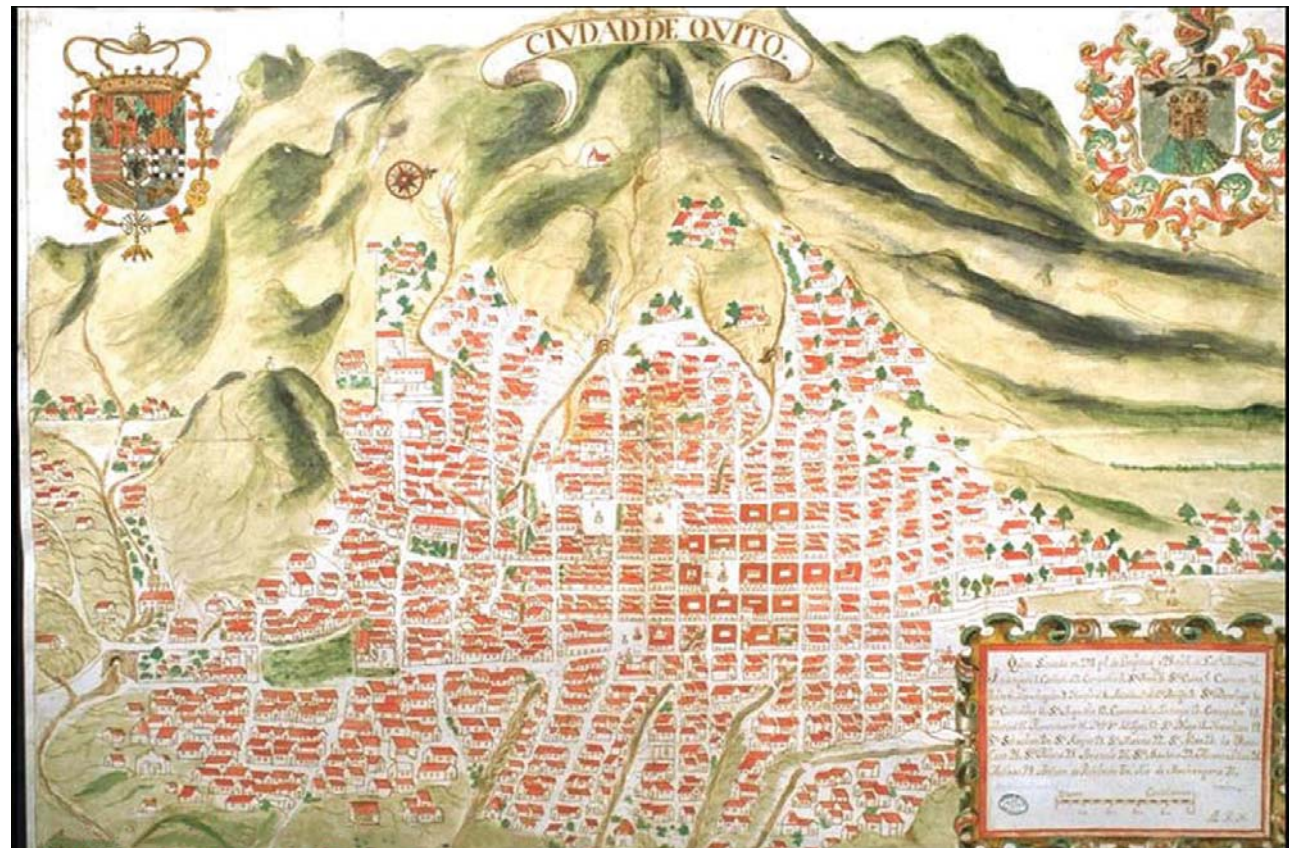
With the Spanish arrival to the new world, all of their customs and culture were imposed to the local inhabitants, such as Roman Catholicism. The first built church was El Belen, constructed before the city was established, followed by the San Francisco Convent in 1535, which was the first of 20 churches and convents that were built in Quito during the colonial period. Its increasing importance allowed Quito to become a dioceses in 1545 and an archdiocese in 1849.



Real Audiencia de Quito



Gran Colombia



Map of Quito- 1734



Map of Quito- Beginning of 1800's



Sculptures and Paintings of the Escuela Quiteña



In 1809, after almost 300 years of Spanish colonization, Quito was a city of approximately 10,000 inhabitants. It became famous for its “Escuela Quiteña”, the group of artistic manifestations, such as painting and sculpture, that developed during colonial times and that reached its maximum glory in the 17th and 18th centuries, becoming famous among the other colonies and even among Spanish royalty in Madrid. It was mainly famous for its religious art, crude and explicit depictions that showed mostly suffering, which could relate to the violence and oppression that the local indigenous were suffered at that time. The uniqueness of the Escuela Quiteña was obtained by mixing European styles with local crafts and ornamentations, and adapting them to the local setting. This is an analogy of what was happening in society at that time, a mixture of races, languages, religions, traditions, etc.

Quito became an intriguing destination and a source of knowledge for many Europeans who brought along the illustration, and installed a modern rationalist way of thinking in people. This maintained Quito ahead of the rest of Latin America, and made it a pioneer city, reason why it was later called the “Light of America”. The “European” mentality of its citizens, combined with a rebel spirit led to an attempt to gain political independence from Spain in 1809, following the example of other nations such as the United States, or the French Revolution. People wanted to replace the current Spanish government with a new government formed by revolutionary leaders of Quito. This plan was unsuccessful, because the plot was discovered ahead of time by the Spanish authorities, who arrested the revolutionaries. On a second attempt that same year, revolutionaries signed a declaration which seized the Spanish government and installed a new local government, marking this as the beginning of the independence process. From that point on, the city saw itself immersed in a series of conflicts between the Spanish and the opposing forces, which concluded on May 24, 1822, when Marshal Antonio Jose de Sucre, under the command of Simon Bolivar, led the liberation troops into the battle of Pichincha, resulting in a victory and in the independence of Quito.

After the battle of Pichincha, Quito and the territories of the Royal Audience were annexed to the Great Colombia, formed by what is now Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama, and becoming the Department of the south, or presidency of Quito. This union did not last for long, and on May 13, 1830, the Republic of Ecuador was constituted, after separating from the great Colombia, making Quito the capital city.

Since then, Quito has never lost its cultural, political, geographical and economic importance, being the scenario of big events of Ecuadorian history like the arrival of the first trans Andean train, the murder of president Garcia Moreno in 1875, or the murder of president Eloy Alfaro in 1912, who was murdered, dragged through the streets of Quito and later burned, as well as other events that make Quito one of the most important cities of South America.

Evolution of Quito

In the decade of the 1930's, Quito expanded northwards, where the higher classes moved to and created residential neighborhoods, resembling the idea of a garden city. Consequently, the old town, which was occupied until then by high class families, was able to remain intact without any alterations or demolitions and was later occupied by poor immigrants from the other provinces. The job opportunities and the growth brought workers from the south, with the use of the railroad, which became part of the poorer classes and the emerging medium class. On the 1960, the Mariscal Sucre Airport is opened, opening Quito to the rest of world. The actual beginning of modernization however, did not start until the 70's with the petroleum boom in Ecuador. Quito became the petroleum capital of Ecuador and in the second most important financial center of the country after Guayaquil. In the 80's the city started its expansion towards the north and the south of it, when the main touristic area, the north central part of the city, began to grow.

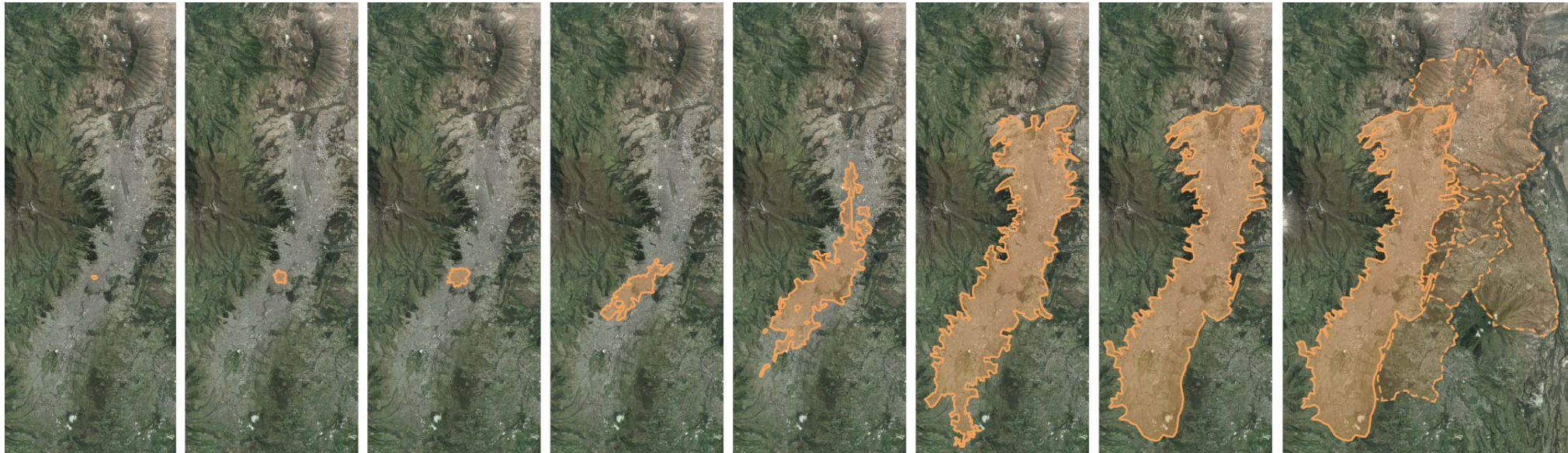
On December 27, 1993, the Metropolitan District of Quito is created in order for the city's government to gather some more liberties and responsibilities, The district is composed of the urban area of Quito as well as rural parishes adjacent to it, and it is all in charge of the mayor.

On the later years, Quito felt the need to go through a severe restructuring and recovery process due to the lack of future planning that was done in the city, which caused severe problems, and also due to the lack of maintenance of the city in general.

On 1997, Quito opens the first trolley bus line in the city and in Ecuador, as part of an ambitious mass transport system that would improve the chaotic traffic conditions of the city, in 2002, the city started the process of recovering and preserving the old town entirely, and in 2003, as a second attempt to create a solution to the traffic conditions, the city opened another system of mass transit ecological busses called MetrobusQ. In this same year, and with the same purpose, the first projects of readjustment of the city started by widening streets and avenues, as well as creating overpasses, to make traffic flow better.

The rapid expansion of the city towards the valleys, developed the need for new projects for highways, tunnels, bridges, and a solution to improve the mobility inside and around the city and reduce traffic.

Other important projects that were developed in the subsequent years are the recovery of the Mariscal area, the red district that was turned into a pedestrian plaza with bars and restaurants; the TeleferiQo, which is a cableway that takes visitors to over 13,200 feet of altitude, providing an incomparable view of the city; recovery and creation of parks, public spaces, reforestation, recovery and creation of museums; all which have improved the quality of life of Quito's inhabitants, and which have made of Quito the most developed city in Ecuador.



1537
Evolution of City Grid

1748

1840

1934

1964

1979

2013

2030_Predicted Expansion

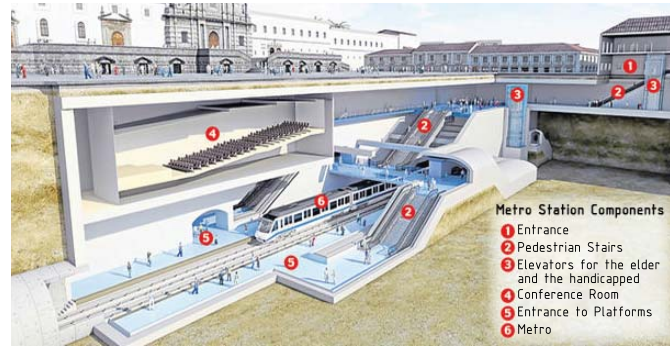
Future of Quito

The restructuring that started in Quito with the construction and recovery of infrastructure, is planned to continue on the years to come in order to improve its citizens' quality of life and overcome the current problems of the city, which are caused by the lack of urban planning.

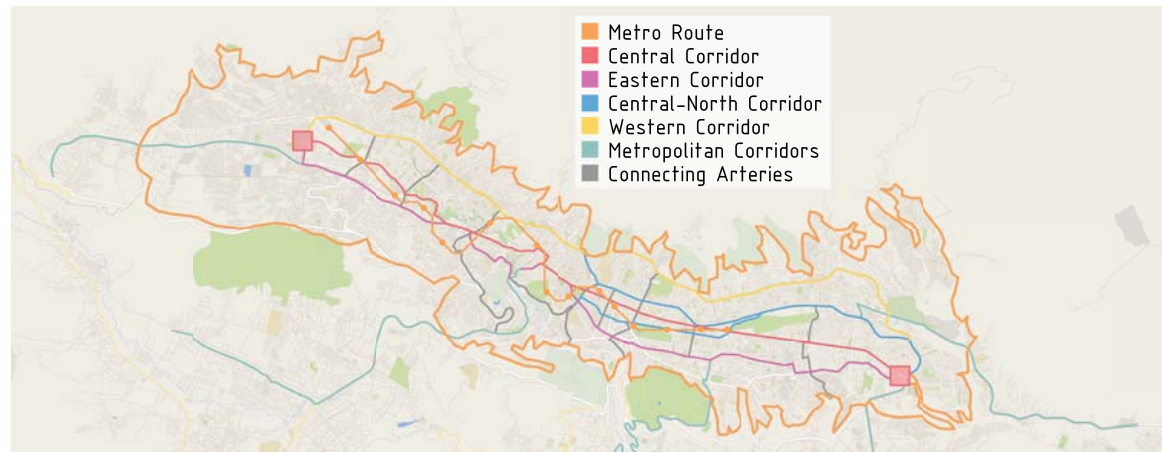
In order to keep up with the typical demands of a city in constant growth, the government of Quito has various projects in their agenda such as the ongoing recovery of Quito's old town, which is expected to be completed approximately in 2020. The project consists on reconditioning the old town and creating infrastructure since it is Quito's main touristic site.

The underground metro rail is the most ambitious mass transportation project ever done in Quito. It will connect the north and south ends of the city in only 34 minutes, and will be completed in 2016. The project consists on a single metro line, and 15 metro stations. It is meant to transport around 400,000 people daily, and for this purpose there will be 8 trains, each with 6 wagons. The challenge was to plan a project in an already dense area, taking into consideration and accommodating the extremely difficult topographical, geological, seismic, archeological and tectonic conditions of Quito.

Another difficult project is the reconditioning of old highways and the construction of new ones. The goal is to define a new beltway surrounding Quito that allows travelers to move around the city and avoid heavy traffic. The main highway infrastructure project is the Ruta Viva. This project will connect the eastern valleys of Cumbaya and Tumbaco with the adjacent populations and the new airport. It will become a faster and more direct route for travelers moving from east to west and for those using the airport. This project will also reduce the traffic congestions in and out of the city as well as in those areas that lack a proper urban planning such as the suburbs. For this purpose, the project includes the construction of 6 overpasses, underpasses, and two bridges.



Metro of Quito



Integrated Mass Transport System

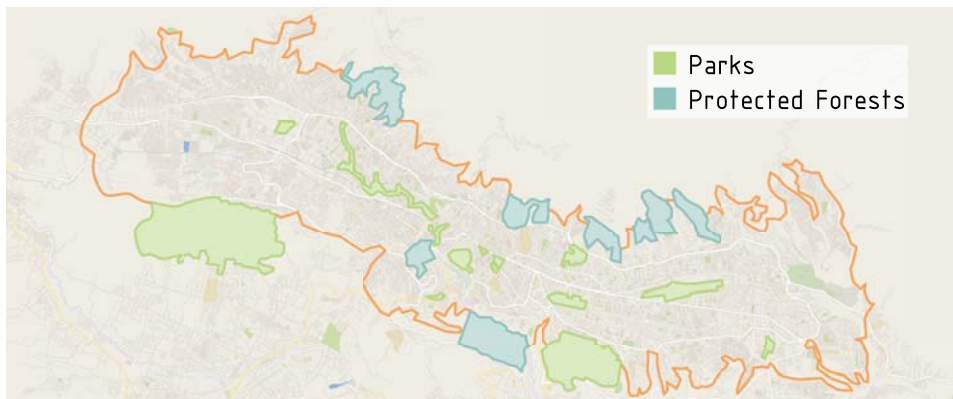


Ruta Viva Infrastructure Projects





Regeneration Plan for Old Airport



Parks and Protected Forests



Future Infrastructure Projects



In addition, the reconditioning of Av. Interoceánica includes the rehabilitation of intersecting streets, as well as the construction of overpasses, underpasses, as well as widening this major avenue. This will become part of the Ruta Viva, and will allow a better traffic flow in the valleys of Cumbaya and Tumbaco. Finally, there is also the reconditioning of other major roads such as the Av. Mariscal Sucre, which includes the construction of overpasses and underpasses at intersections and the widening of the road.

The new airport of Quito is another example of the city's modernization. This project will bring more and better economic opportunities, increase tourism, and boost Quito's development. The new Quito airport started functioning on February 2013, it is larger than the previous airport and accommodates a larger amount of travelers and cargo than before, adapting to the actual needs of the city. The new airport is located 20km away from urban Quito, and it is planned to expand in the upcoming years according to the necessities of the city.

Quito's government is also planning the unification of the city's mass transport systems. The project consists on the construction of two interprovincial transport stations, one at the north and one at the south, which will connect Quito with the adjacent valleys and the rest of the country. The goal is to incorporate these two stations with the network of the MetrobusQ that operates inside the city so that passengers traveling from outside of Quito, and from the rest of the country, arrive to these two hubs, and then be redirected to the city's mass transport system in an organized and synchronized manner. This will improve the movement inside, from and towards the city, as well as promote the use of mass transportation and reduce the use of cars.

Finally, other future projects include the recovery of sidewalks and burial of electric cables, the maintenance of over 12,300 acres of parks and green public spaces -including grooming, garbage collection, planting, benches, playgrounds, outdoor gym equipment, sports fields and bathrooms- and the construction of new parks in order to distribute green spaces evenly across the city. This will encourage a healthy and active lifestyle in citizens and also promote care for the surroundings and the environment. The project also includes the creation of public plazas, pedestrian boulevards, and the construction of parking garages in various points of the city. This will free the streets of Quito, recover sidewalks, eliminate architectural barriers, and create spaces for social and cultural activities. Quito's goal with these projects is to strengthen its public spaces, make them welcoming and enjoyable, and ultimately provide good life conditions for its citizens.

Street Morphology

Since pre Incan times, sedentary civilizations began settling in what is now Quito. Although ancient settlements were thought to be large communities with various types of constructions for specific needs, every record of them was erased when the Incas defeated these civilizations and settled in what is now Quito. Incan cities were famous for their delicate planning, which related to their religious and astronomical beliefs, and positioning every building and temple in relation to the sun, moon and stars. Quito's location in the equator and in relation to the sun, made it a desired location for the Incas to build a city. Unfortunately, there are almost no remains of an Incan city nor any records of how the city looked, except for a few ruins.

The Incas were later conquered by the Spanish, who established the city of Quito as we know it for the first time. The city was placed exactly on top of what the Incas had built, erasing almost every trace of their civilization. Most of the Incan constructions were either destroyed or taken apart to use the materials for something else. Some others were partially reused, showing the difference between Incan and Spanish construction techniques and craftsmanship. Most of the Incan religious temples were not destroyed, and instead, the Spanish constructed cathedrals and churches right on top of them, in order to emphasize the supremacy of the Catholic Church over any other religions.

Quito is one of the oldest capital cities of South America, and one of the few cities to still maintain many of its colonial architectural past. The Spanish settlers who founded Quito planned and built the city based on a Roman grid, with a large central square, sloped streets and parks all around the city. Unlike other cities, Quito has never had a long term urban development plan based on a vision of what the city should be in the future, logically designed to accommodate the extremely complex geographical conditions, the demands of a growing city, of its citizens, and that would ultimately determine the moments when certain zones of the city should be developed, what their primary use should, and the layout that these should follow. On the contrary, Quito's expansions have always been hardly planned or random, resulting on various inefficient street layouts, zoning conflicts, constructions in dangerous areas, and more. With time these problems have become worse, and even though many efforts are being done to remedy the situation, it is difficult to know for sure if a city that has grown chaotically for decades can be healed.

Currently, Quito's architectural characteristics vary across the city. The architecture of the old town is mainly Spanish baroque style. In here, the cathedral built in the XVI century, along with the San Francisco, San Agustin, La Compañia, and Santo Domingo, churches and convents stick out due to its beauty and its high amount of detail. The northern part of the city is where the modern Quito is located. This wealthy part of the city is characterized for containing large high class living and commercial structures. On the other hand, the southern part of the city is the poorer area. It has low scale commercial and residential constructions, of which many started informally and gradually turned into neighborhoods. Its architectural style is similar to a slum, although not as informal.

Initially, Quito expanded towards the north and south of the city. In recent decades, Quito's expansion shifted east towards the valleys of Cumbaya and Tumbaco (north), and the valleys of Los Chillos and Conocoto (south), which were mostly farms populated by lower classes. It is that rural condition, and its peacefulness that attracted wealthy people from the city that were looking to escape from a chaotic urban environment. The migration of higher classes to these areas brought commerce to the valleys, turning them into suburbs of Quito. It was never thought that the valleys would populate as fast as they did, reason why the authorities did not have a previous development plan to follow, therefore creating unorganized and chaotic cities with bad access roads that would become insufficient in the following years. In addition, the arrival of wealthy groups forced people from lower classes to resettle somewhere else, resulting in a city with clearly marked differences. The architecture found in the wealthier parts of the valleys was initially high class residential, with medium to large houses, each with their own exterior spaces and other luxuries, and with a modern but conservative style, which in the recent years changed for a more modern, more dynamic and less conservative architecture. Commercial constructions introduced were low and medium scale, also with a wide range of modern architectural styles. On the other hand, the type of architecture found in the poorer parts of the valleys is low class residential and commercial. The architectural styles of these parts of the valleys are simple and depend more on the economic possibilities of the people than on any other preference. Quito has kept expanding more as time passes by, generating new and different demands from people, which lead into a geographical and administrative reorganization, as well as a continuous mixture of architectural styles all around the city.

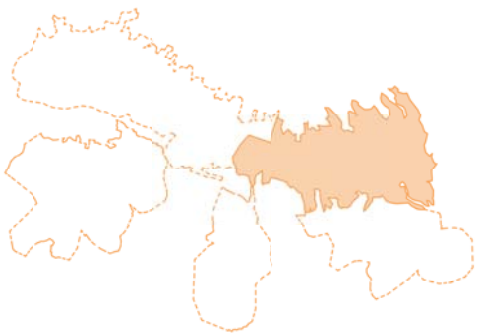
Center



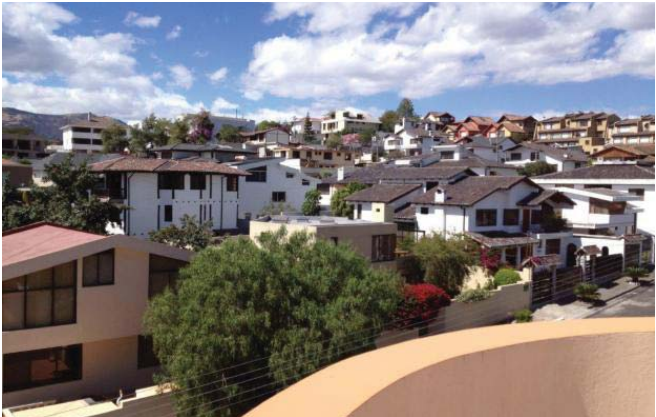
North

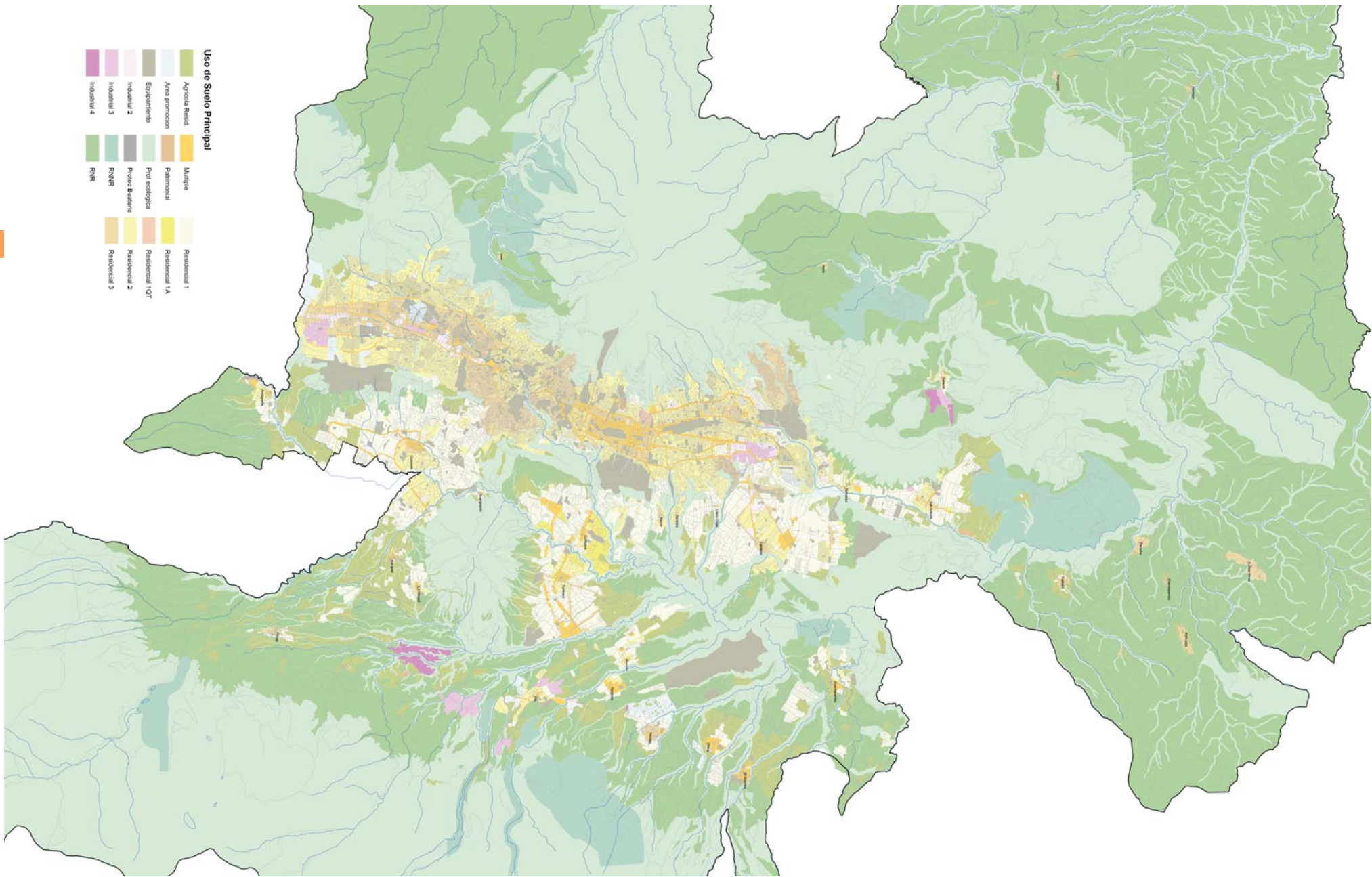
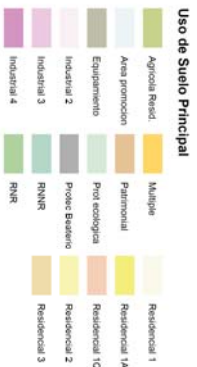


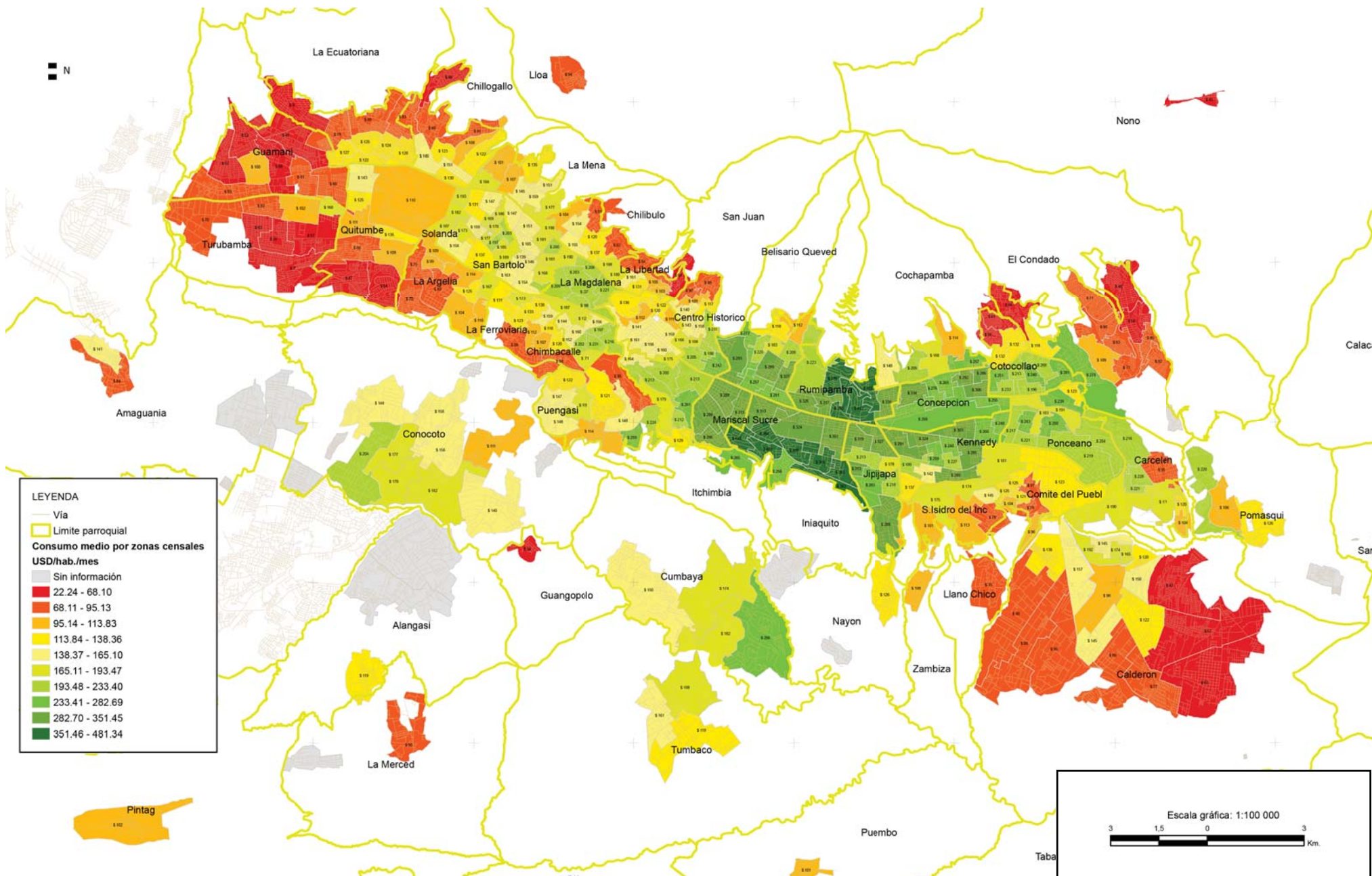
South



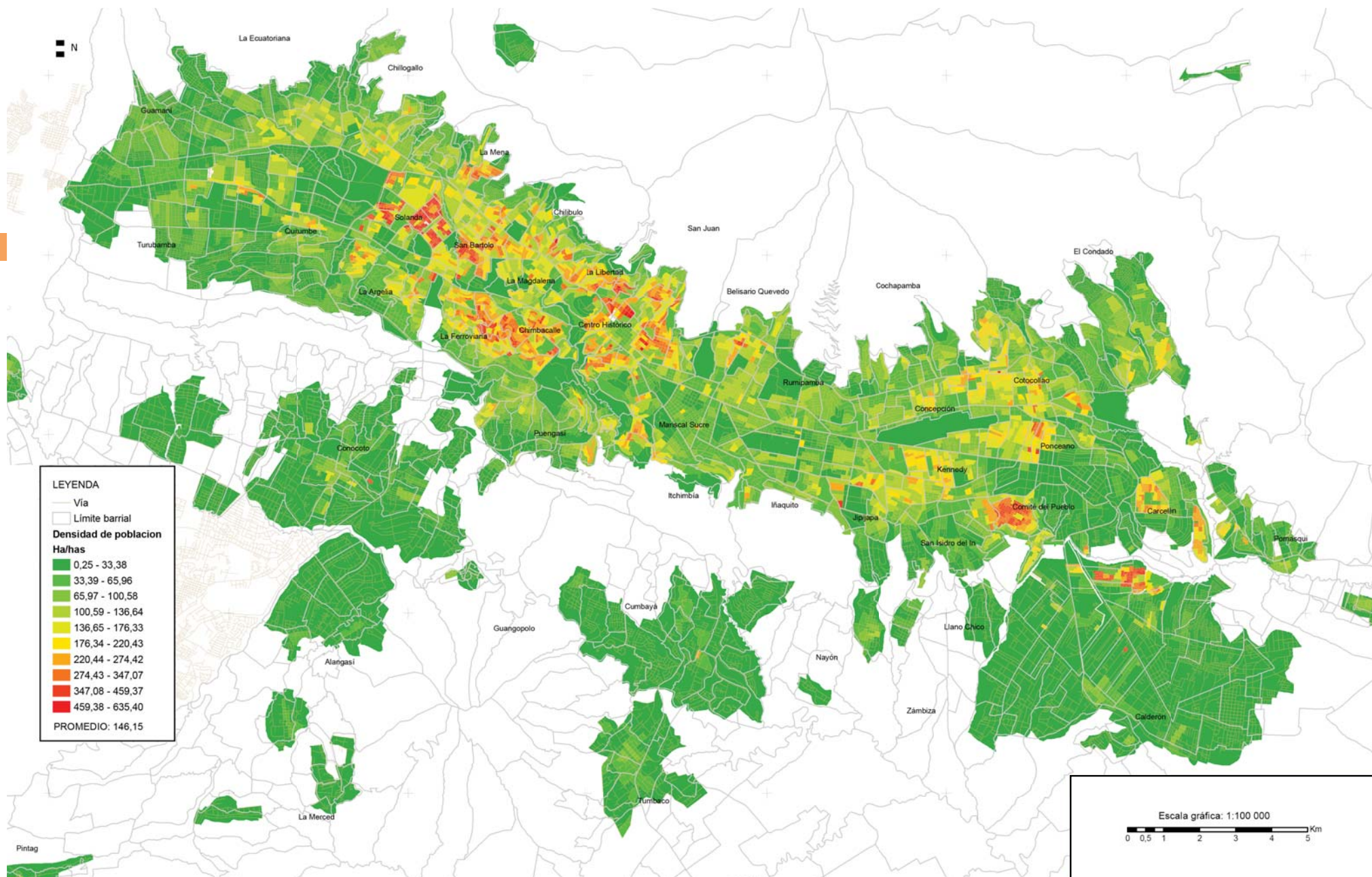
Valleys







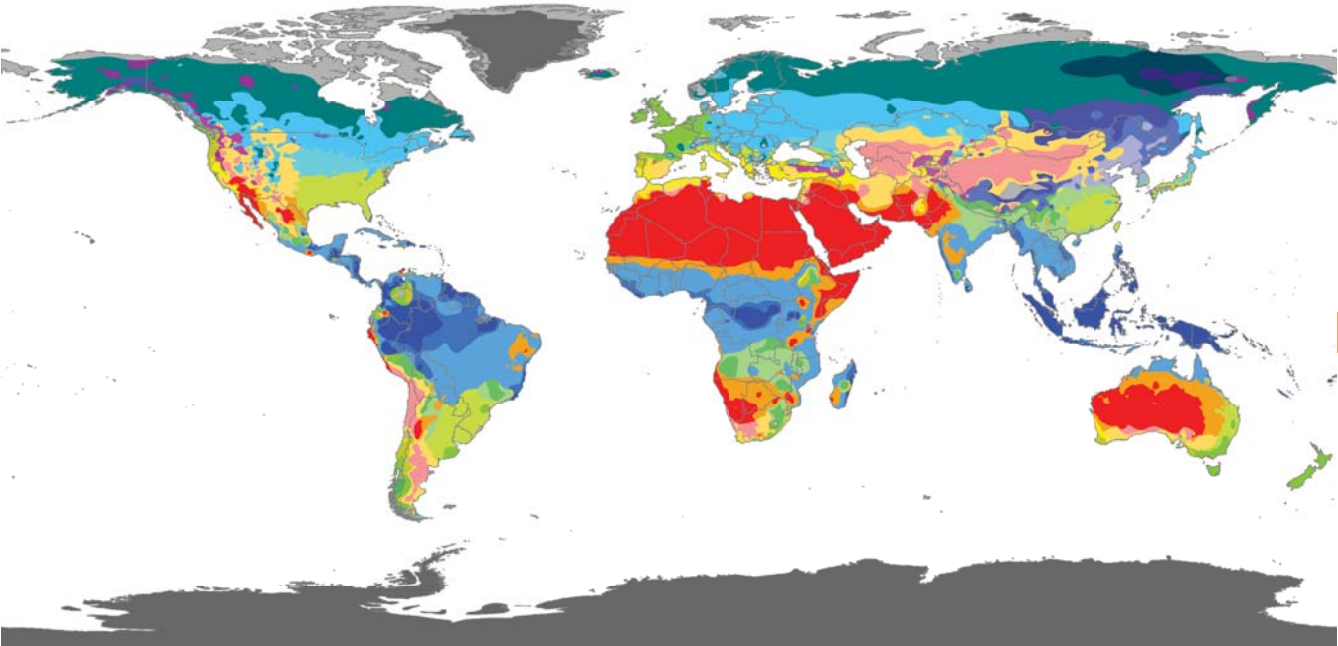
Monthly Expenses (dollars/person/month)



Population Density (People/ Hectare)

Climate in Ecuador

Despite Ecuador's small territory, climate varies considerably depending on the region. Coastal regions are located at sea level and its climate is affected by the Pacific Ocean currents. The temperature in this region is warm, typically around 77° F, and between January and April it has an extremely rainy season with hot temperatures. The Amazon region is located in the amazon basin, and its climate zone is known as the tropical equatorial climate zone, which is a subtropical climate that is present in various countries along the equator. It is characterized for its high temperatures, above 80° F, and abundant rainfall (approximately 2000 mm per year). The slight variation in temperatures (about 6 degrees), and the regularity of its rainfall form highly dense and extensive rainforests with suitable environmental conditions for plenty of flora and fauna species to live in, becoming the most diverse ecosystems in the world. On the contrary, the highland region's climate is known as subtropical highland climate. It is characterized for being a fairly cool climate, with spring like temperatures throughout the year. This is caused by its proximity to the equator and its high altitudes above sea level.



World Climate Zones

Af	BWh	Csa	Cwa	Cfa
Am	BWk	Csb	Cwb	Cfb
Aw	BSh	Cwc	Cfc	
	BSk			
Cfa	Dsa	Dwa	Dfa	ET
Cfb	Dsb	Dwb	Dfb	EF
Cfc	Dsc	Dwc	Dfc	
	Dsd	Dwd	Dfd	

Main Climates

A: equatorial
B: arid
C: warm temperate
D: snow
E: polar

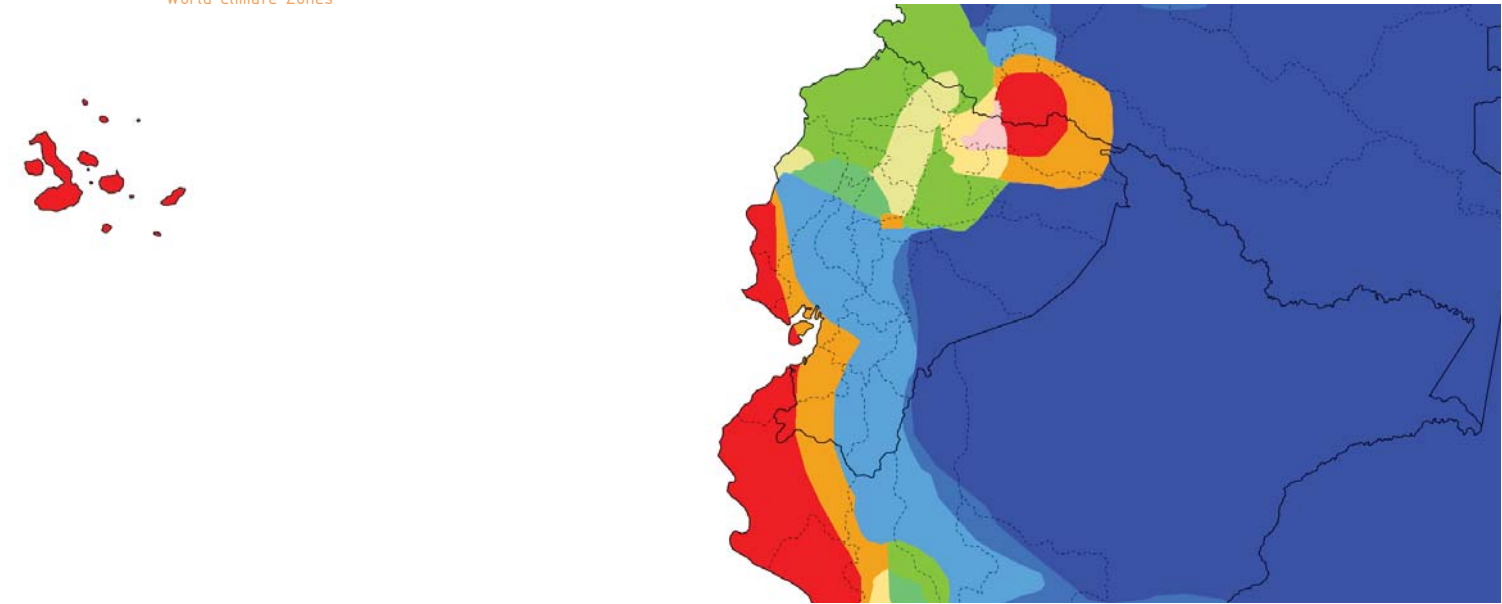
Temperature

h: hot arid
k: cold arid
a: hot summer
b: warm summer
c: cool summer
d: extremely continental

Precipitation

W: desert
S: steppe
f: fully humid
s: summer dry
w: winter dry
m: monsoonal

F: polar frost
T: polar tundra

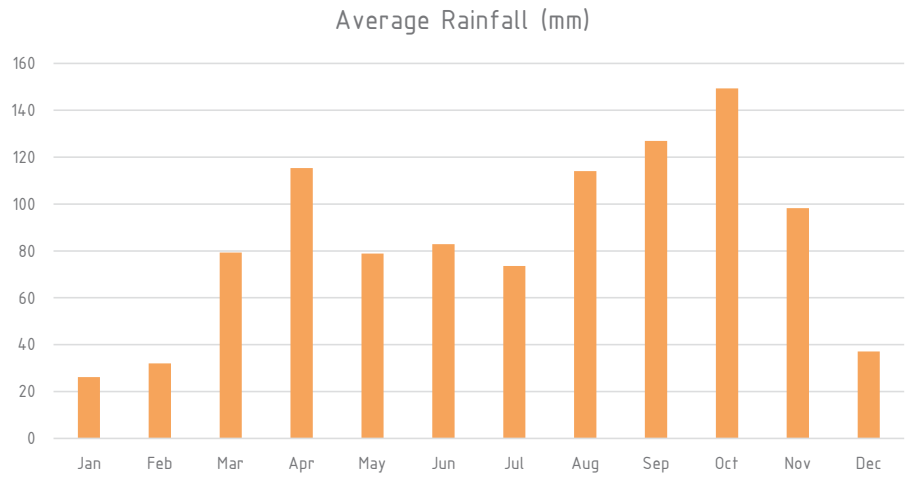


Ecuador Climate Zones

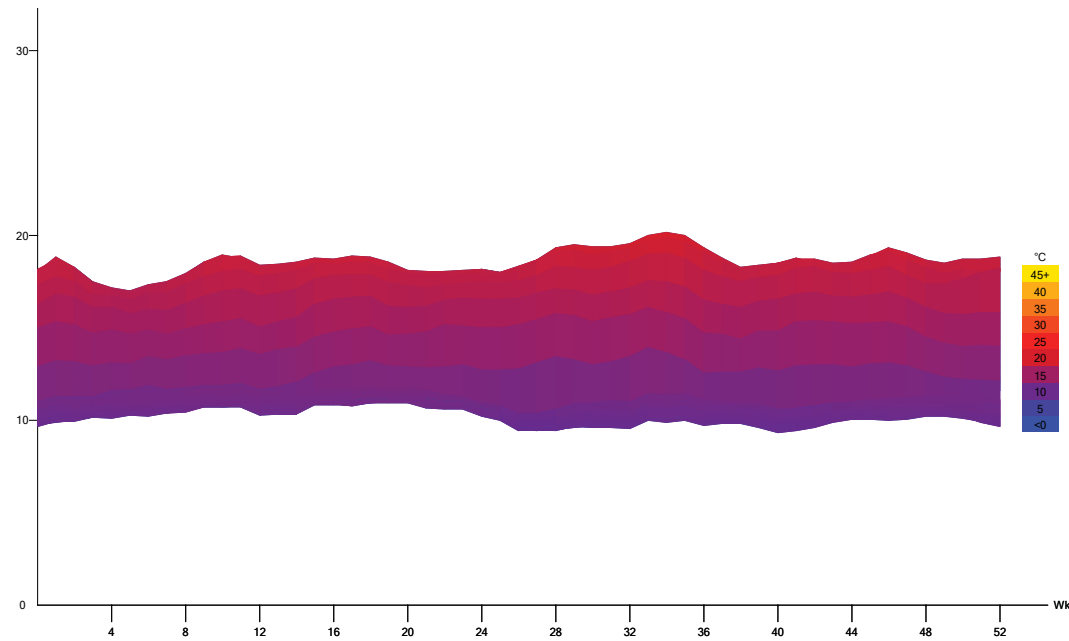
Climate in Quito

Quito is part of the subtropical highland climate zone, but its climate varies slightly from that of the rest of the region because it is located in a basin, its altitude (9,200 ft above sea level), and its high proximity to the equator. Similar to the rest of the highlands, Quito's climate is also tempered, with spring like conditions all year round. Temperatures in Quito range from 50° F to 80° F, being common to have big temperature drops of approximately 25° every day. This is caused by the converging of two of its geographical features, location and altitude. While high altitudes lower the temperatures, the proximity to the equator on the other hand, brings in sunlight directly at an almost vertical angle, causing temperatures to rise. That is why it is very common to have low temperatures at times when there is no sun or when the sun is not very direct such as in the mornings and afternoons. That climatic condition is another reason why it is common to see snow peaks in Quito, even though there shouldn't be snow in the equator. Quito's yearly weather is composed of two seasons, winter and summer. Winter in Quito extends for many months (from October to May), and it is characterized for constant rains and lower temperatures. On the other hand, summer only lasts for 4 months (from June to September), and it is a dry period with warmer temperatures, especially in the afternoon.

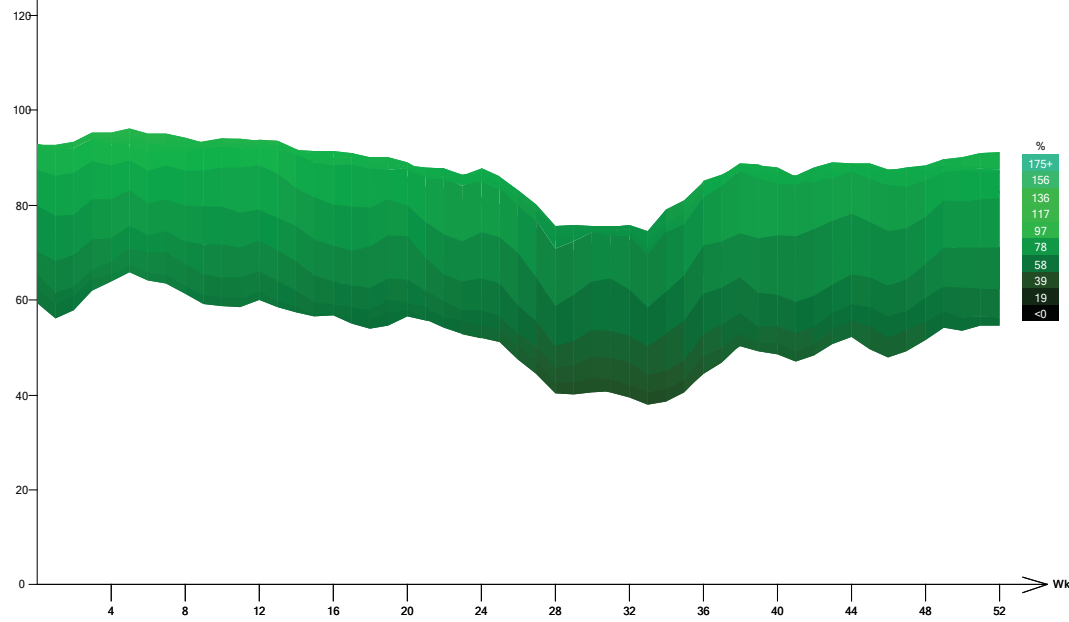
Climatic conditions in Quito change from one part of the city to another. In Southern Quito, for example, temperatures are lower because it has a higher altitude than other areas. On the other hand, the central part of the city has warmer temperatures, and the northern part has more tempered temperatures. The valleys of Cumbaya, Tumbaco and the other surrounding valleys have the warmest temperatures of the entire city, reaching up to 86° F at noon. Each of these slight changes in climate is related to the geographic condition of each part of the city and has a direct influence on the type of vegetation and in the soil condition that is found in each area.



Annual Rainfall



Annual Average Temperature (Degrees Celsius)

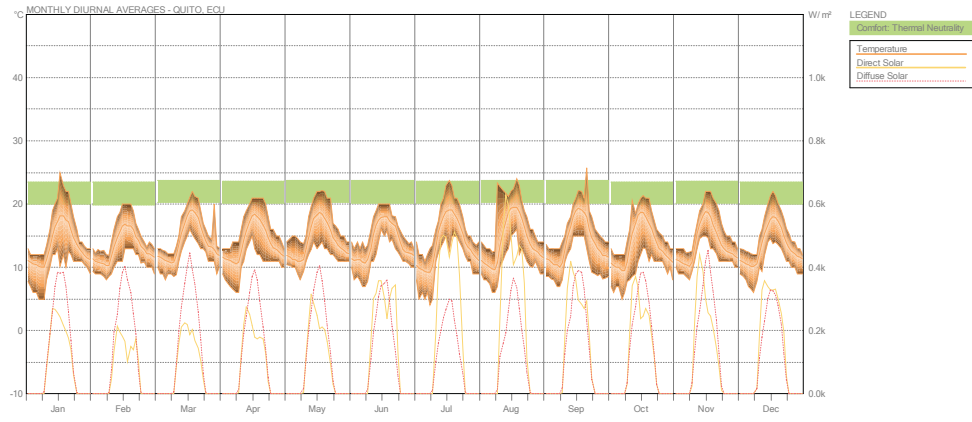


Annual Relative Humidity

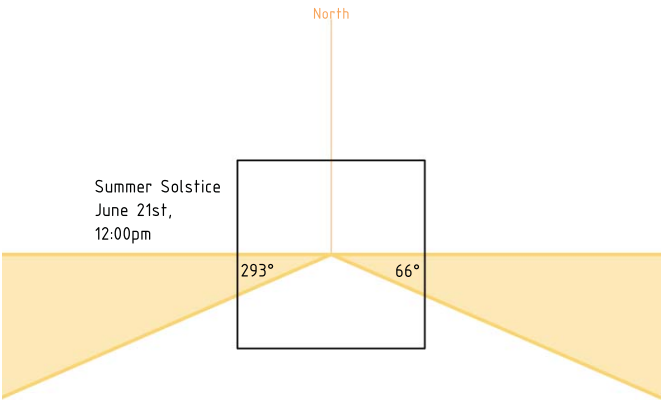
Solar Radiation

Solar Radiation in Quito can be very strong due to its equatorial location. During summer and winter solstices, sun angles are in exactly opposite locations but both reach up to 66° of elevation. On the other hand, during spring and fall equinoxes solar angles have exactly the same direction and reach up to 88° of elevation. Understanding these unique, almost vertical, solar conditions allows the designer to take advantage of sunlight, reduce the use of HVAC equipment and therefore reduce the building's operation costs.

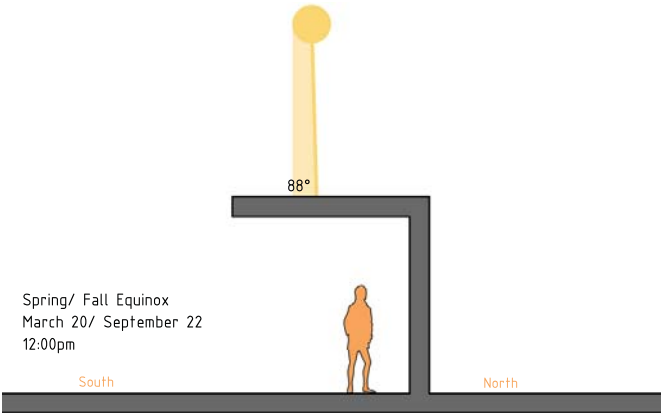
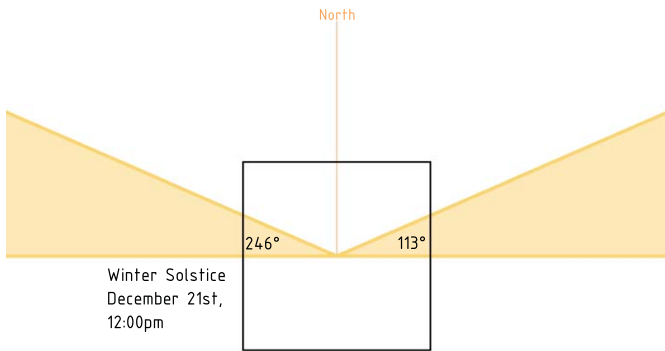
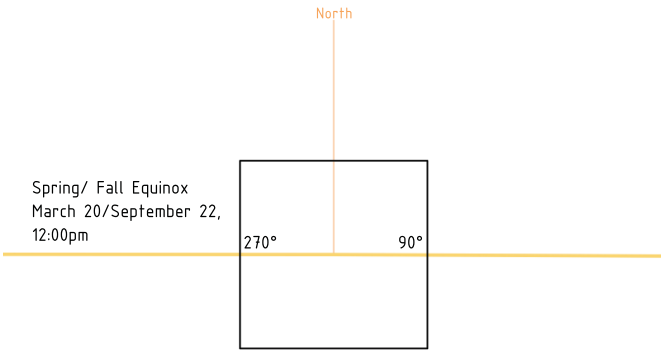
In addition, solar conditions in Quito can make an environment uncomfortable for the user depending on the time of the year. Understanding the effects that sunlight and temperature may have on comfort, can help a designer develop strategies to make a building comfortable for its users, regardless of the exterior temperature. The chart to the right compares these three variables and shows the moments when human comfort is affected by the temperature and solar radiation.



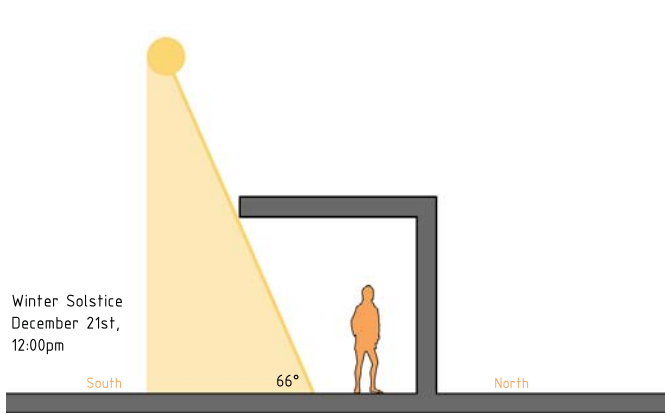
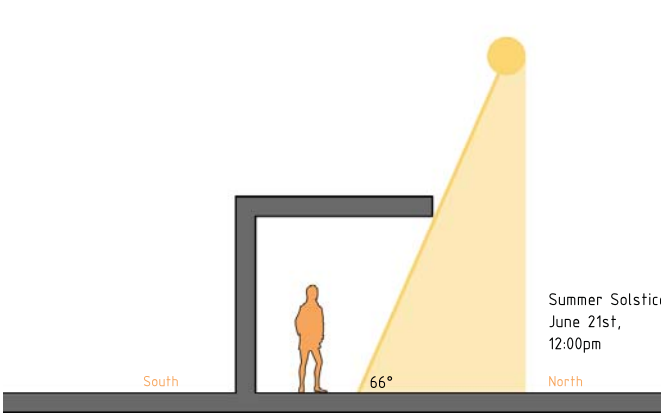
Annual Solar Radiation



Solar Angle Plan Studies



Solar Angle Sectional Studies



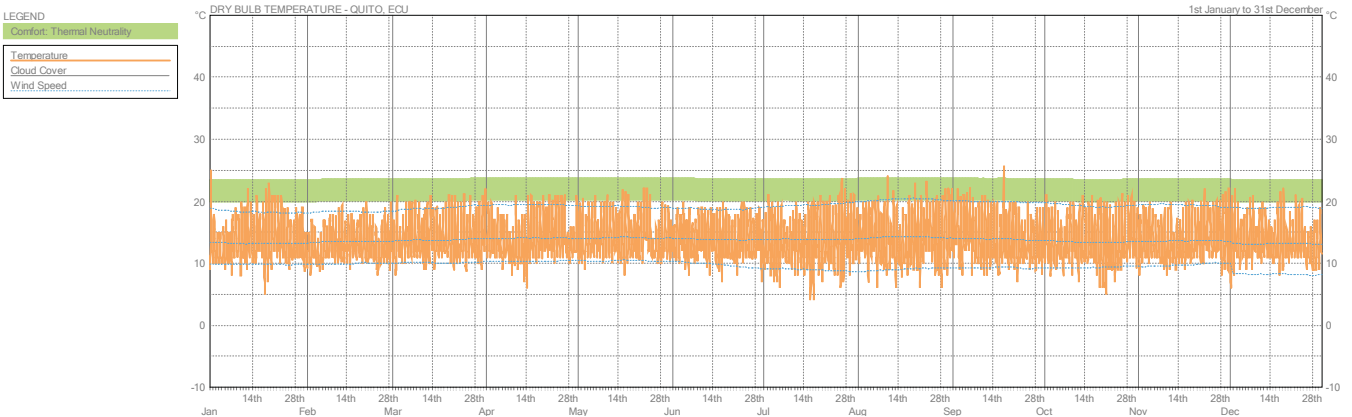
Climate Comfort

Among the many goals of a designer is to provide a comfortable environment for the users of a building. In order to do so, designers must understand and consider every aspect of climate that may have an impact on the users' comfort. In order to counteract the climate, the designer must include a series of technical solutions that help improve the environment and raise human comfort.

The psychrometric chart shows the essential strategies (sun shading, natural ventilation, high thermal mass, and wind protection) that improve the human comfort zone. For the most part, Quito's climate is below the comfort zone. This is also evidenced in the chart to the right, which compares temperature and wind speed in relation to human comfort. As shown in the chart, only a few times does the temperature reach comfortable levels, and for the most part it is below it, which means that several design strategies should be employed to improve it. For example, building materials can help trap heat during warmer hours to raise comfort in the cooler times of the day. Also during cool hours, it is convenient to have natural or artificial barriers, which can be used to block the wind and increase the temperature, while improving human comfort.

Unfortunately, Quito is not always a cold city. During a part of the day, warm temperatures take over the city, generating an uncomfortable environment in places that are not designed properly. In this case, sun shading and cross ventilation are solutions that become necessary because they help cool the environment and raise comfort when the weather is warm.

The rapid change in temperature and climatic conditions that occurs every day in Quito becomes an enormous challenge for designers. In other locations where warm and cool weathers present in different seasons, design solutions only adapt to one type of weather per season. On the other hand, Quito's climate requires designers to implement solutions that accommodate to warm and cool weather conditions on the same day in order to maintain comfort at all times.

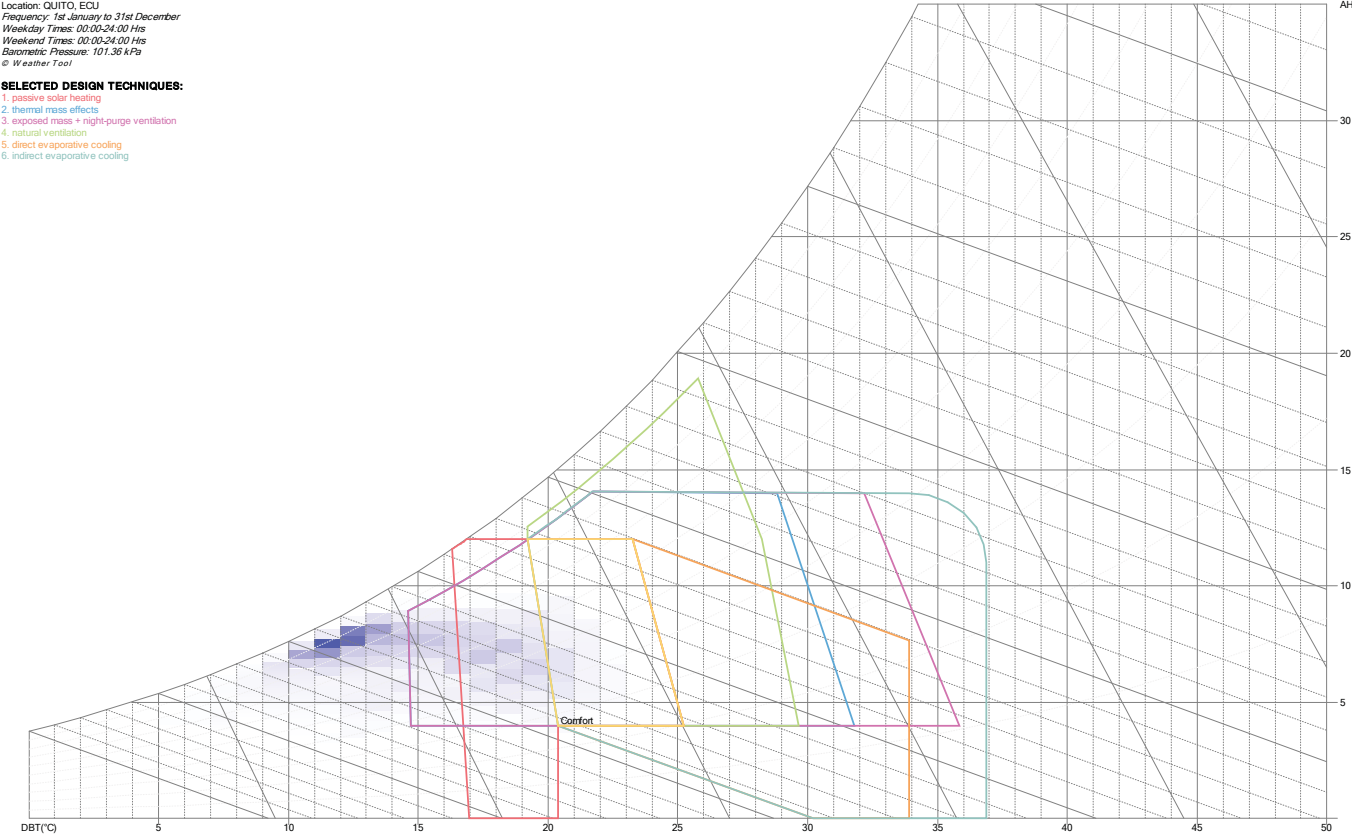


Psychrometric Chart

Location: QUITO, ECU
Frequency: 1st January to 31st December
Weekday Times: 00:00-24:00 Hrs
Weekend Times: 00:00-24:00 Hrs
Barometric Pressure: 101.30 kPa
© Weather Tool

SELECTED DESIGN TECHNIQUES:

- 1. passive solar heating
- 2. thermal mass effects
- 3. exposed mass + night-purge ventilation
- 4. natural ventilation
- 5. direct evaporative cooling
- 6. indirect evaporative cooling



Wind

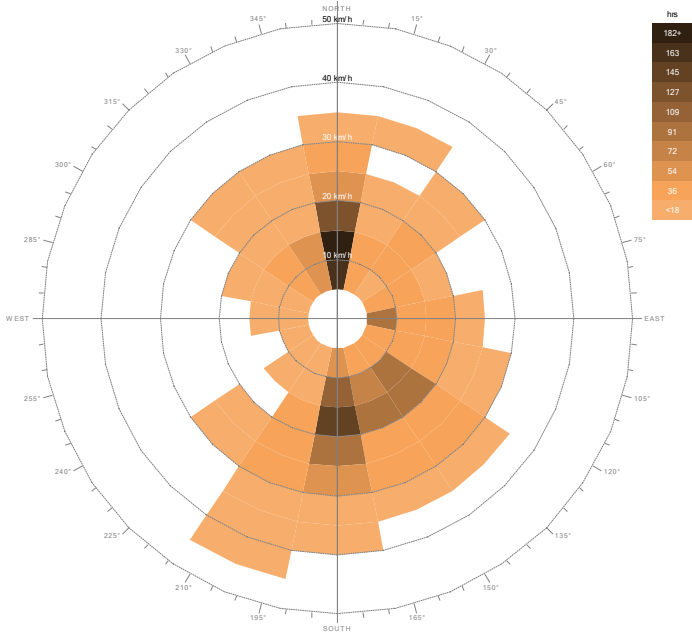
Quito is a city with constant winds throughout the year, some of which are stronger and more frequent during some seasons. For example, during winter, even though winds approach from every direction, the most frequent are northerly winds. Wind speeds vary depending on the direction, but northeastern winds have the highest speeds. Wind temperature is not very high, the warmest being northeastern winds as well. Also, the highest humidity is present mostly in low speed winds that approach from every direction.

Similar to winter, spring is not a very windy season. In spring, winds approach from every direction, and the most frequent are northerly winds. The wind speed during fall is not very high, making northerly winds those with the highest speeds. During spring, winds are primarily warm, the warmest being southeastern winds. In addition, humidity is moderately present in most winds, and the highest humidity is present in low speed winds approaching from every direction, except west.

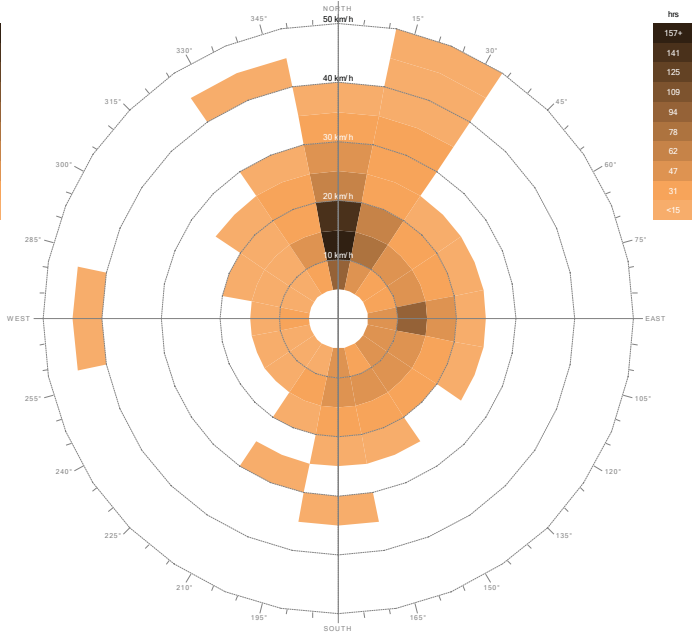
Summer, on the other hand, is a windy season. Winds approach from every direction, and the most frequent are northerly winds. Summer has high speed winds approaching from every direction, but the strongest are southwestern winds. Wind temperatures during summer are relatively high, the highest being present in southeastern winds. Summer winds are not very humid, making it a dry season. However some humidity is present in low speed winds approaching from any direction.

Fall is the season with the most wind. During this season, winds approach from every direction, and the most frequent are northerly winds. In addition, fall has strong winds in every direction, but especially southeastern winds. Wind temperatures are mostly high, the warmest being southeastern winds. During fall, humidity is higher in southwestern winds, and very low in southeastern winds compared to other seasons.

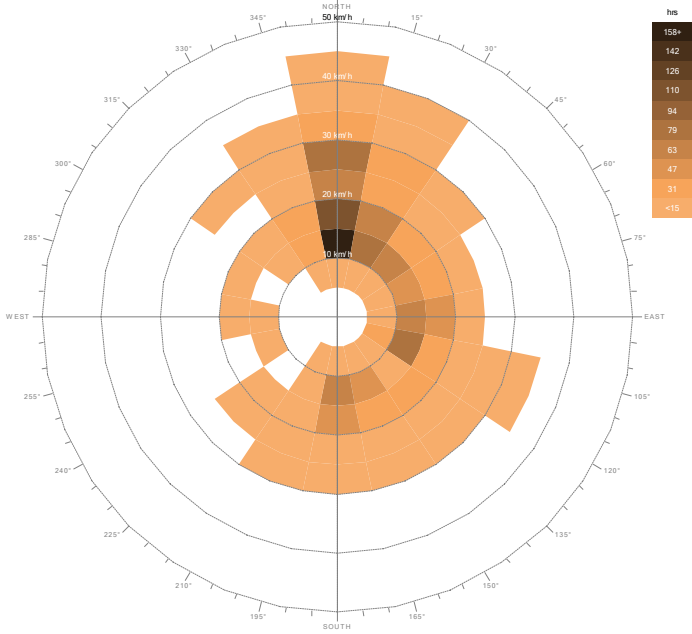
By understanding wind patterns, designers are able to decide whether to combat or utilize wind currents to their favor and integrate them as part of a project. In some cases, designers can use natural or artificial barriers to block certain winds, and allow others. This strategy will improve the human comfort level in a building while reducing the use of mechanical equipment and the building's cost of operation.



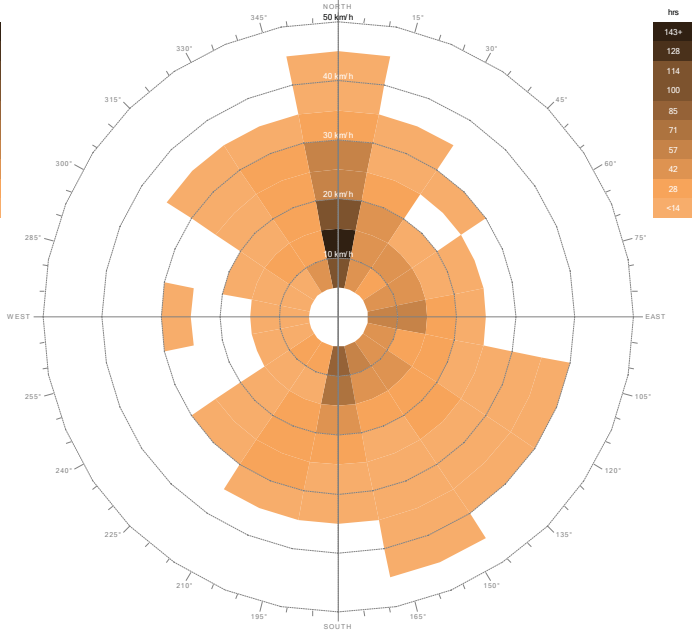
Summer



Winter



Spring



Fall

Vegetation in Ecuador

Ecuador is characterized for having a high biodiversity in vegetation. Every vegetation area belongs to a different bio climate with specific characteristics. These bio climates, and the vegetation found in each, is defined by climate conditions, altitude, geography, and soil conditions. Ecuadorian bio climates range between semi desert conditions found in the coastal region, to the humid rain forests found in the amazon region.

The coastal region is characterized by its tropical vegetation. Throughout the entire region, it is common to find species such as wild cane, breadfruit tree, and balsa wood trees, among others. Mangroves are characteristic of this region, especially the south. In the inland portions, it is typical to find various varieties of palm, as well as tree ferns and fine wood trees such as pink laurel, mahogany, and cedar. On the coastal areas which are subject to flooding such as the Guayas basin, it is common to find vegetation such as cotton, cocoa, bananas and rice. On the contrary, on the Santa Elena peninsula it is common to find deciduous forests and savannas of harsh herbs due to the lack of rain.

In the amazon region, the existent variety of vegetation is unique. It is very common to evidence 60 or more types of trees and plants in only one acre of land. The majority of the region is a rain forest, although there are some dry spots and wetlands along the course of rivers. The trees found in this region range from around 98 ft to 195 ft tall, and species found include rubber, bark, straw, cedar, timbers, bamboo, white cocoa, and wild cotton among others.

The highland region is characterized for having many bio climates with, each with different vegetation which varies according to the altitude. The ecosystems found in the lower parts of the highlands are warmer and more humid, whereas those in the upper parts are cooler and drier, affecting the type of vegetation found at each altitude. For example, in the lower parts of the highlands (between 3,200 ft and 8,200 ft) it is possible to find cacti, carob trees and a variety of fruit trees among others. Moving up, (between 8,200 ft and 11,500 ft) it is possible to find vegetation such as wheat, barley, potatoes and beans. In the mid highlands, (between 11,500 ft and 14,700 ft) in what is called the "paramo", the predominant vegetation are grasslands, with presence also of varieties of valerian herbs and nettles. Lastly on the upper highlands, at 16,400 ft, species of Malvaceae appear and at 18,300 ft, the predominant vegetation are lichens.



Vegetation Zones in Ecuador

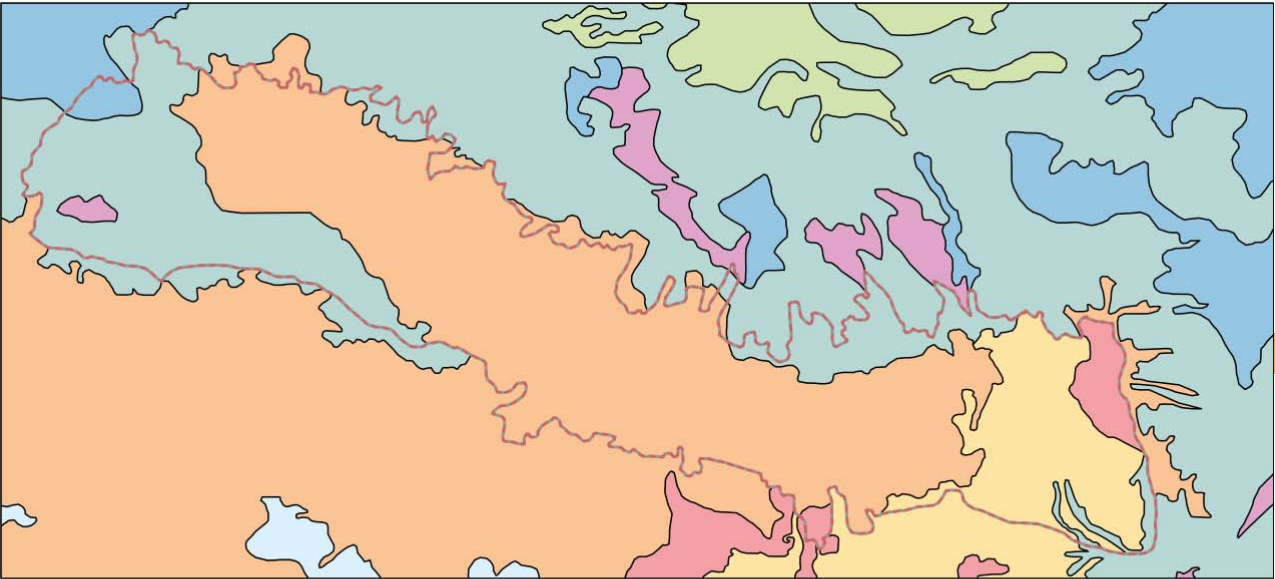
Vegetation in Quito

Because of its great extension, the Metropolitan District of Quito extends through various bio climates that are present in the highland region. Based on the Holdridge system, the Metropolitan District of Quito covers 8 different zones, or bio climates, and two transition zones within the highland region, all of which have different altitudes, temperatures, precipitation, topographic conditions and vegetation. These bio climates are categorized as Pre-Montane Wet Forest, Lower Montane Thorn Steppe, Lower Montane Dry Forest, Lower Montane Moist Forest, Montane Moist Forest, Montane Wet Forest, Subalpine Rain Forest (Paramo), and Subalpine Wet Forest (Paramo). The two transition zones extend from Lower Montane Dry Forest to Lower Montane Moist Forest, and from Lower Montane Moist Forest to Montane Wet Forest.

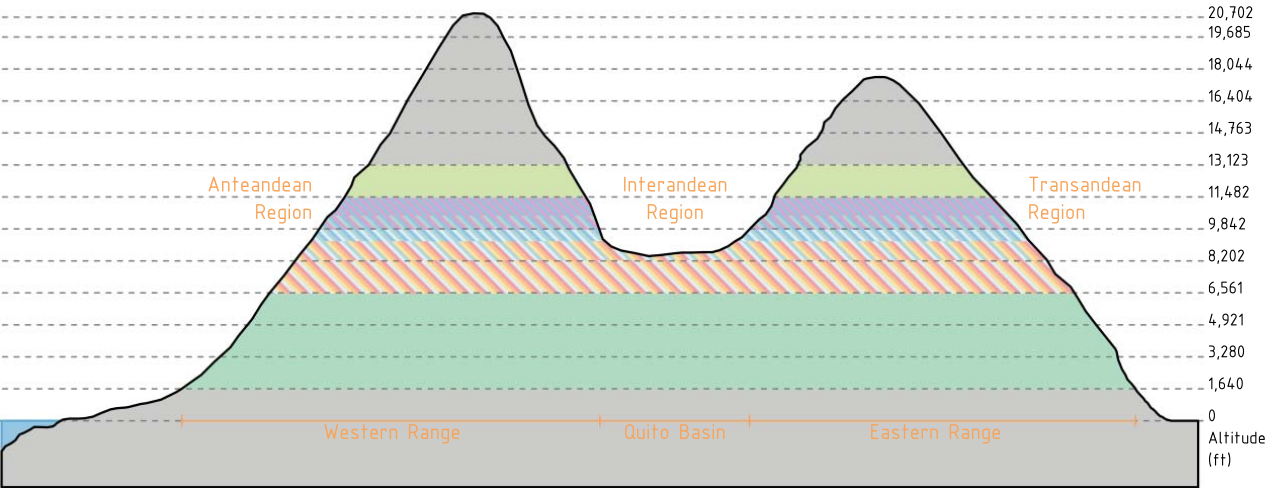
Urban Quito is located within 3 of the previously mentioned bio climates and one transition zone. These bio climates are Pre-Montane Wet Forest, Lower Montane Dry Forest, and Lower Montane Moist Forest. Not much of the original vegetation pertaining to these bio climates remains now a days due to the high degree of urbanization of Quito and its surrounding areas. In fact, many of the vegetation found in Quito does not belong to the previously mentioned bio climates because it was introduced while the city grew.

Bio Climate Zone	Altitude (ft)	Annual Temp. (°F)	Annual Rainfall (in)	Vegetation
Pre- Montane Wet Forest	1600-6500	60-75	78-157	Tropical (Fruit Trees)
Lower Montane Thorn Steppe	6500-9800	53-60	9-19	Fruit, Carob, Cacti
Lower Montane Dry Forest	6500-9100	53-65	19-39	Grasslands, Potato, Vegetables, Grains
Transition Zone: Lower Montane Dry Forest to Lower Montane Moist Forest			Variable	
Lower Montane Moist Forest				
Transition Zone: Lower Montane Moist Forest to Montane Wet Forest	8200-10500	48-59	39-78	Pine, Eucalyptus,
Montane Moist Forest	9800-11400	42-53	19-39	Potato, Barley, Wheat, Quinoa,
Montane Wet Forest	9100-11400		39-78	Grasslands
Subalpine Rain Forest	11400-13100	37-42		Grasslands,
Subalpine Wet Forest			19-39	Valerian Herbs, Nettles

Bio Climate Zones in the Metropolitan District of Quito



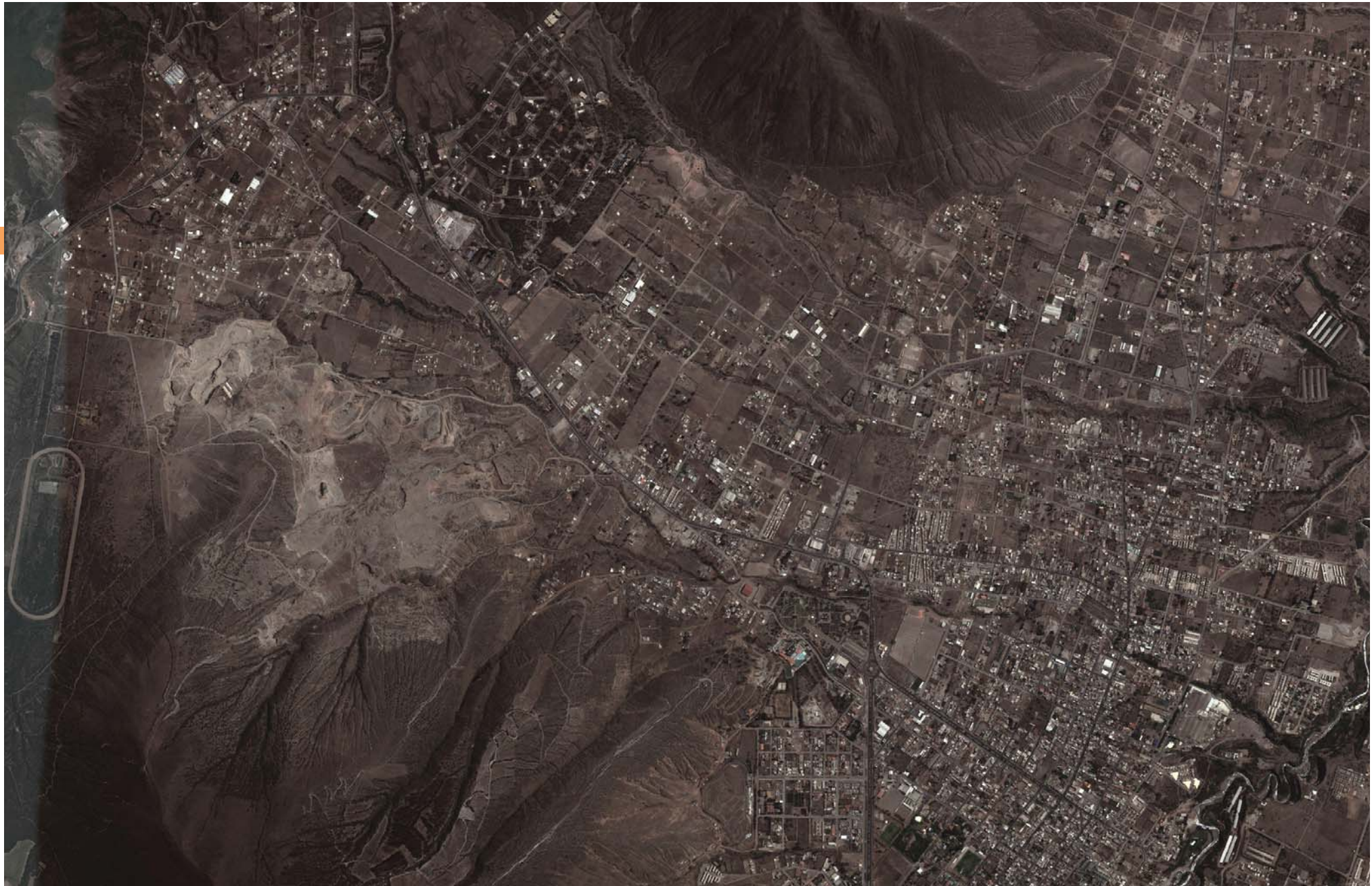
Vegetation Zones in Urban Quito



Bio Climate Zones in Relation to Altitude

Analysis

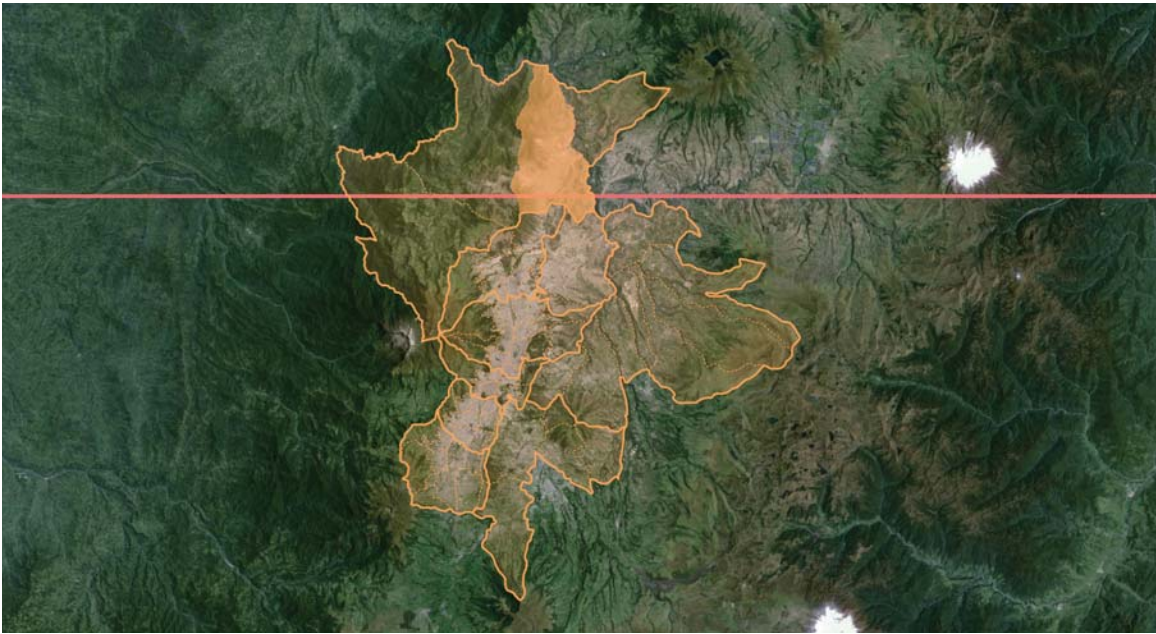
Site Selection + Context



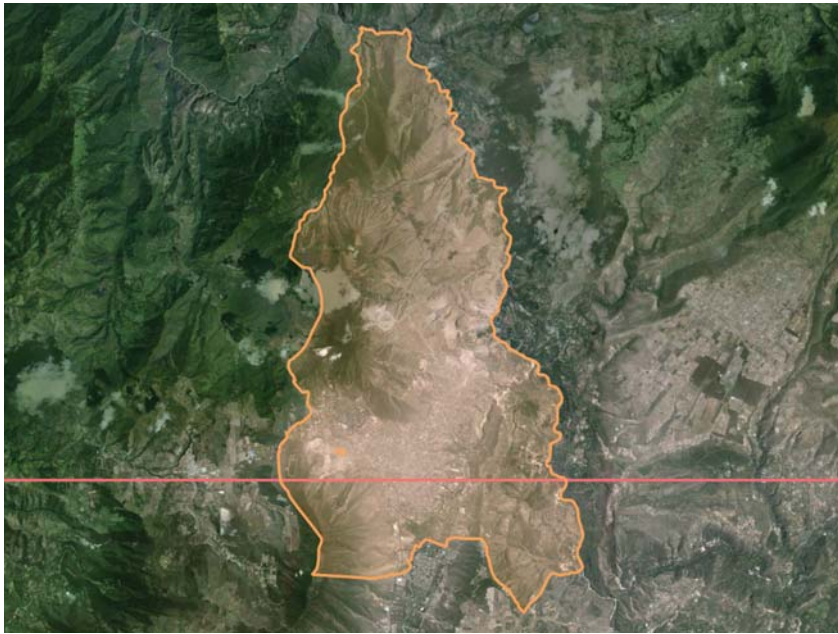
Site Selection Process

Within the city of Quito, there are many potential locations for the site to be located. Given the psychological thinking behind the model of rehabilitation that will be applied, the best options for a location are those that are close to the city but not in an extremely urban condition. The site has to be large and open; it has to offer some kind of visual landscape and the possibility to create a large infrastructure but most importantly to have large amounts of green space and gardens. Also, it has to count with all the basic services, such as electricity, water, sewage, public transport, etc. Because of these needs, the site cannot be far away from the city. It is very important to take into account the prejudice that people from the city have against these centers and the adolescents in conflict with the law. After some investigation it was obvious that there was not much prejudice towards adolescent offenders, and that this depends mainly on where these centers are located in relation to the urban areas. Most of these centers are located on what is now a populated area, but when they first opened, the selected areas were the outskirts of the city, meaning that the prejudice from the people is not much because they knew what the area was like before they settled there. However, if the process is backwards, and the center moves to a populated and urbanized area of the city, then the prejudice and opposition towards the center becomes bigger. Given these reasons, the most appropriate sites are those that are located away from the city centers but not in a rural area.

The chosen site is located at the northern part of Quito, in San Antonio de Pichincha (less than 15 miles from downtown). The area is popularly known as “Mitad del Mundo” (middle of the world), because coincidentally it is where latitude 0, 0, 0 is located. Because of its dry soil condition, this area of the city was widely used until recently for mining and for extracting various types of volcanic rocks that are necessary for producing concrete. However, recent municipal ordinances prohibited the future exploitation of these soils in order to give the area other uses. The site is accessed through the Manuel Cordova Galarza highway which starts in the northern part of the city, moving northwest, and eventually connecting Quito with the Ecuadorian coast. The travel distance through this highway, from the north of the city to the site is only of 12 km (7.5 miles), and most of it is done in that same highway. Because the site does not face the highway; a secondary road of almost 1km (0.6 miles) has to be accessed in order to arrive directly to the site. The reason why the north of Quito was chosen instead of any other location is because of the benefits that it has in relation to other sites anywhere else in the city. Various services are necessary for a project like this one, all of which are available at the northern part of Quito, while in other areas these services are not all available, or are not easily accessed. In terms of land use, soils in the northern part can have the same use as in any other location. Because it is a drier condition it will require more irrigation than other areas, yet anything can be planted, and anything will grow. The north is closer to the center of the city and to important locations within it, therefore accessed in less time and easily accessible by car or by public transport. Also, the access highways that go to and from the north are wider and in better conditions than in other areas. Finally, the idea of reusing (or rehabilitating) land that was previously used for soil exploitation was very interesting, and relates directly with a project that is also about rehabilitation, but of human beings.



Urban Quito and Adjacent Areas



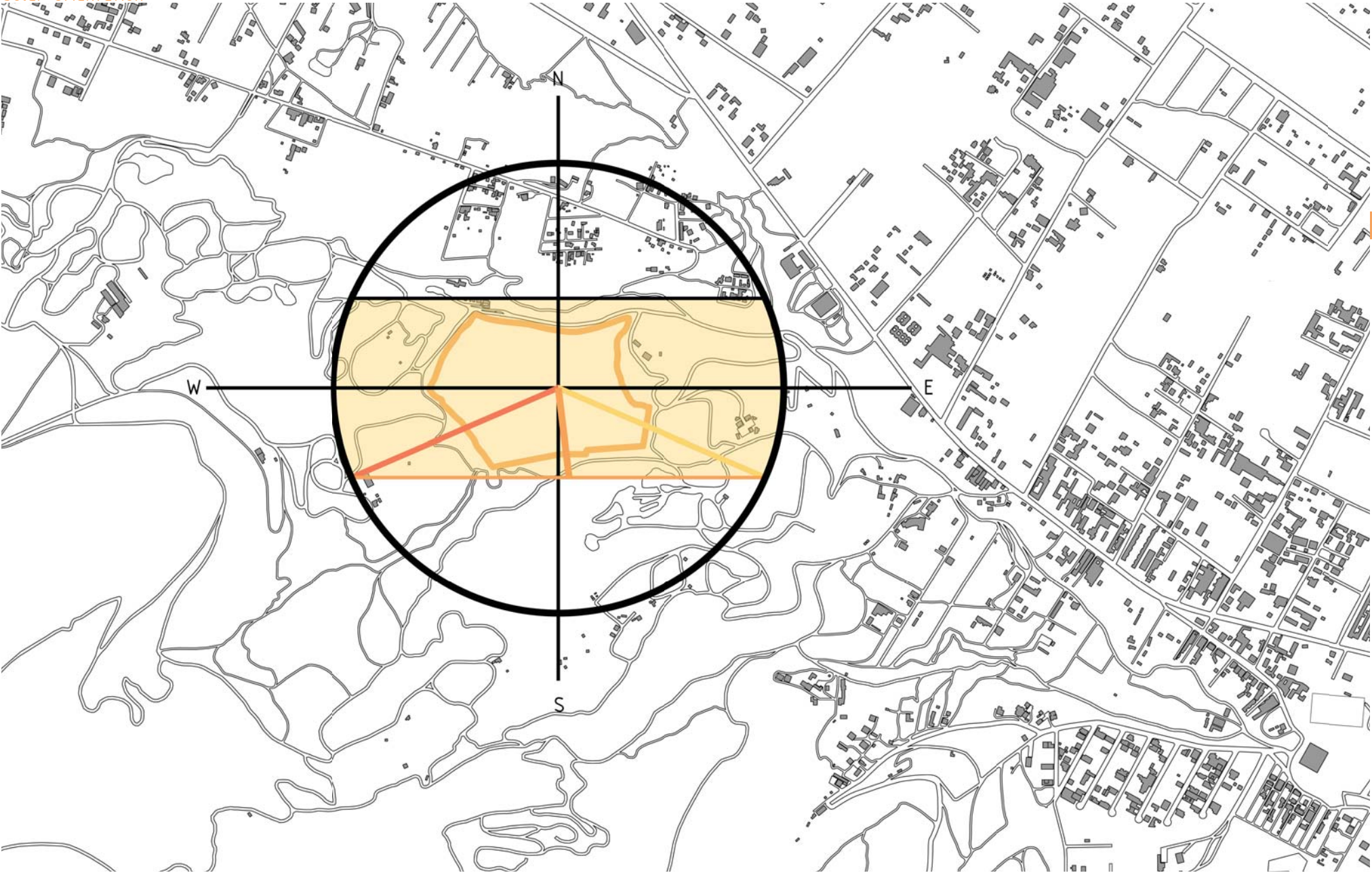
San Antonio de Pichincha

General Information

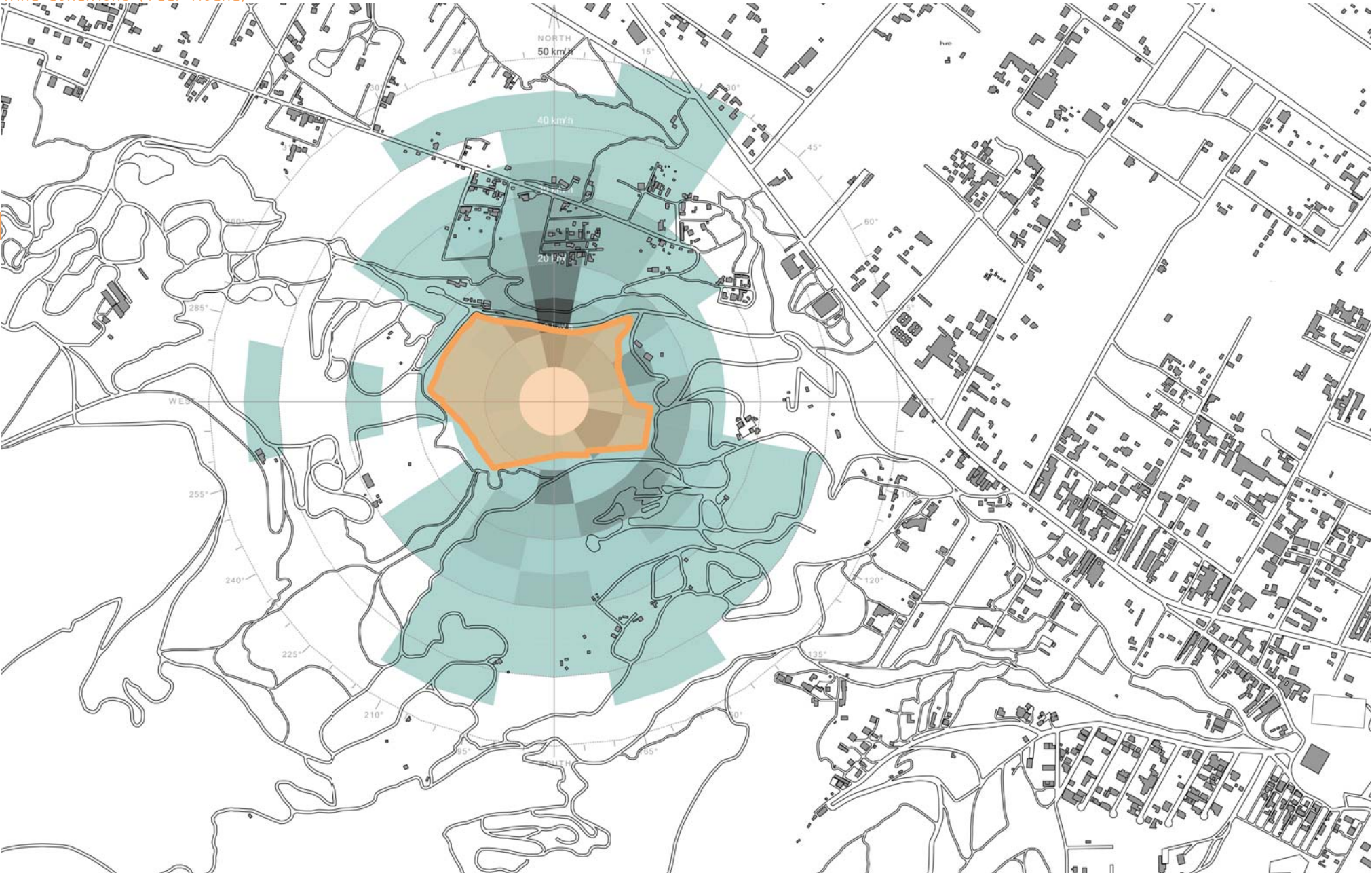
The total area of the site is 12 hectares (1,291,669.25 sqft). Its topographic condition was originally non flat, with a slope of 35%. However, since this land was used for mining, and extracting material, the actual topographic conditions are mostly flat, except for the back part of the site where the land terraces up to its original altitude. The north of Quito is part of the Interandean Region and it characterizes for its rugged surface, with plains, slopes, and cliffs. The general morphology of the area presents an increase in inclination from east to west, ranging between 8,500 ft. and 10,800 ft. in altitude. Some of the most outstanding hills of that area are La Marca (11,010 ft.), Cerro Sillacunga (10,885 ft.), Loma Padre Rumi (10,643 ft.), Loma Jontahua (10,659 ft.), Loma La Marca (10,114 ft.), Loma Tilingon (10,016 ft.), Loma Catequilla (8,638 ft.), and Loma Cochapamba (8,566 ft.). The majority of the soil found in this area are pyroclastic deposits of the Pululahua Volcano, reason why it was a preferred location for mining. The hydrographic system of the area is formed by the Guayllabamba River and other in flowing rivers, which belong to the Esmeraldas river basin. The Guayllabamba River flows 7km NE from the site. The hydrographic network is controlled by the topographic, lithologic and structural conditions of the area. Water drainage is dendritic, and it is relatively young in the area. The biggest water collector is the Alcantarilla cliff which extends from the northwest to the southeast collecting the water from the flanks of the adjacent slopes, and directing it to the Las Monjas river, an in flowing of the Guayllabamba river. The weather on the site is known as dry equatorial mesodermal, or dry subtropical. The medium annual temperatures range between 53 and 68 F, with little difference between the summer and winter months. There are two rainy seasons from February to May and from October to November, with a maximum rainfall of 500mm. These rainy seasons are separated by two dry seasons between June and September, and between December to January. Water evaporation ranges between 600 and 700mm annually, higher than the amount of annual rainfall, therefore demonstrating that there is almost no water retention, reason why the area has dry conditions. The relative humidity ranges between 50% to 80%, and generally the sky is not very cloudy (Around 4/8 to 7/8 of open sky). The predominant winds come from the south and southeast of the site.

The site area corresponds to the eroded dry slopes, which has anthropic and edaphological vegetation. In some parts, it is common to find grasslands and brushes. On the lower parts, the majority of the vegetation are crops. The most common crops are cereal, corn, and beans. The vegetation of the area also consists on a few local arboreal species, such as the capuli, molle, and aliso. In addition, among the species introduced to the area are the eucalypt which is the most frequent, and the pine which is the rarest. In the slope grounds it is common to find white and black cabuyo plants. In places in where erosion has uncovered a layer of volcanic ash (cangahua), the soil condition is not favorable and prevents the regeneration of a denser and taller vegetation growth. This condition hinders but does not impede dense vegetation to grow in the area. The majority of the population that lives in this area works in Quito. Another part of the population works in agriculture, in the fabrication of bricks and blocks, and in mining and the exploitation of soil.





Wind Conditions (Year Round)



Site Materials

The chosen site is located in a temperate dry area, where there are between 3 and 5 dry months every year. Its climate and geographic conditions are a major influence on the type of materials that can be found here. The local geology of the site is mainly composed of pyroclastic ash deposits and consolidated ash (tuffs), which are covered by fine sand deposits in its upper most part. In intermediate elevations (8595- 8628 ft), stony red material with sand like characteristics can be found. Two types of floors can be found in this area, type C and J, according to the Ecuadorian Society of Soil Science and the USDA soil classification. Type C floors are shallow, eroded, and are located on top of a hard layer of cangahua that is less than a meter deep, whereas type J floors are sand like, derived from slightly weathered pyroclastic materials with no evidence of silt, and with a low retention of humidity.

The main geologic formations found in this area are alluvial deposits, undifferentiated terraces, cangahua formations, and undifferentiated volcanic formations. Alluvial deposits are located northwest of the site and in the edges of the Guayllabamba River. On the other hand, undifferentiated terraces are located northwest of the site, and have formed up to four levels. In the majority of these, lahar deposits are the foundations and are interspersed with tuffs and ash.

Cangahua formations are constant lithologic deposits made of tuffs and ash. These extensive deposits form a 98 feet mantle northeast of the site that rests on the old surface, whereas to the south, these deposits extend up to 328 feet. In contrast, the basal tuff layers found in the areas of the Chiche River and along the San Pedro River are medium grained and have a yellow-brown color because they are well stratified.

Undifferentiated volcanic deposits are found covering the entire site area. These are composed of lava, agglomerates and tuffs. Lavas are mesocratic green andesite, which are fine grained, have glass like characteristics, and contain feldspar phenocryst in them. In addition, agglomerates are composed of andesite and scoria fragments.



Volcanic Tuff



Volcanic Ash



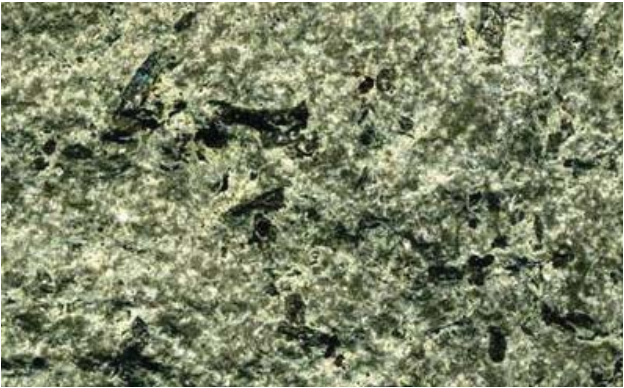
Volcanic Deposit



Scoria



Alluvial Deposit



Green Andesite with Feldspar Phenocryst

Site Vegetation

Quito's climate plays a key role in the vegetation around the site area. The semiarid highland valleys and plains are subtropical in character due to its rich moist in the air. The advantage of the slopes and temperature variations enables the city to grow an extremely wide range of plantings. The vegetation around the selected site is composed of plantations, introduced species and native species. Plantations, such as cereals and corn (Zea Mays) are commonly located in the lower parts of the highlands, and typically cereals grow in specific types of soil. The autochthonous vegetation characteristic to that area is more frequent in the slopes and on the inaccessible parts of the basins. Species such as Opuntia Soedestromiana (Tuna), Dodonesia Viscosa (Chamana), and Acacia Macracantha (Algarrobo) are a few examples of the native vegetation of that area. However, due to the degraded soil in the site area, these native species are commonly found along with introduced vegetation such as Eucalyptus Glubulus (Eucalypt) and various species of Pinus sp. (Pine).

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Uses
Agavaceae	Furcraea Andina	Cabuya Andina	Herbaceous	Ornamental
Anacardiaceae	Schinus Molle	Molle	Arboreal	Ornamental
Asteraceae	Bidens Andicola	Nachag	Herbaceous	Medicinal
	Baccharis Latifolia	Chilca	Shrub-Like	Medicinal
Cactaceae	Opuntia Soederstromiana	Tuna	Shrub-Like	Edible
Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus Nigra	Tilo	Shrub-Like	Medicinal
Euphorbiaceae	Croton Elegans	Mosquera	Shrub-Like	Medicinal
Mimosaceae	Acacia Macracantha	Algarrobo	Arboreal	Firewood
Poaceae	Paspalum sp	Gramma	Herbaceous	Medicinal
Solanaceae	Datura Stramonium	Chamico	Herbaceous	Hallucinogen
	Nicotiana Glauca	Eucaliptillo	Shrub-Like	Firewood
Sapindaceae	Dodonesia Viscosa	Chamana	Shrub-Like	Medicinal

Flora Found in the Site Area and its Surroundings



Eucalyptus Glubulus



Zea Mays



Acacia Macracantha



Sambucus Nigra



Datura Stramonium



Shimus Molle



Baccharis Latifolia



Opuntia Soederstromiana



Pinus sp.



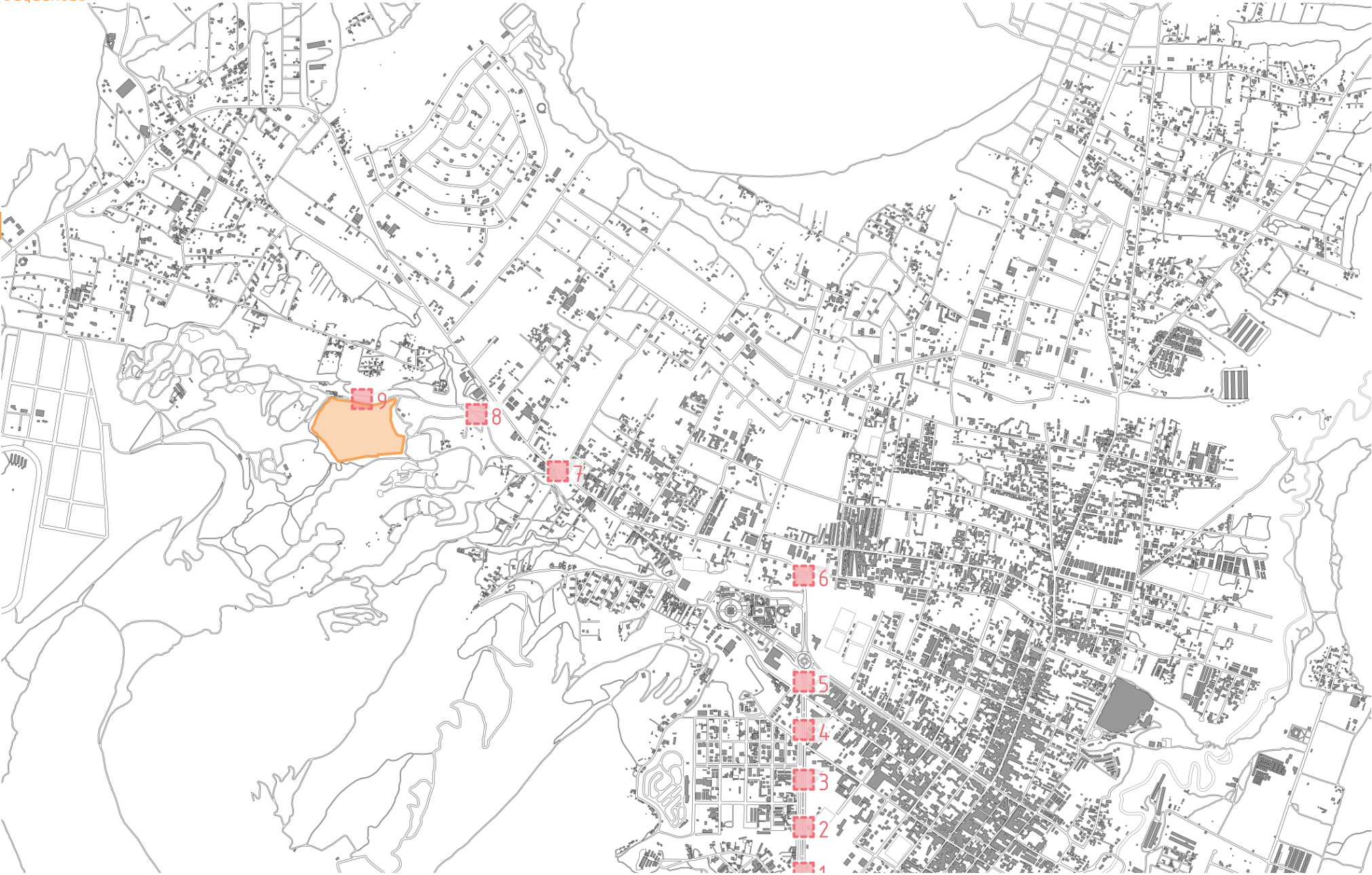
Nicotiana Glauca

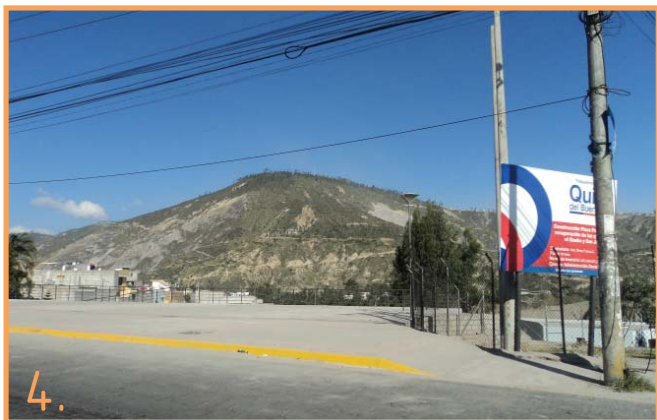


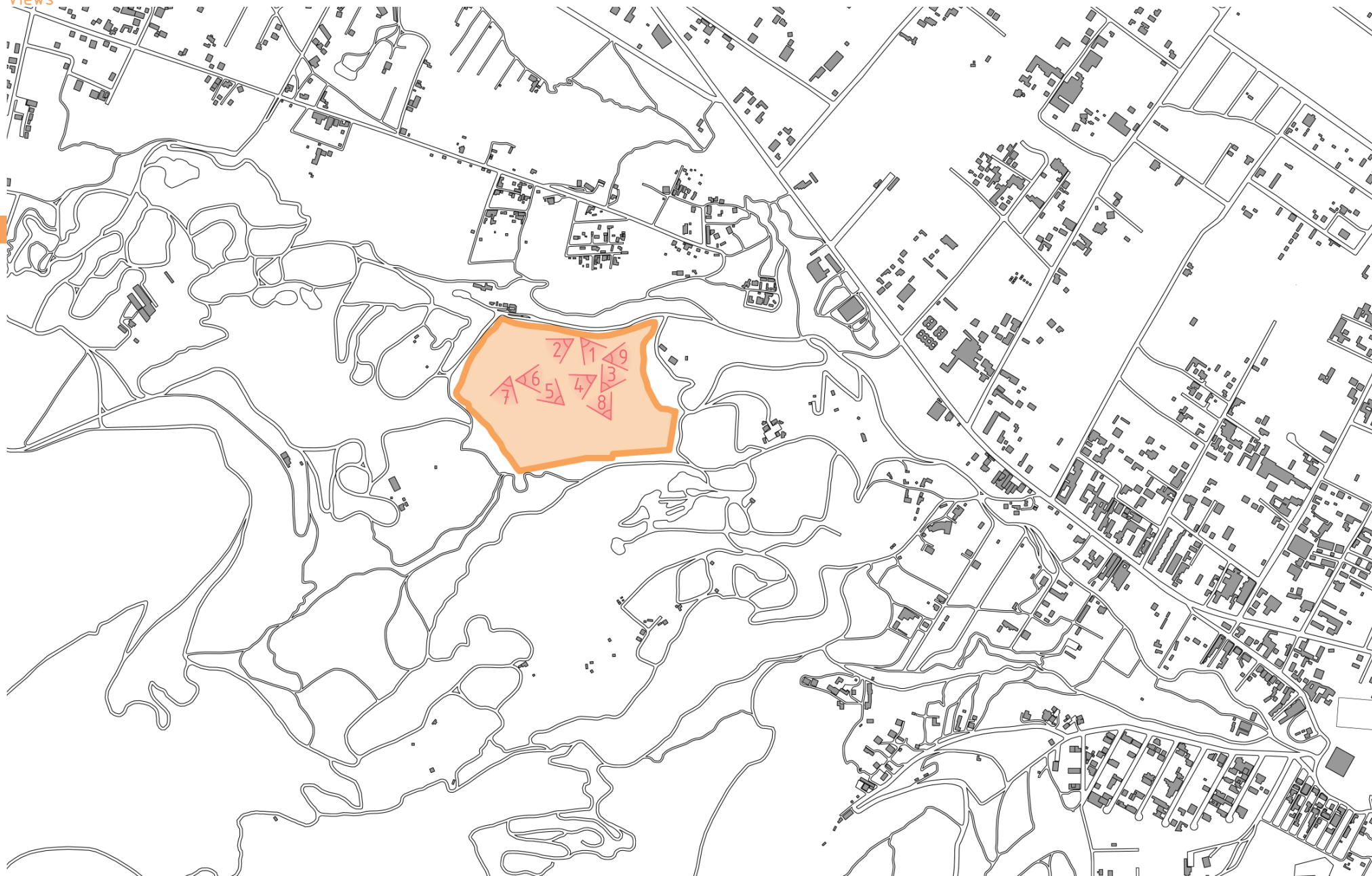
Dodonesia Viscosa

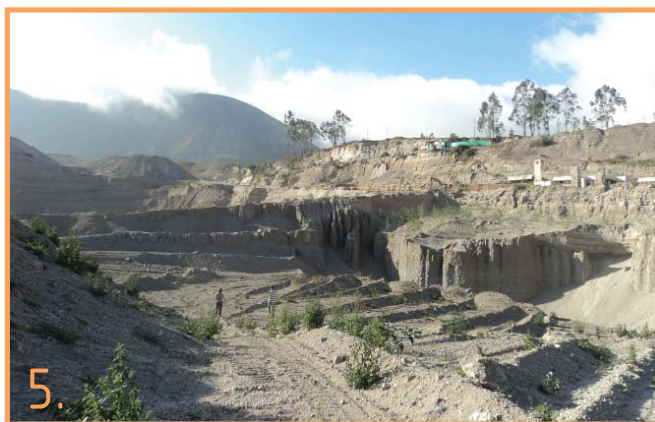


Furcraea Andina

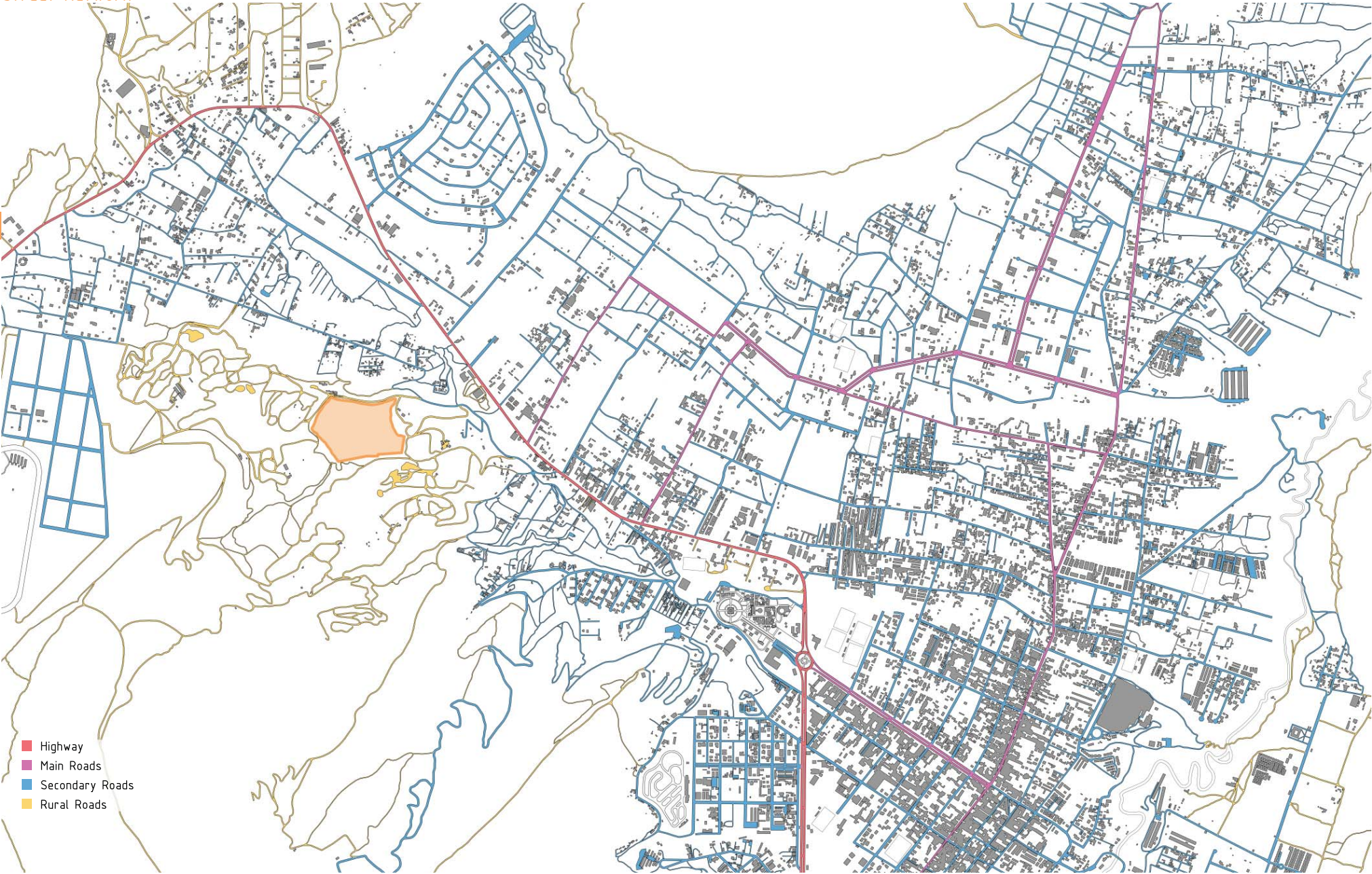


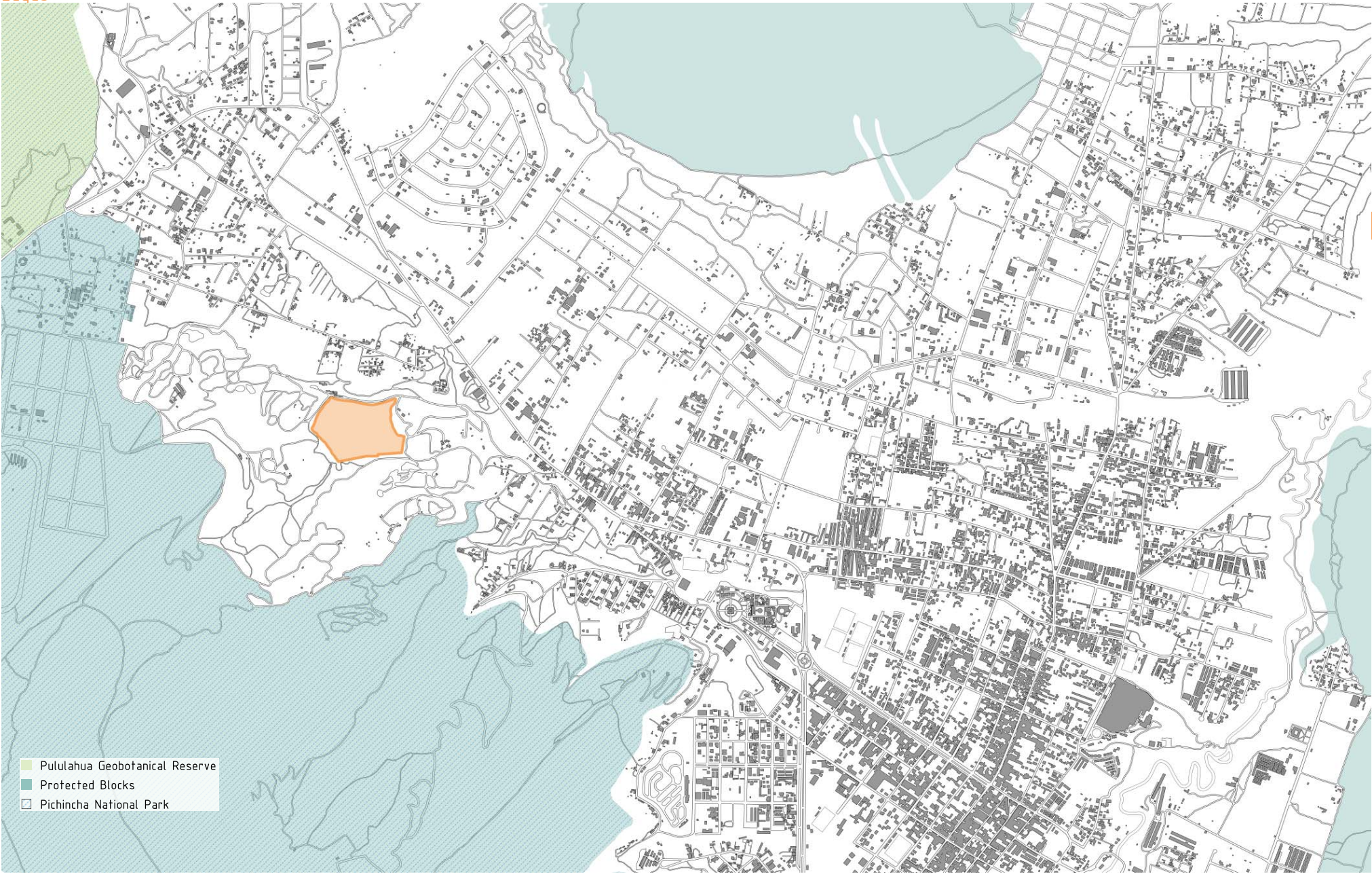




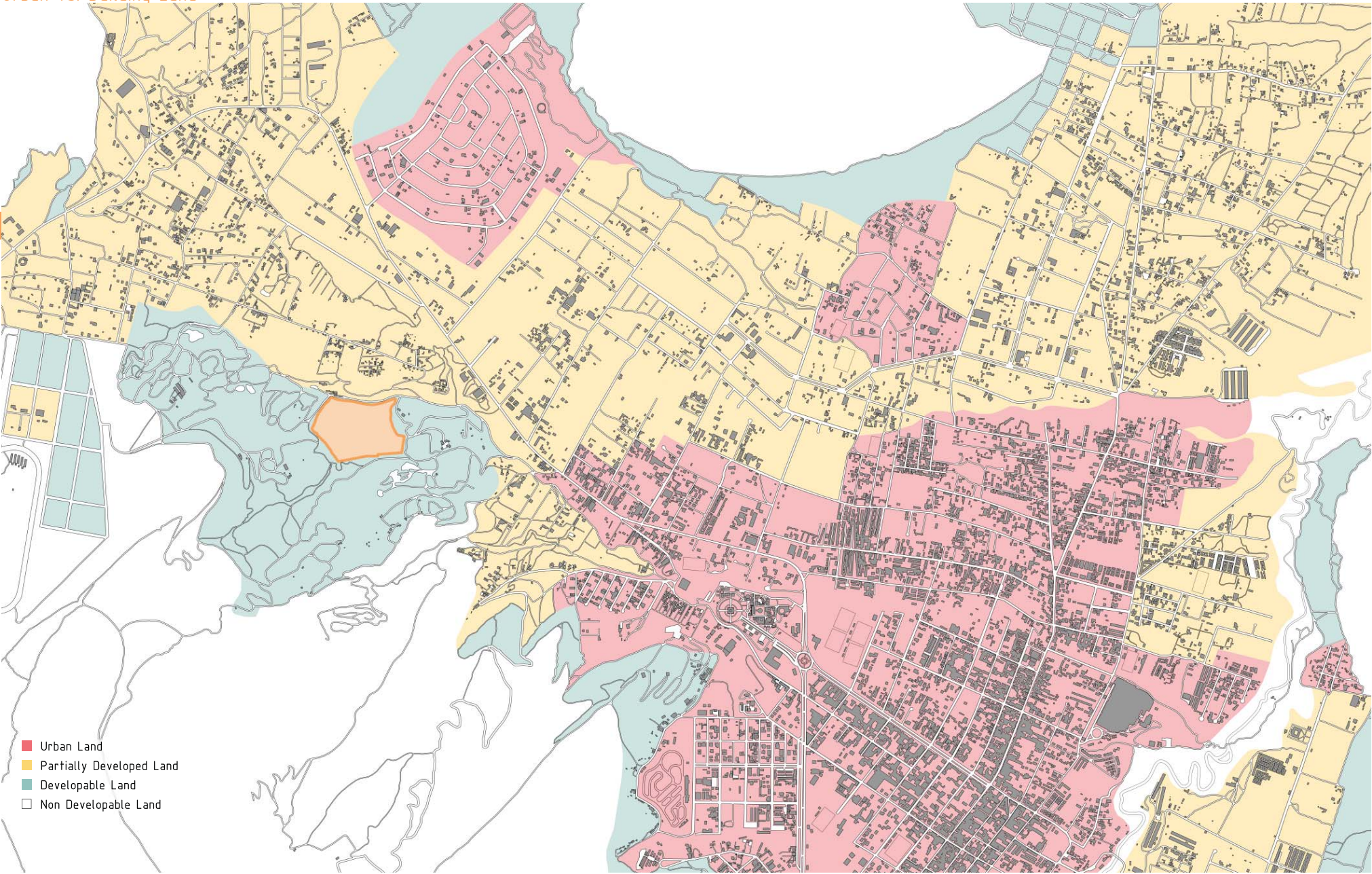


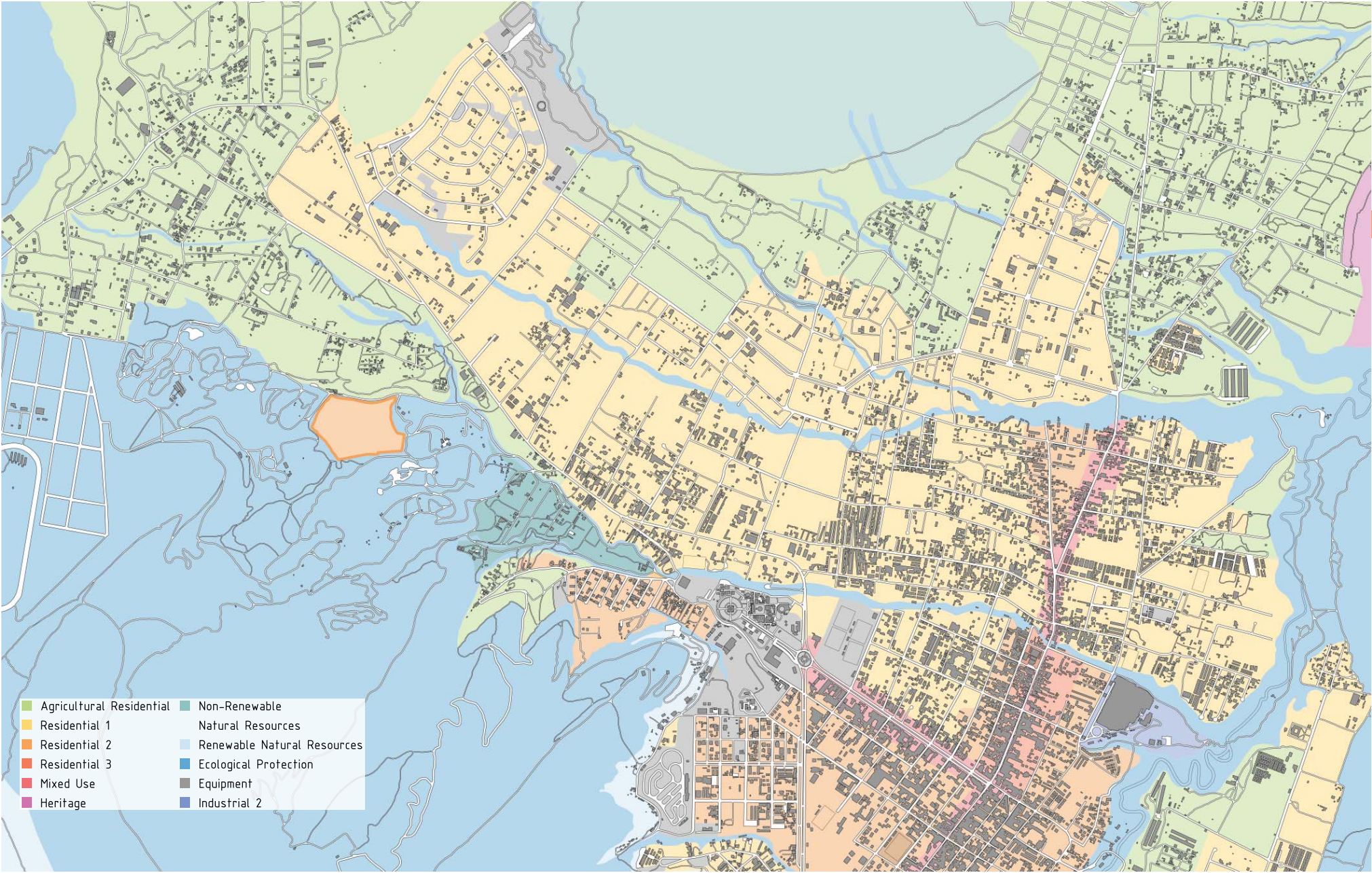
Street Network

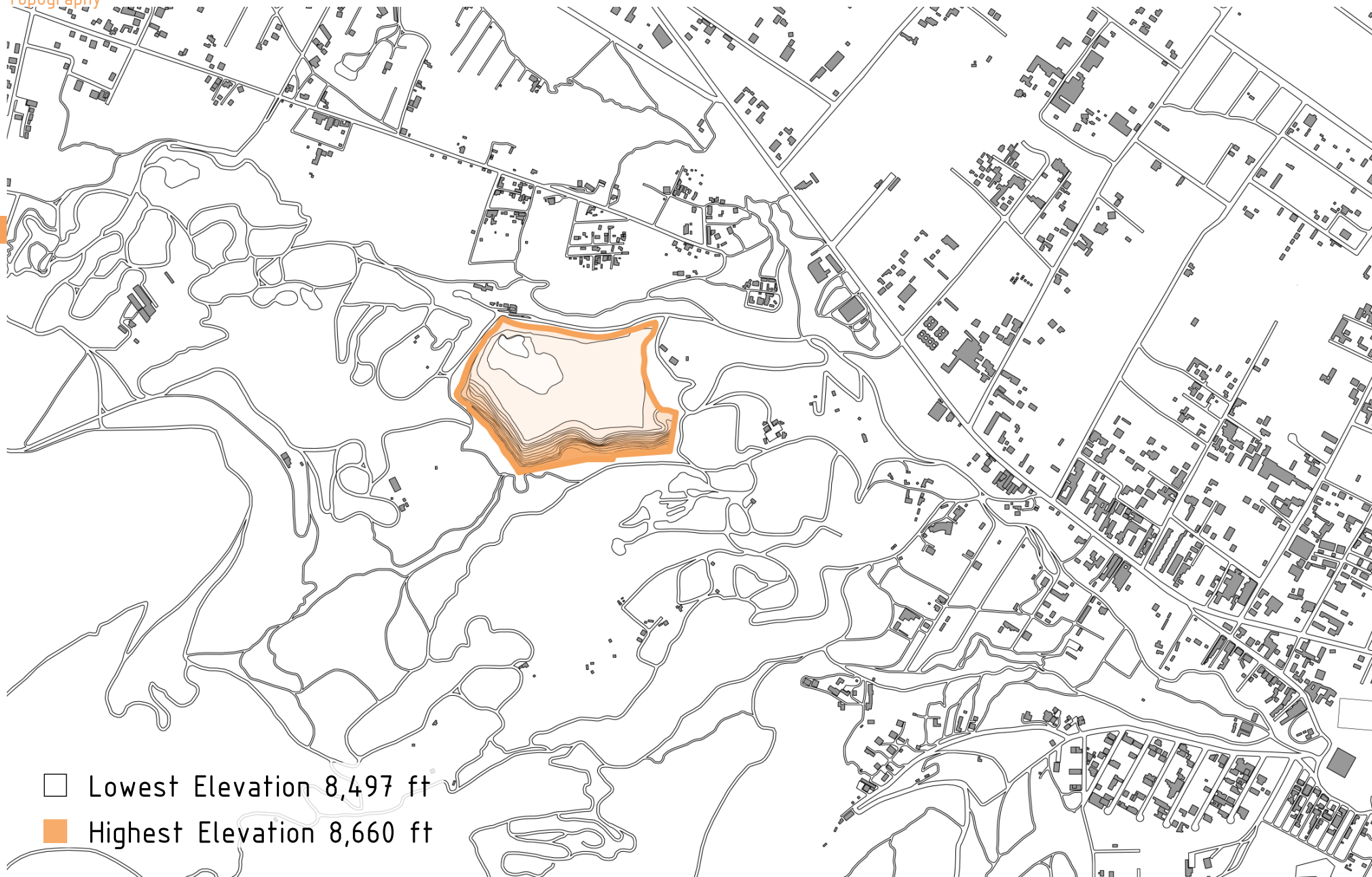


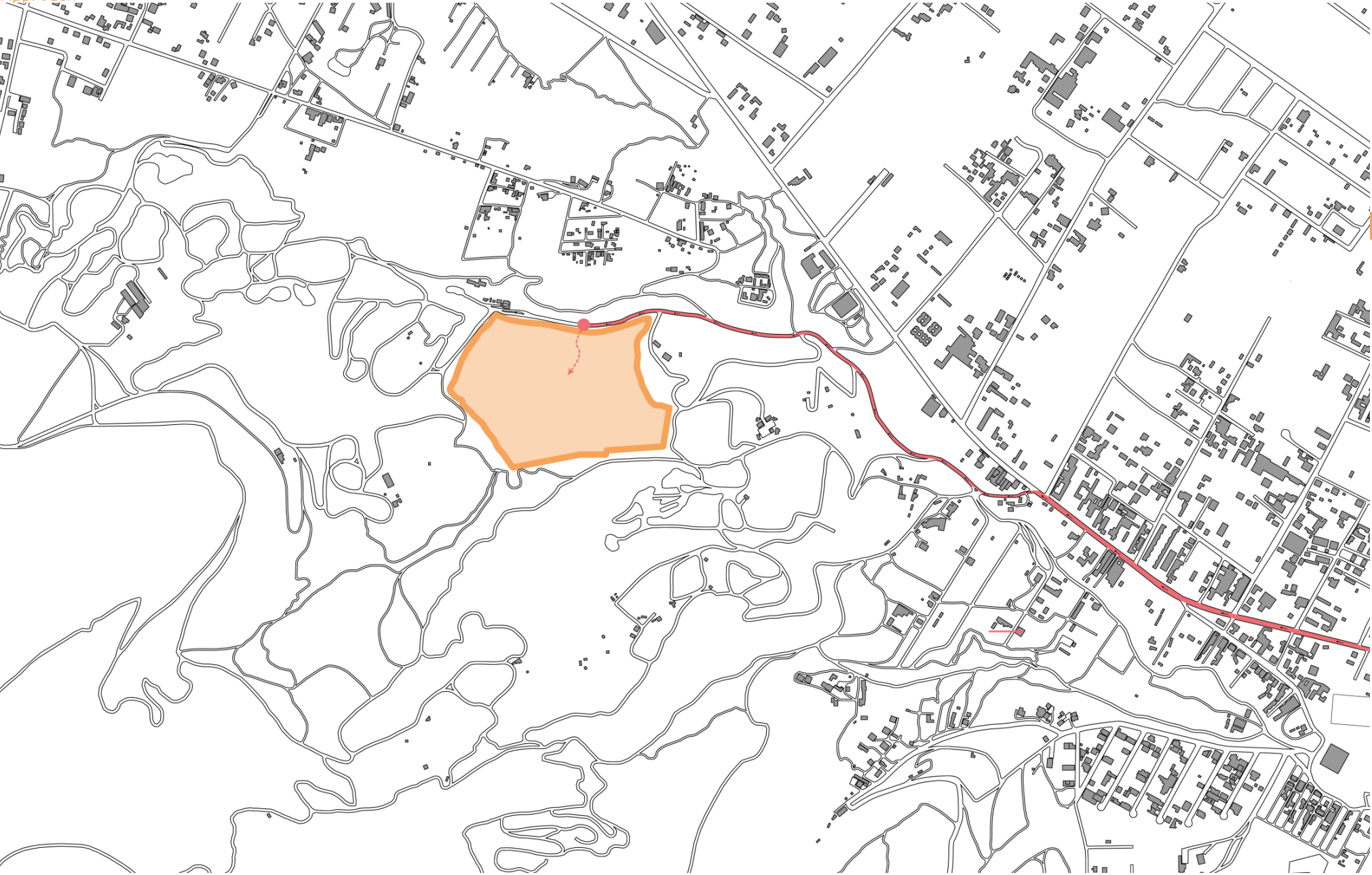


Urban vs. Building Land









Design

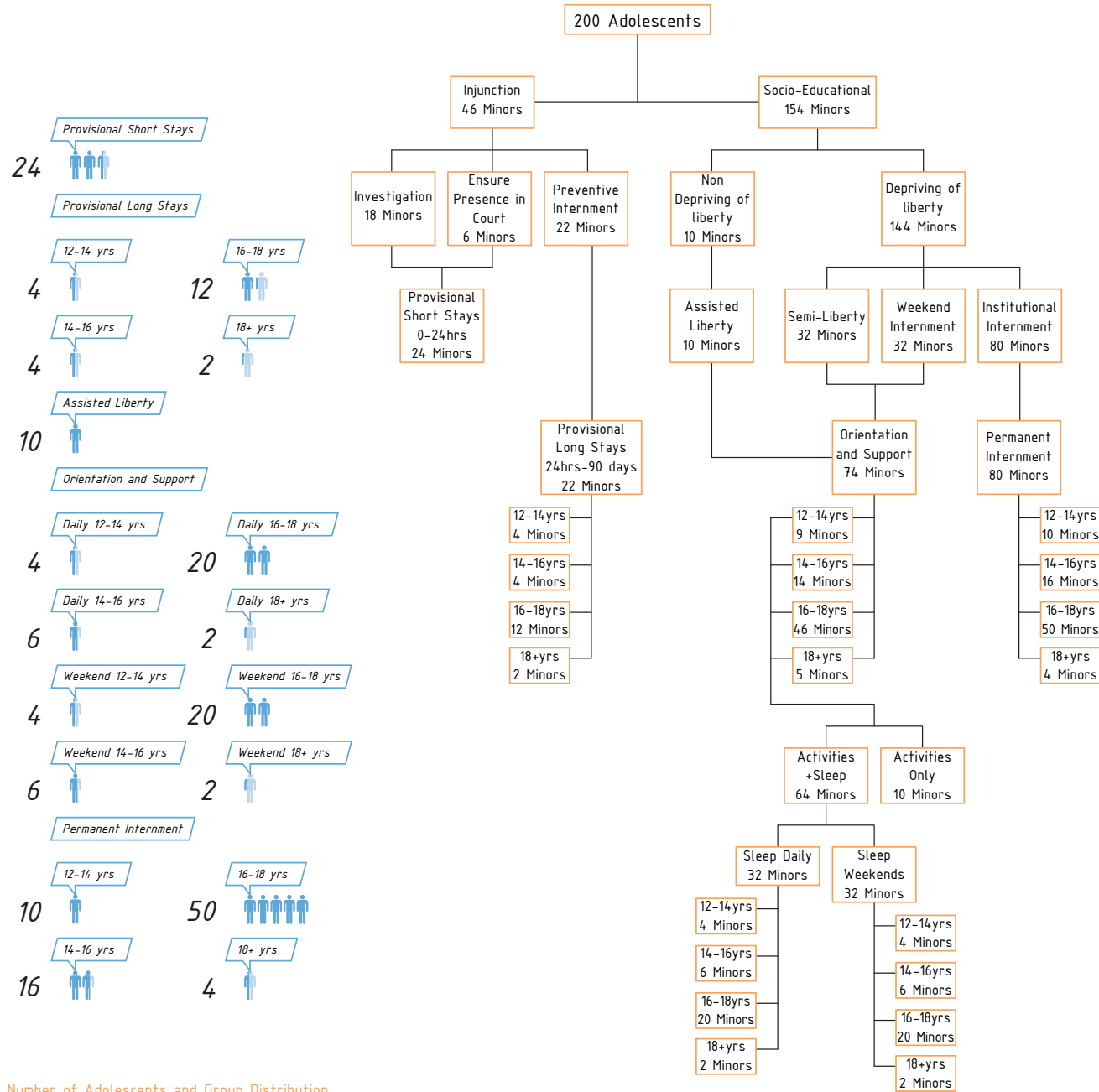
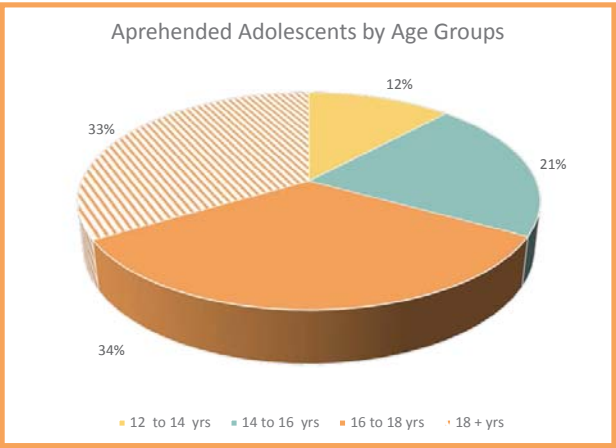
Program Analysis

Introduction

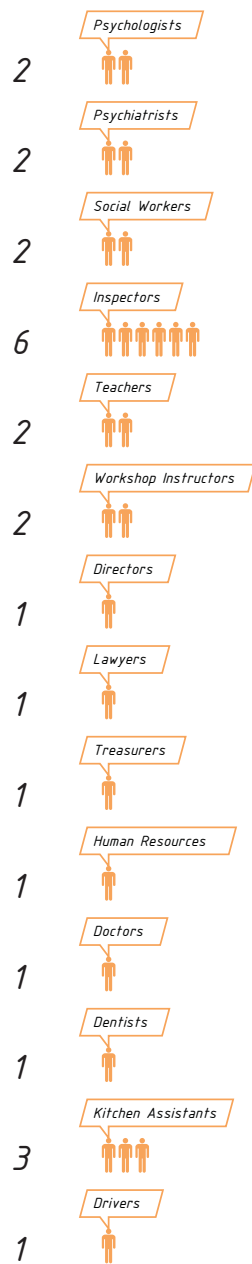
Based on various variables such as the 2011 report about the number of adolescents that have been apprehended, visits to two existing rehabilitation centers in Quito, and meetings with workers from these centers and with the national director of the Centers of Integral Attention, various conclusions about the architectural needs of these centers have been drawn.

First, given the fact that men are about 90% of the adolescents in conflict with the law, the proposed center for adolescent rehabilitation and reinsertion will focus only on male adolescents. Also, minors that occupy the center will be divided into several groups, based on their age and the severity of their sentence.

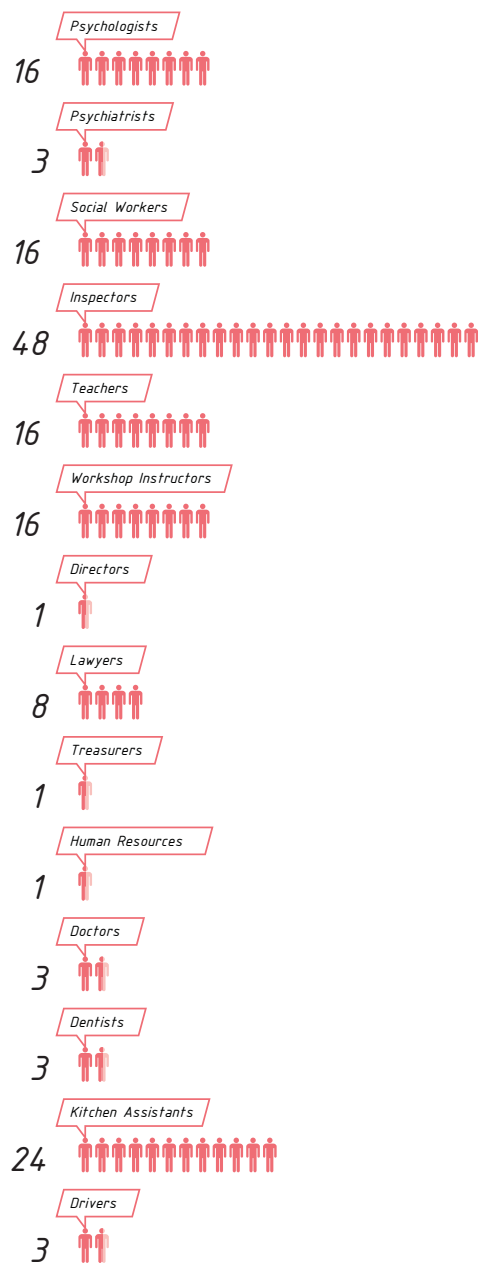
From all the possible sanctions that adolescents can be given for committing a crime, those related with Injunctions (Investigation, assuring presence in a hearing, and preventive internment), and with socio educational Measures (assisted liberty, weekend internment, semi liberty internment, and institutional internment) will be the main focus of the proposed rehabilitation and reinsertion center for adolescent offenders. These are the only sanctions that require internment, for short or long periods of time, allowing adolescents to properly experience the center's environment, and use it to achieve full rehabilitation. The diagrams to the right show the total number of adolescents that will be rehabilitated at the center, and how they will be distributed among the different groups according to the type of sanction and their age.



Number of Adolescents and Group Distribution



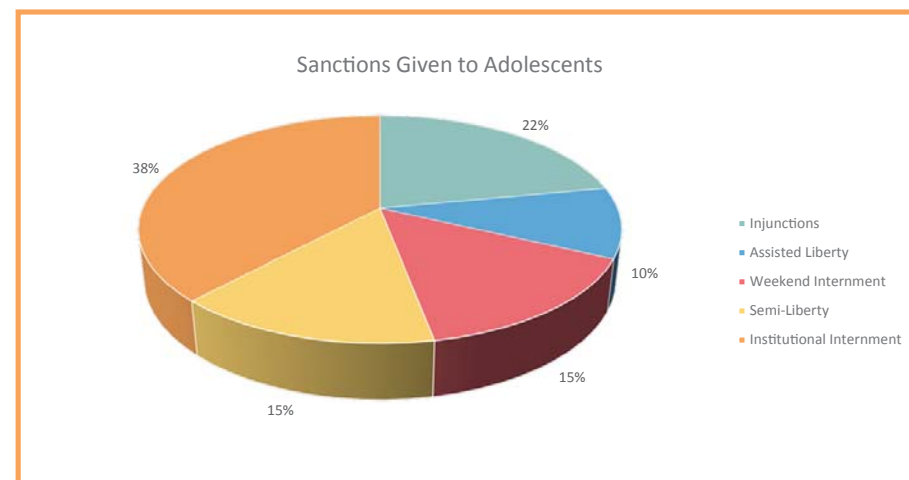
Required Staff Members per 25 Adolescents



Total Number of Staff Members

Based on the number of adolescents that received each sanction, the proposal is to build a center of rehabilitation and reinsertion with a capacity of 200 minors. From the 200 adolescents, 80 will have institutional internment and therefore will live there permanently and participate in the rehabilitation program. There will be 32 adolescents who will have weekend internment, which means they will only live at the center during the weekends and participate in a different program from the permanent residents and 32 adolescents will have semi liberty internment which means that they will only live there at nights, with the possibility of attending school or working normally during the day, meaning that they will not participate in any rehabilitative program at all. Also, 10 adolescents will have assisted liberty which means that they will have a rehabilitation program to follow but without interrupting their daily studies or work. They will only need to attend the center for certain activities or therapies. Finally, 46 minors will have an injunction. From these minors, 24 will be there for investigation and to assure court presence, belonging to the short stays group which means that they will only live there until they receive a sentence, and will not participate in any rehabilitative program; and 22 minors will have preventive internment which can last up to 90 days. These minors will participate in what it is called a plan of action, which is different from the plan that is set up for the minors who stay in the center up to 4 years. This plan of action focuses on the same areas as the plans for other minors with different sanctions but it adapts to the short period of time that they will spend in the center.

The national model of rehabilitation that will be applied at the center establishes the minimum number of workers, in each area, that the center should have per 25 adolescents. Based on those numbers, a center for adolescent offenders with a maximum capacity of 200 adolescents should have around 159 workers. The total number of workers per area that are required, as well as the established minimums per 25 adolescents, are shown in the diagrams to the left. These numbers, however, are not definitive, and could be modified in order to adapt to the necessities of the center.



Proposed Program

Section	Program	Quantity	Occupants	Area per Occupant (sq ft)	Area (sq ft)	Total Net Area (sq ft)
Entry Hall	Entry Control Area	1	2	125	250	250
	Information desk	1	12	20.5	250	250
Total Entry Hall					500	500
Administration Area						
Area of the Director	Office of the Director	1	1	220	220	220
	Meeting Room	1	12	18	216	216
Area of Social Work	Office Space	2	2	60	120	240
	Cubicle Space	16	1	30	30	480
Area of Law Assistance	Office Space	2	2	60	120	240
	Cubicle Space	8	1	30	30	240
Area of Finance	Office Space	1	1	110	110	110
Area of Human Resources	Office Space	1	1	110	110	110
Faculty Area	Office Space	2	2	50	100	200
	Cubicle Space	16	1	30	30	480
	Storage Room	1	1	64	64	64
Administrstion Services	Lecture Hall	1	60	15	900	900
	Cafeteria	1	60	16.3	1000	1000
	Storage Room	1	1	293	300	300
Total Administration Area					3350	4800
Entry Area for Captured Adolescents	Interview Room	1	2	60	120	120
	Medical Examination Room	1	2	112	224	224
	Bedroom	1	1	160	160	160
	Crisis Intervention Bedroom	1	1	160	160	160
Total Entry Area for Captured Adolescents					664	664

Health Area

Area of Medical Health	Medical Examination Room	3	2	57	114	342
	Dental Examination Room	3	2	56	112	336
	Laboratory	1	1	228	228	228
	Storage Closet	1	1	112	112	112
Area of Psychological Health	Psychological Examination/ Office	16	2	57	114	1824
Area of Psychiatric Health	Psychiatric Examination/ Office	1	2	116	232	232
Total Health Area					912	3074

Family Assistance Area

Family Therapy	Psychological Examination/ Office	2	9	34	306	612
	Group Activity Room	1	15	82	1230	1230
	Group Psychotherapy Room	2	10	61	610	1220
Total Family Assistance Area					2146	3062

Educational Area

	Classroom	3	20	50	1000	3000
	Computer Lab	3	20	31	620	1860
	Multipurpose Room	1	12	56	672	672
	Multipurpose Room Storage	1	1	117	117	117
	Library	1	88	30	2640	2640
Total Educational Area					5049	8289

Workshop and Occupational Area

Cooking and Bakery Workshop	Workshop	1	12	57	684	684
	Equipment Storage Room	1	1	117	117	117
Construction and Carpentry Workshop	Workshop	1	12	164	1968	1968
	Equipment Storage Room	1	1	480	480	480
Electricity, Plumbing and Locksmithing Workshop	Workshop	1	12	55	660	660
	Equipment Storage Room	1	1	112	112	112
Mechanic Workshop	Workshop	1	12	169	2028	2028
	Equipment Storage Room	1	1	480	480	480
Arts and Crafts Workshop	Workshop	1	12	57	684	684
	Equipment Storage Room	1	1	117	117	117
Agriculture Workshop	Open Land for Planting					
Total Workshop and Occupational Area					7330	7330

Sports and Recreation Area

Interior	Multipurpose Gymnasium	1	50	47	2350	2350
	Fitness Room	1	50	55	2750	2750
	Fitness Room Storage	1	1	264	264	264
	Locker Room	1	50	23	1150	1150
	Indoor Pool	1	50 Semi Olympic Size	-	-	-
Exterior	Soccer Field	1	50 Standard Size	-	-	-
	Therapeutic Gardens	8	200	-	-	-
Religion	Chapel	1	100	15	1500	1500

Total Sports and Recreation Area **8014** **8014**

Residential Area

Provisional Short Stays (0-24hrs)	Bedroom	2	12	74	888	1776
Provisional Long Stays (24hrs-90 days)	Bedroom 12-14yrs	1	4	94.5	378	378
	Bedroom 14-16yrs	1	4	108.5	434	434
	Bedroom 16-18yrs	3	4	108.5	434	1302
	Extra Bedroom	1	2	88	176	176
Orientation and Support	Daily Bedroom 12-14yrs	1	4	108.5	434	434
	Daily Bedroom 14-16yrs	1	6	72.5	435	435
	Daily Bedroom 16-18yrs	4	5	86.8	434	1736
	Weekend Bedroom 12-14yrs	1	4	108.5	434	434
	Weekend Bedroom 14-16yrs	1	6	72.5	435	435
	Weekend Bedroom 16-18yrs	4	5	86.8	434	1736
	Extra Bedroom	4	1	126	126	504
Permanent Internment	Bedroom 12-14yrs	2	5	86.8	434	868
	Bedroom 14-16yrs	4	4	108.5	434	1736
	Bedroom 16-18yrs	10	5	86.8	434	4340
	Extra Bedroom	4	1	126	126	504
Family Accomodations	Family Apartments	4	1	660	660	2640
	Baby/ Infant Bedroom	1	8	37.5	300	300
	Conjugal Visits Bedroom	3	2	81	162	486
Post Internment	Apartment	12	1	660	660	7920
Staff	Bedroom	3	1	117	117	351
Total Residential Area					8369	28925

Services Area

Kitchen Area	Kitchen	1	14	68	952	952
	Dry Food Storage Room	1	1	270	270	270
	Non Food Storage Room	1	1	238	238	238
	Refrigeration/Freezer Room	1	1	322	322	322
	Dishwashing Room	1	3	102	306	306
	Waste Holding Area	1	1	204	204	204
	Female Locker Room	1	22	8	176	176
	Male Locker Room	1	15	8	120	120

Dining Area	Dining Room	1	160	28.6	4576	4576
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Maintenance Area	Maintenance Office	1	2	157.5	315	315
	Storage Room	1	1	91	91	91

Laundry Area	Laundry Room	3	4	21	84	252
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Total Services Area					7654	7822
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Parking Area	Parking Spaces	70
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Subtotal Net Area (sqft)					72,480.00	
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{100/80}	1.25
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Gross Area (sqft) (Assuming 80% Efficiency)					90,600.00	
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Program Description

Entry Hall

The entry hall is the main and only access to the center. It consists of an information desk that will assist the visitors upon arrival, as well as an entry control area, where every visitor and worker is checked by the police in order to prevent the intrusion of illegal weapons, objects, or substances that can compromise the rehabilitation process of the adolescents. In addition, since visitors are not allowed to move around the center by themselves, they must wait at the entry hall for a staff member to assist them. The entry hall will only serve visitors, who must have an appointment with any staff member before planning their visit.

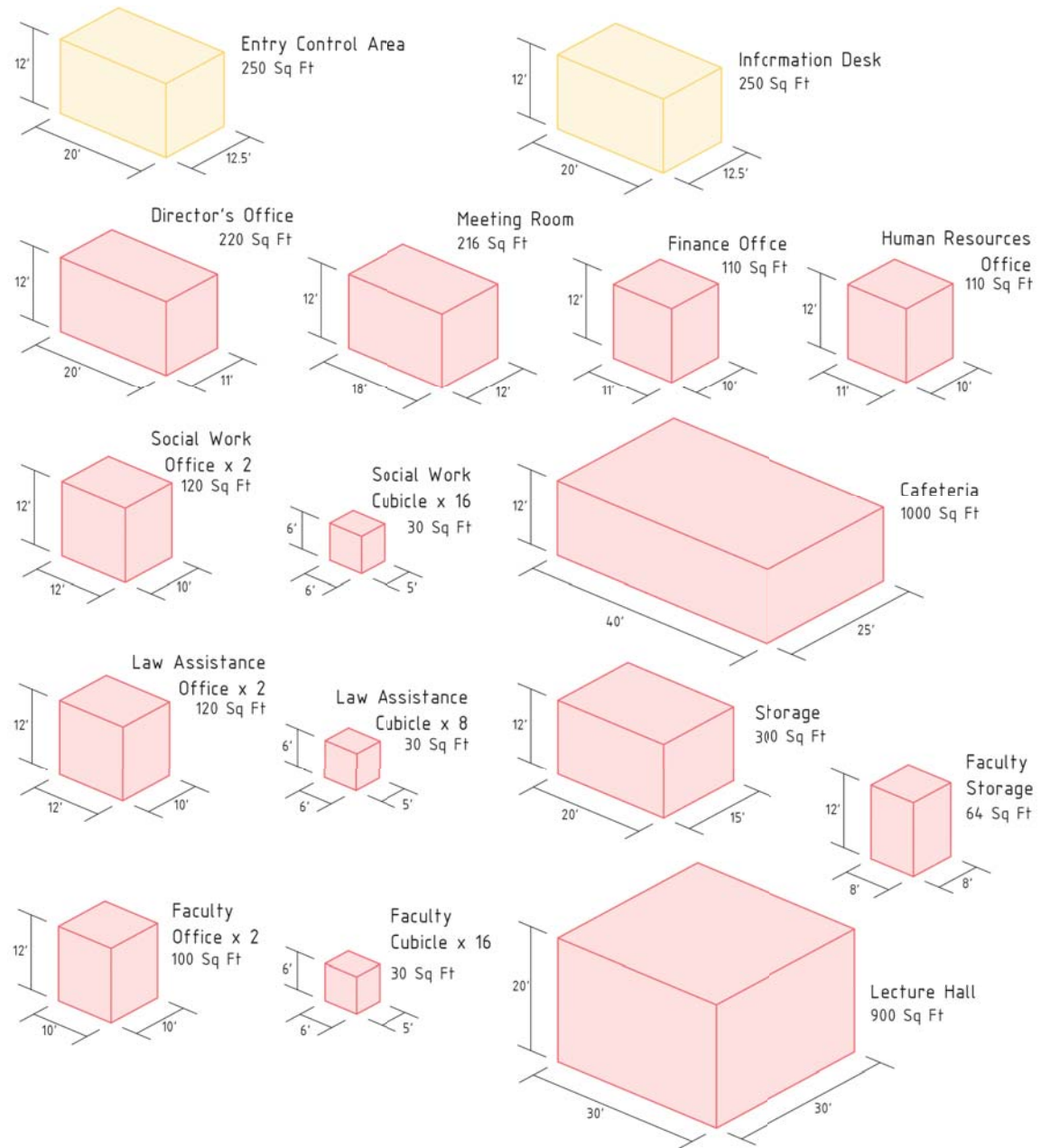
The entry hall becomes the visitor's first impression of the center, as well as the transition space between the exterior and the interior, reason why it is important for it to be secure, relaxing and enjoyable. It should also be open and transparent in order to invite the visitor and visually connect him or her with the center's interior.

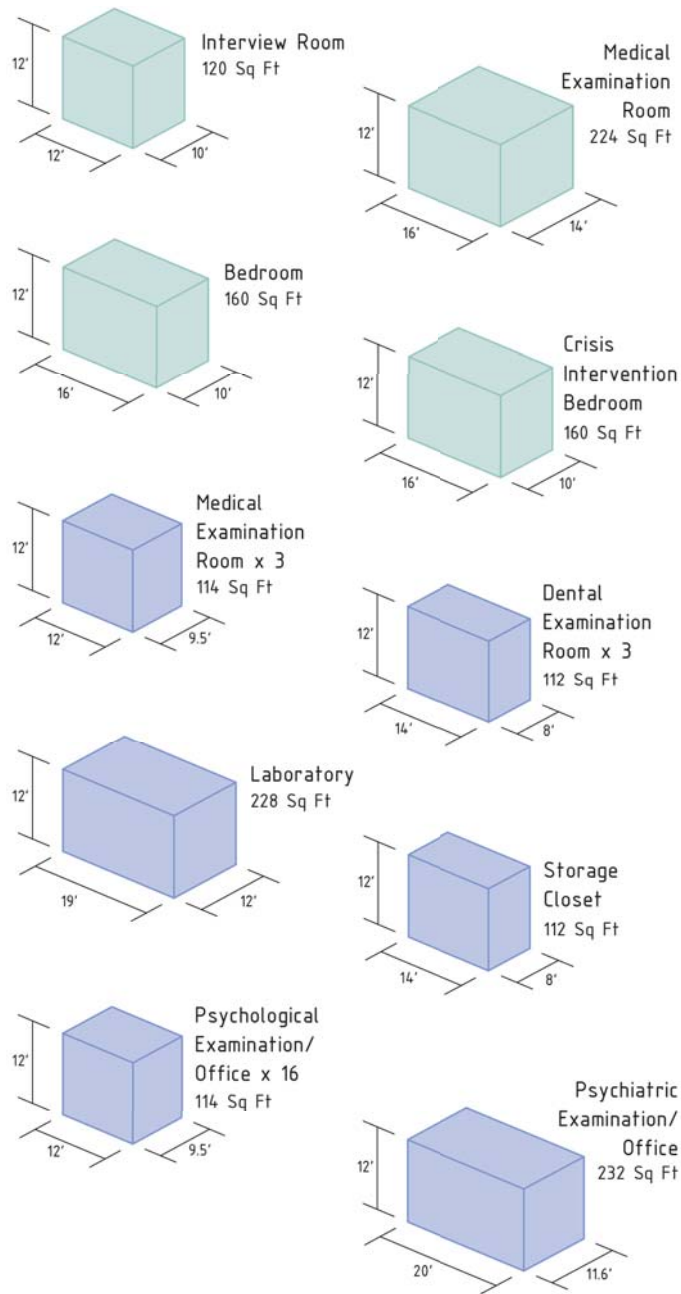
Administration Area

The administration area serves all staff members, and it is composed of subareas that focus on different aspects of the interns, their wellbeing and rehabilitation.

The center's director is the representative of the government entities in charge, who ensures that the center works properly and according to the law. The director's area is more private than the rest and contains a room for small staff meetings. The area of social work investigates about a minor's past, works along with them and their families and ensures that the set goals are accomplished. The area of law assistance informs adolescents about their situation, and offers them legal advice and appropriate solutions to their problems. Both of these areas contain cubicles for individual work and two offices each, where either social workers or lawyers hold private meetings with adolescents and their families. The area of finance is in charge of the economic situation of the center, and only contains one office for the treasurer. Similarly, the area of human resources is in charge of the staff's performance, and of hiring the necessary staff. This area only contains one office for the director of human resources. The faculty area consists on cubicles for teachers to work and plan their activities when they are not in class. This area also contains a storage closet for materials, and two offices for teachers to meet individually with students and analyze their progress.

The administration also counts with a cafeteria, a lecture hall, and a storage room. The administration must be an appropriate working environment that adapts to the staff's necessities, while encouraging them to collaborate as a team. It is important for the administration to be an open environment, but with few distractions.





Entry Area for Captured Adolescents

The area of arrival for captured adolescents is separate from the main entrance and consists of an interview room, a medical examination room, a bedroom, and a crisis intervention bedroom. Captured adolescents are brought to this area, where they are first interviewed by the director in order to learn more about the minor. Adolescents are then examined by a doctor in order to record his physical condition at the moment of arrival, as well as any medical history. Normally, after the interview and examination, an adolescent would be admitted to the center. However, if adolescents arrive during non office hours, they must wait to be admitted by the director, who is the only official in charge of admitting minors. In that case, the minor is taken to the bedroom, where he waits hours or maybe a couple of days, until he is formally admitted to the center. This area also counts with a crisis intervention bedroom, which is used to isolate a problematic adolescent, in case there is more than one minor waiting to be admitted.

The entry for captured adolescents is perhaps the most important area of the center because it is the first place that an adolescent visits after his capture. The way a minor experiences and perceives this area will influence his entire perception of the center. A bad first experience may develop a negative attitude throughout the minor's stay at the center, and therefore have a direct impact on his process of rehabilitation.

Due to its importance, the entry area for captured adolescents needs create a sense of comfort, relaxation and positiveness in a minor. It is also important to consider that due to his recent capture, an arriving adolescent may have many emotions inside such as fear and anxiety, therefore evoking comfort and secure feelings through the use of architecture is extremely important. By stimulating all of our senses, architecture has the potential to influence our feelings and emotions. Colors, textures, sounds, smells, openness and other architectural elements could have a positive impact in our emotions and create a sense of acceptance towards a space.

Area of Health

The area of health consists on three subareas that focus on different aspects of an adolescent's wellbeing. The area of medical health takes care of all the issues that relate to the physical health of an adolescent. For that purpose, the medical health department counts with fully equipped medical examination rooms, dental examination rooms, and a laboratory. Adolescents receive regular check ups in order to monitor their physical, dental and also their interior condition through the analysis of blood, tissue and waste samples in the laboratory. In addition, adolescents have access to the health area any time, and are treated in situations of unexpected sickness or accidents.

The area of psychological health is in charge of the adolescents' mental health, and consists of comfortable examination offices which are used for individual meetings with adolescents and therapy sessions. Because of their delicate situation, adolescents may present changes in their behavior, emotions, difficulty with socializing with others, refusal to receive treatment, a poor family environment, among others. These factors are usually the reasons why an adolescent chooses to follow a criminal lifestyle, and affect him more over time if they are not treated. The psychologists at the center meet frequently with adolescents, as many times a week as they need, in order to help them solve their issues, evaluate their progress and guide them through their rehabilitation process.

The area of psychiatric health is also in charge of the adolescents' mental health and works along with the area of psychological health. Since the number of adolescents that need psychiatric help is less, this area contains only one examination office, where the center's psychiatrist meets with adolescents, and conducts therapy sessions.

For the psychological and psychiatric health areas, it is important that the examination rooms are comfortable, and evoke a sense of relaxation and security. Architectural elements such as colors, textures and smells could stimulate adolescents to participate actively in therapy sessions and motivate them to achieve recovery.

Area of Family Assistance

The area of family assistance is in charge of working along with an adolescent's family, so that they become a support rather than a burden, during rehabilitation. Many of the problems that adolescent offenders have originate at home due to an unstable family environment and their poor background. The psychologists in this area conduct therapy sessions with family members and the inmate, so that they make amends, solve any existent conflicts, and reestablish harmony and love inside the family environment.

The family assistance area is composed of psychological examination rooms, group psychotherapy rooms and a group activity room. In the examination rooms, psychologists interview family members, individually or as a group, and find more about their existing problems. The group psychotherapy rooms are used for therapy sessions, where family members are encouraged to talk about their problems and solve them together as a group. Finally, the group activity rooms are used by therapists to conduct recreational and therapeutical activities, which create a sense of unity, respect, and cooperation inside the family, as well as change how they relate with each other.

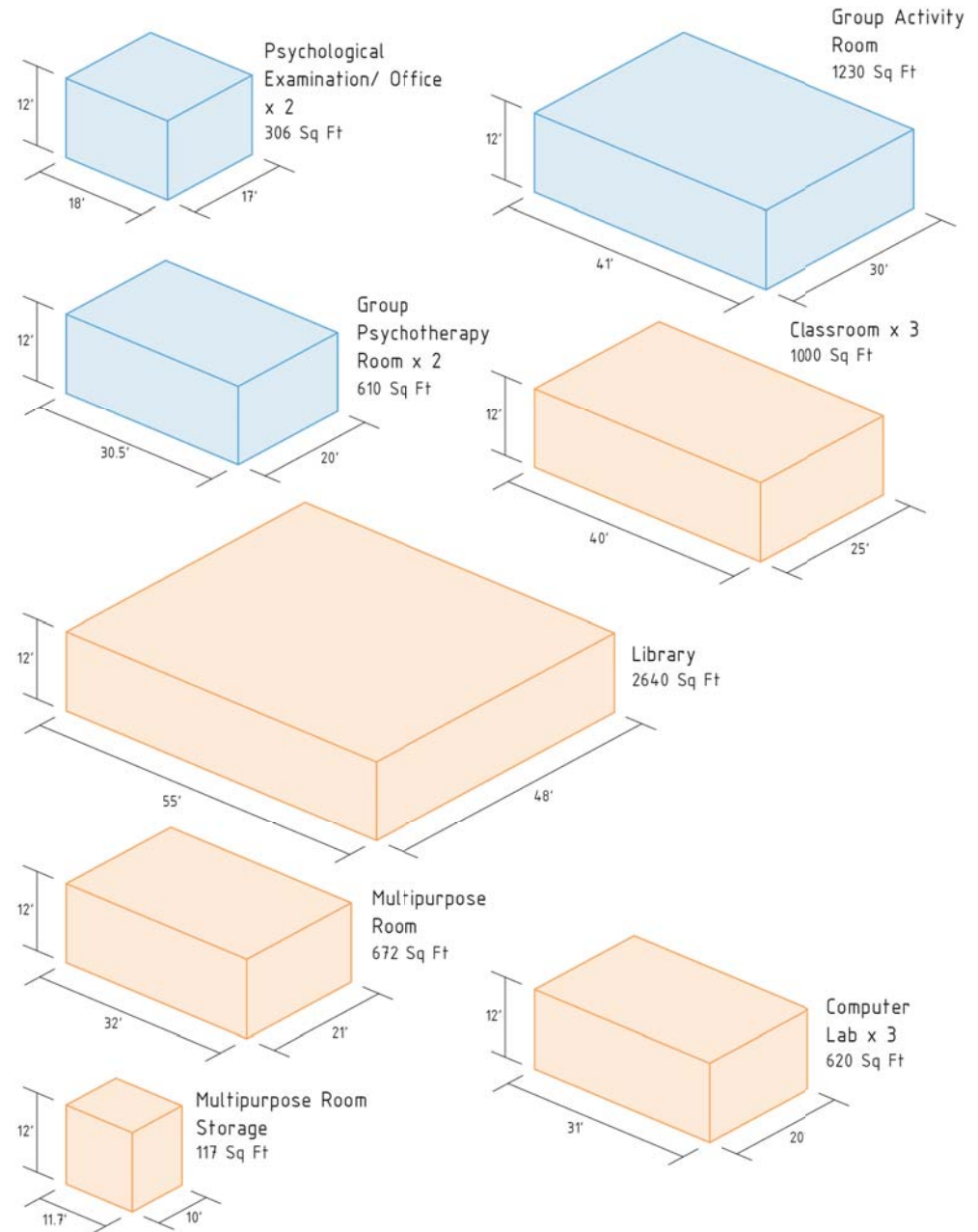
With the help provided during therapy sessions, family members undergo a rehabilitation process of their own and learn how to relate with the adolescent, with society, and among themselves, as well as the importance of maintaining a harmonious family environment, even if the living conditions are poor. Throughout the process of rehabilitation, it is very important that the family is present, aware of the entire process, its progress, and fully support the minor on difficult times. In addition, family support after release is crucial because it will prevent the adolescent from relapsing into criminal behaviors and will guarantee his and his family's wellbeing.

educational Area

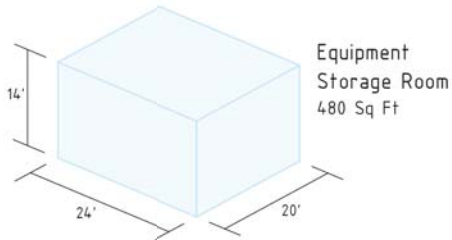
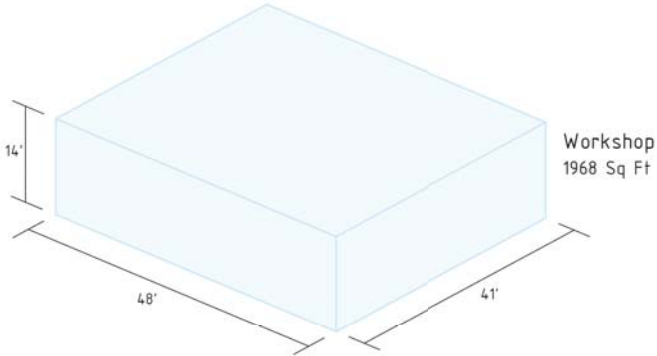
The educational area is where adolescents pursue their studies. It is composed of classrooms, computer labs, a multipurpose room, and a library. The majority of subjects will be taught in classrooms, which are flexible spaces that can be subdivided if needed, except for those subjects that require the use of a computer, which will be taught in the computer labs. Additionally, the multipurpose room will be used for miscellaneous activities, when required.

Adolescent offenders have various levels of academic preparation, ranging from not knowing how to read, to a middle or secondary school education. Because of that, besides being separated into groups according to age and type of crime, adolescents will also be divided according to similar academic levels. educational programs cover the same subjects as any regular school and vary depending on each adolescent's academic level, as well as on the duration of their stay, reason why the majority receive an intensive educational program. In order to help adolescents fulfill their studies, faculty at the center is experienced in teaching various subjects, and are also prepared to accommodate to various academic levels.

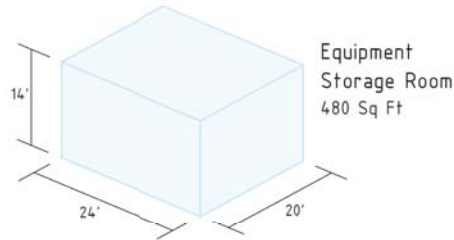
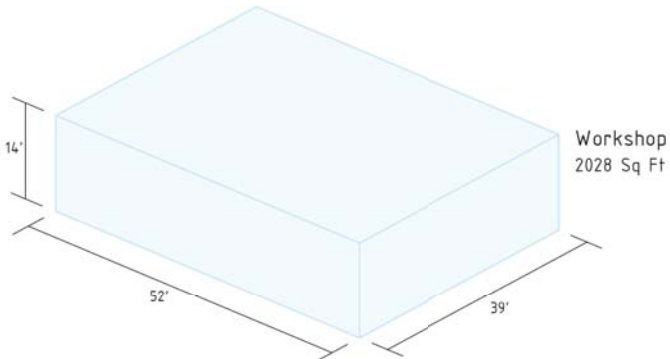
Adolescent offenders have the right to study, and the goals besides offering a quality education, is that adolescents don't leave the educational system due to their apprehension, and to match them with their corresponding academic level so that once they are released, they feel the necessity and desire to continue with their studies.



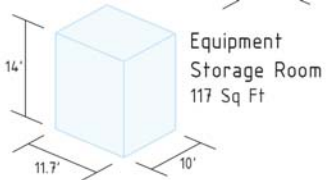
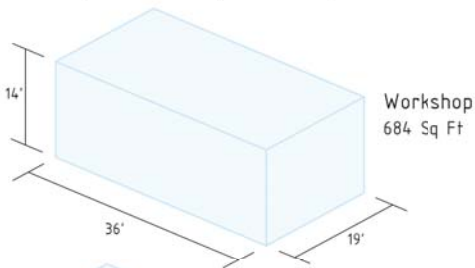
Construction and Carpentry Workshop



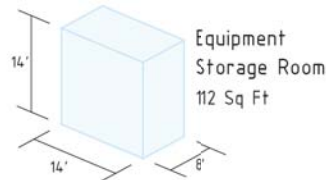
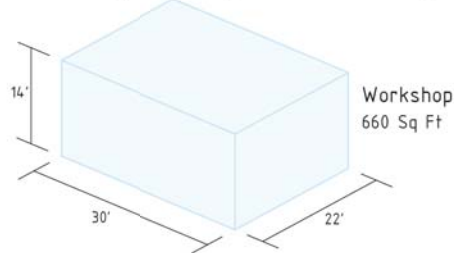
Mechanic Workshop



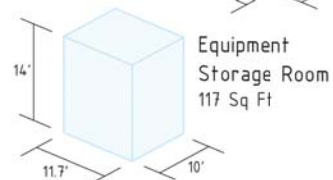
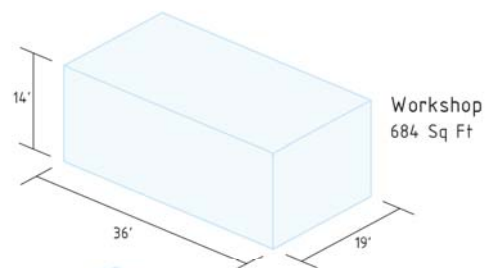
Cooking and Bakery Workshop



Electricity, Plumbing and Locksmithing Workshop



Arts and Crafts Workshop



Workshop and Occupational Area

The workshop and occupational area is where adolescents learn an activity of their choice, with the purpose of acquiring a specific set of skills that allows them to find a job, in something they enjoy, once they are released. In addition, having expertise in an occupational activity will give adolescents the possibility of starting their own business in the future.

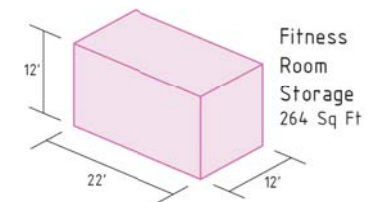
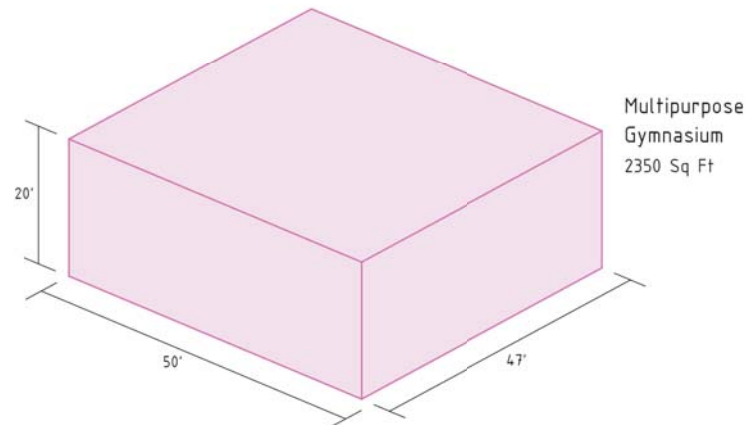
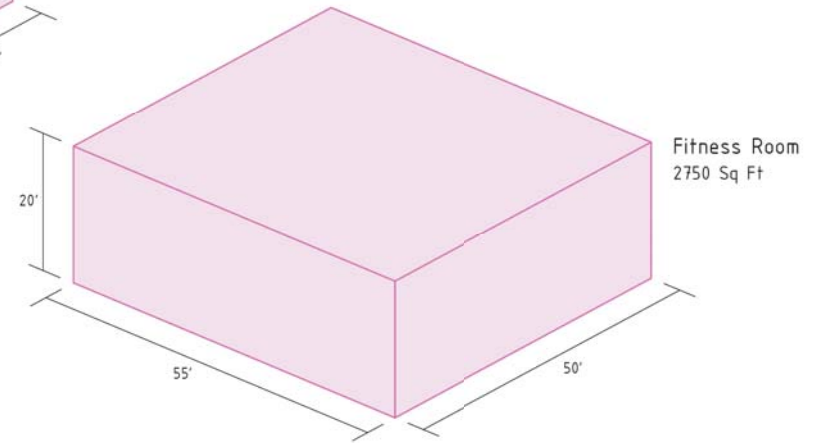
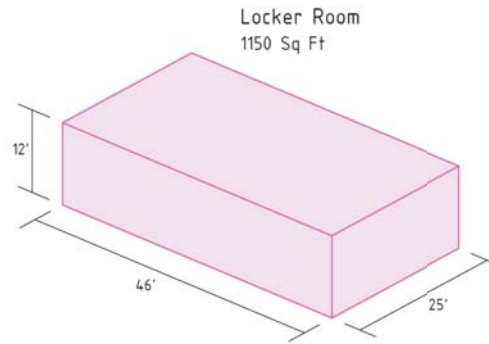
Adolescents have the possibility of learning about cooking, bakery, construction, carpentry, electricity, plumbing, locksmithing, mechanics, arts and crafts, and agriculture. The workshops are taught by experienced professionals in every area, which will show the adolescent the proper way of operating equipment and the techniques for executing that activity. Staff members motivate adolescents to always strive for more, and to let loose their creativity in everything they fabricate, in order to show them that there are no limits, and that they can achieve everything they aim to.

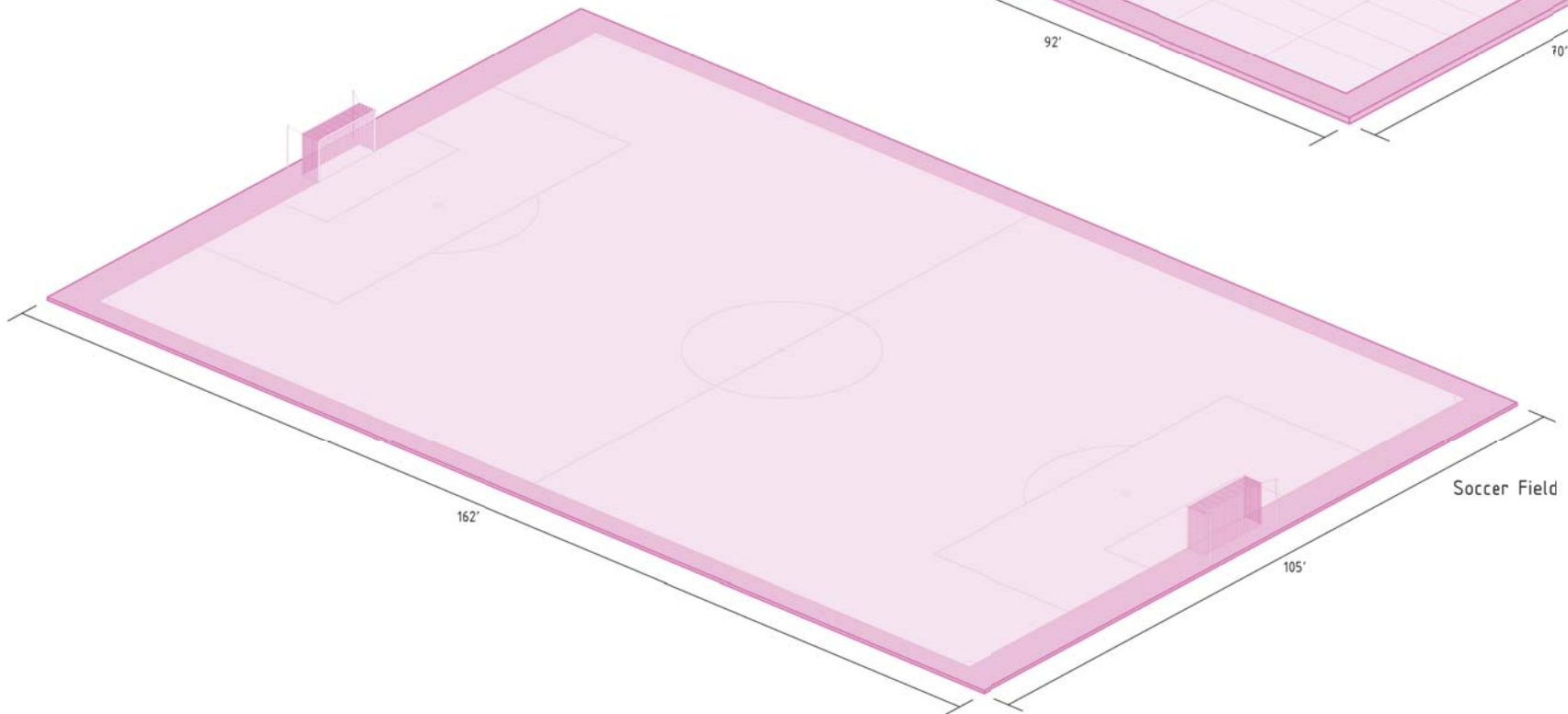
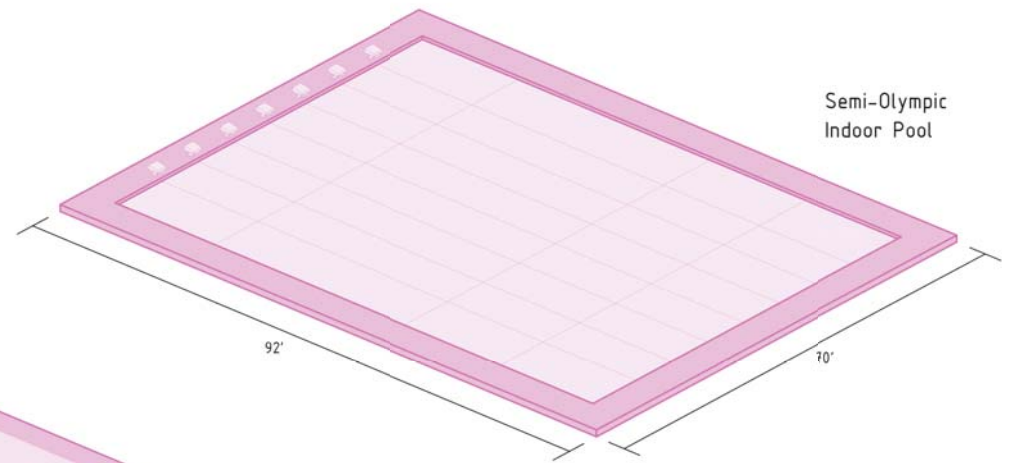
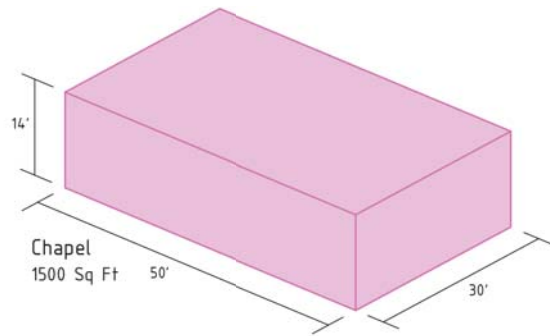
All workshops are conducted in spacious rooms that are designed according to specific necessities of the activity that will be performed. Rooms are fully equipped for each activity and have their own storage room. The only workshop that is not conducted in a room is the agriculture workshop, which takes place outside. Additionally, optional entrepreneurship courses are offered as part of the educational coursework, which will give adolescents the knowledge of how a business works, and motivate them to start one of their own in the future. The goals of the workshop and occupational area are that the rehabilitated minor becomes a responsible, independent person, and a leader, as well as learns how to collaborate with others and actively work as a team.

Sports and Recreational Area

The sports and recreation area is divided into interior, exterior, and religious areas. In these three, adolescents have the possibility of choosing from a variety of activities, each conducted by experienced professionals. The area of interior activities counts with a multipurpose gymnasium, a fitness room with a storage, an indoor pool, and locker rooms. The exterior area counts with a soccer field, and various therapeutic gardens. Also, the religious area counts with a chapel, where adolescents can pray or attend mass.

The sports and recreation area is important because sports, religion and nature have been proven to be therapeutic and beneficial for adolescents in their rehabilitation process. Sports teach adolescents important values such as discipline, focus, patience and perseverance. They also stimulate group relations, teamwork, friendships, as well as healthy competition among them. Exterior gardens offer adolescents the possibility of escaping reality and forgetting about their problems for a moment. Gardens stimulate many senses at once with various colors, smells, textures, and generate a harmonious environment. Also, interacting with nature is a therapeutic activity that gives adolescents a sense of freedom, and allows them to relax, meditate, think over their mistakes, change their attitudes, and obtain inner peace. Additionally, religion gives adolescents strength to handle their difficult situation, and instills values such as honesty, compassion, love, and forgiveness, essential in the tough process of rehabilitation.





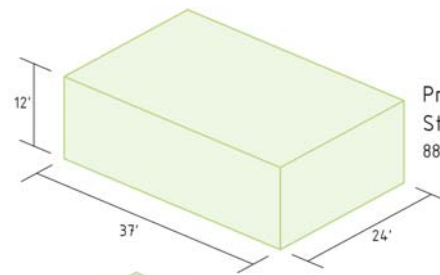
Residential Area

The residential area contains the residences for adolescents, staff members, released adolescents, and family members. All residences, with the exception of post internment and family residences, follow a community based arrangement, like a dorm or small village, composed of small townhouses. This arrangement besides being better for adolescents and their rehabilitation process, reduces the visual impact of a large residential complex, making it seem smaller.

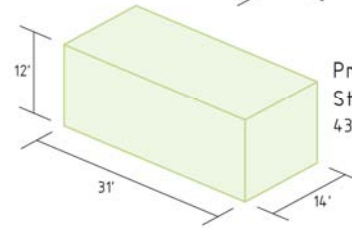
There will be 180 adolescents living in the residential area. From these, 24 will have provisional short stay measures, 20 with provisional long stay, 60 will be on the orientation and support group (with weekend and daily internment) and 76 with permanent internment. In each group, except for the provisional short stay group, adolescents will be divided into smaller groups according to their age (12-14, 14-16, and 16-18 years). Each group will be placed into one or several bedrooms, depending on the number of adolescents there are in each group. Bedrooms can accommodate between four and six adolescents, and are equipped with a full bathroom, as well as a bed and closet for each adolescent.

The majority of townhouses in the adolescent residences contain two bedrooms, except for townhouses in the provisional short stay area which contain one bedroom for twelve people, and a few townhouses in the orientation and support, and permanent internment groups, which contain four single bedrooms. Single bedrooms are meant for adolescents who turn 18 years old while being in the center, or to be used as crisis intervention bedrooms in case there is a problematic adolescent.

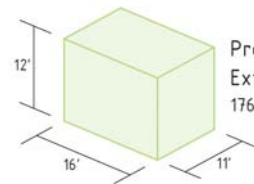
One of the goals of the residential area is to have enough control of adolescents, in order to avoid conflicts between them, while allowing them to have their space and privacy. By arranging the residences in the form of a village composed of small living units, adolescents live in smaller groups, which are easier to control. Additionally, the benefits of living in small groups are that adolescents feel enough comfort to socialize with their roommates, and express their opinions. In small groups, adolescents are most likely to coexist with each other, develop interpersonal relations, respect, and are less likely to create conflicts. However, to be certain that no conflict will arise, each bedroom will be supervised at night by a staff member, who will socialize with adolescents, mediate if necessary, and establish a friendly relationship based in respect.



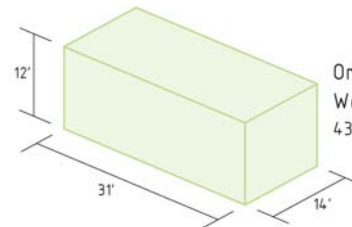
Provisional Short
Stays Bedroom x 2
888 Sq Ft



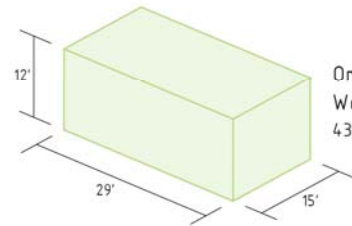
Provisional Long
Stays Bedroom (14-16 yrs)
434 Sq Ft



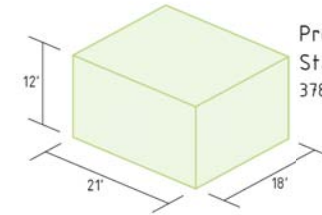
Provisional Long Stays
Extra Bedroom
176 Sq Ft



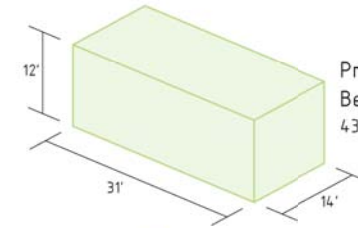
Orientation and Support
Weekend Bedroom (12-14 yrs)
434 Sq Ft



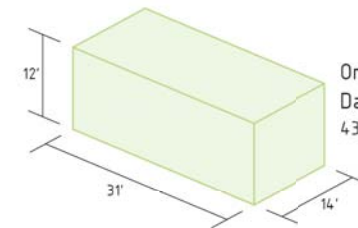
Orientation and Support
Weekend Bedroom (14-16 yrs)
435 Sq Ft



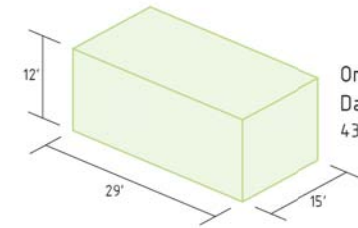
Provisional Long
Stays Bedroom (12-14 yrs)
378 Sq Ft



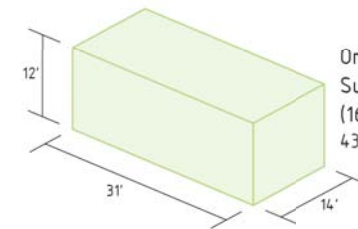
Provisional Long Stays
Bedroom (16-18 yrs) x 3
434 Sq Ft



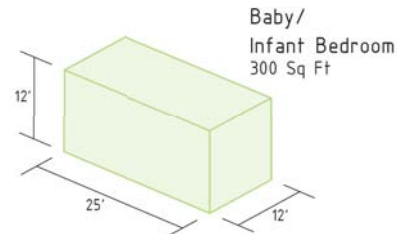
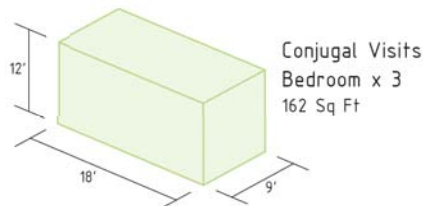
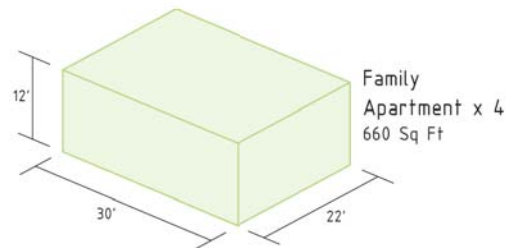
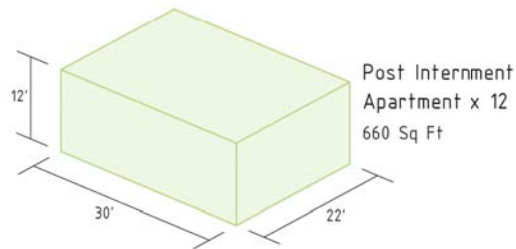
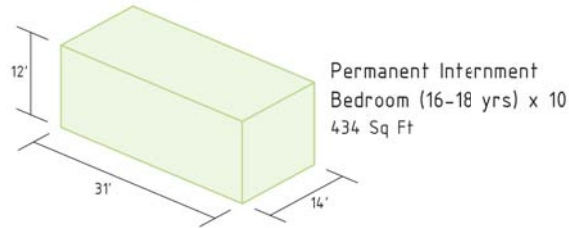
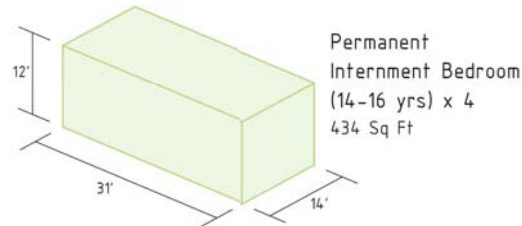
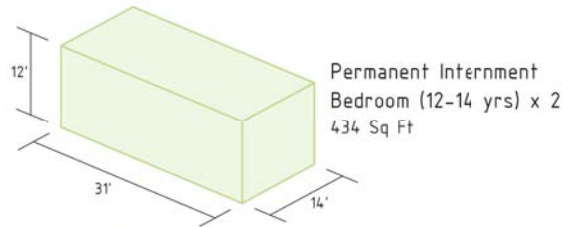
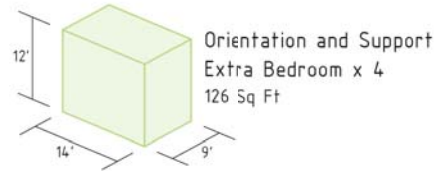
Orientation and Support
Daily Bedroom (12-14 yrs)
434 Sq Ft



Orientation and Support
Daily Bedroom (14-16 yrs)
435 Sq Ft



Orientation and
Support Daily Bedroom
(16-18 yrs) x 4
434 Sq Ft



Another important goal of the residential area is to make adolescents feel at home. Adolescents that are treated in the center often show symptoms of depression, anxiety and other psychological disorders, reason why it is important that they feel comfortable and welcome at the residences. By living in small groups, adolescents develop a sense of comfort among them, responsibility and ownership with their bedroom, and with their personal space inside it. Also, allowing adolescents to personalize their space in a bedroom strengthens their sense of ownership, and as a consequence makes them feel the necessity to look after their space and belongings. This will ultimately prevent vandalism from occurring and reduce the cost in repairs.

The area of family accommodations consists on individual apartments that are lent to the families of adolescents, a room for the intern's children, and rooms used for conjugal visits.

The scarce number of centers in all the country forces many families to travel from far away to visit an adolescent offender. Many times that trip is not possible because families cannot afford the cost of travel, accommodations and meals. As a result, many adolescents are not visited during their stay at the centers, affecting their rehabilitation process because family involvement is a very important part of it.

Family apartments are fully equipped, with a kitchen, dining room, closet space, private bathroom, and a living room with sofa beds that can be used to accommodate more family members if needed.

Despite their short age, adolescent offenders often have their own family, which results affected the moment of an adolescent's apprehension. Because of that reason, it is required that the center accommodates an adolescent's wife and children's necessities with places where they can visit, and spend time together, while he remains at the center.

The rooms for an adolescent's children are meant for interned adolescents to live at the center with his children for a few days, in order for them to spend some time together and stimulate their relationship. It may also happen that an adolescent offender is a single parent, in which case the children is allowed to live at the center with the parent, under a different nursery program provided by the center. The room for children offers beds and cribs, a changing area, closet space, as well as a full time staff member that takes care of them. On the other hand, conjugal visits are a right that married adolescents have, therefore there must be bedrooms in the center only for this occasion. These bedrooms are private and have a bed, closet and their own bathroom.

Finally, the area of staff residences consists on a few bedrooms. During the night, staff members take turns supervising adolescents, and making sure everything is in control. These rooms are equipped with a bed, closet space and its private bathroom, and are meant for staff members to rest, for a few hours, when they are not on duty.

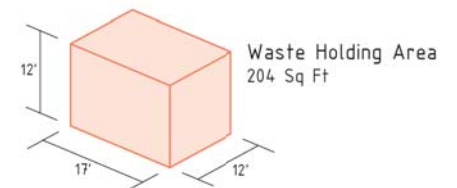
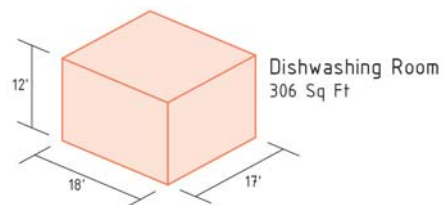
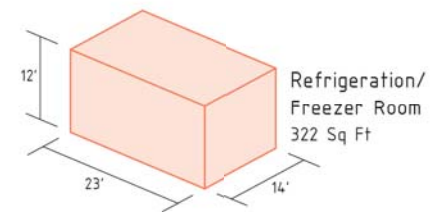
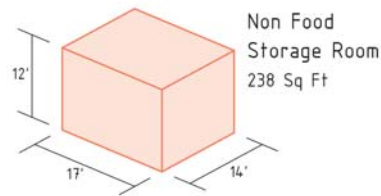
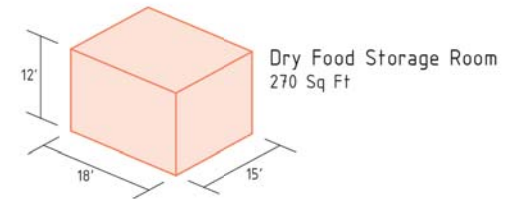
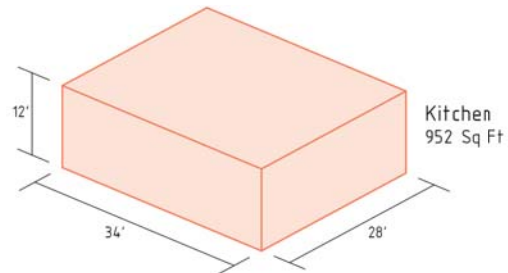
Services Area

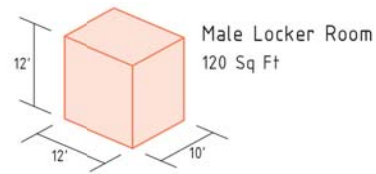
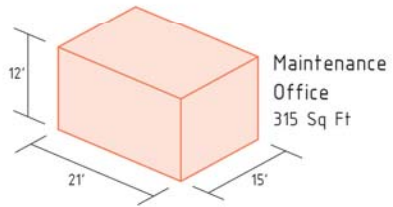
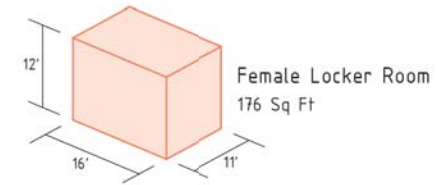
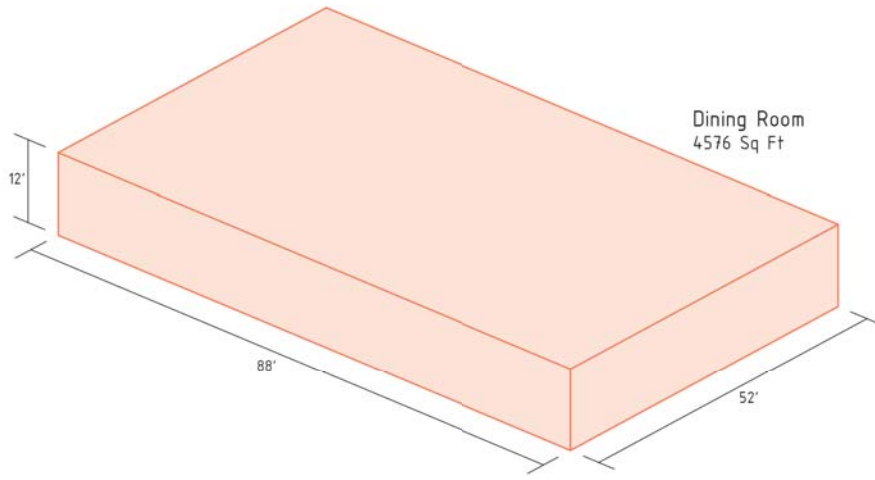
The area of services contains programmatic elements that are necessary for the adolescents' wellbeing during their stay at the center. It is divided into the kitchen area, dining area, maintenance area, and laundry area.

The kitchen area is where all the center's food is prepared and stored. It is composed of the kitchen, dry food storage room, non-food storage room, refrigeration/ freezing room, dish washing room, waste holding area and locker rooms for staff members. The kitchen is operated by 14 workers, and it is equipped with plenty of appliances and counter space for many workers to cook simultaneously. All the rooms in this area have the necessary space and equipment to supply 200 interned adolescents as well as all the staff members.

The dining area only contains the dining room, which is large enough to accommodate all adolescents and staff members. The maintenance area is composed of a maintenance room and a storage room, and it is where experienced staff members repair any equipment or object that is presenting a problem.

The laundry area is located in the area of the residences and it is composed of laundry rooms. Adolescents use these rooms to wash their clothes every week. This simple task teaches them to be responsible and take care of their hygiene.





Design

Research + Concepts

Problem Themes and Architectural Intentions

The development of a center for adolescent offenders is a complex task and brings with it various problems that must be taken into account. The biggest problem for this thesis project is to develop a building that is able to complement the rehabilitation process of adolescents. In other words, architecture must provide a proper environment for an adolescent's rehabilitation. This means that the designed environment must find ways of diminishing the negative effects, physical and psychological, as well as the emotional unbalance that adolescents suffer from due to isolation.

In order to comply with the philosophy of the model of rehabilitation that will be employed at the center, the designed environment must be as secure as any other facility, but without resembling an oppressive environment. In addition, the design must count with comfortable and functional spaces, where adolescents are able to meet with their families and friends privately without losing sight of them, in order to prevent the introduction of unwanted objects or substances.

The architectural intentions for this thesis must be a response to the problems that arise throughout the design of a center for adolescent offenders, in order to achieve the main goal which is the full rehabilitation and reinsertion of adolescents. This main goal, along with solving the other mentioned problems can be addressed through architecture by evoking a sense of openness throughout the entire project, and by not resembling a typical correctional facility as much as possible.

Although a secure environment must be achieved, architecture must be as open as possible, and must spread through the landscape in order to give the adolescent a sense of freedom. In other words, architecture must blend with the site and become one being.

Integrating the site with the building awakens adolescents' senses and curiosity, encouraging them to interact with nature, discover and experience every space inside the center. Eventually, architecture becomes the means by which adolescents gain back their confidence and self-esteem, which are essential for a complete and lasting rehabilitation.



"Life is not about the destination but the journey. Most of the times juveniles that end up getting in trouble are simply reacting towards their unfortunate events during their childhood. The reaction is merely the lack of hope and vision towards a better quality of life. The site is surrounded by highlands as a symbol that someone cares and is providing them hope. Mountains are the most beautiful landmark in the city but it takes courage and perseverance to get all the way to the top. This vision that has been lost by their individual tragedies is regained at the center."

-Patricio Solines





In order for architecture to help in the rehabilitation process, adolescents must have a positive perception of the center. This is particularly difficult to achieve because how a person reacts to an environment depends only on their interpretation of it, meaning that some people might perceive a space better than others. Generally, the environments that are mostly accepted are those that give us the freedom to interpret them the way we want, by using our imagination. This allows for the evolution of emotions, perceptions, memories or experiences of the adolescent. Architectural abstraction, and the use of geometrical shapes (volumetric shapes) allow adolescents to interpret spaces as they wish.

Even though the main goal is to create an architecture of experience and discovery that provides the proper environment for an adolescent's rehabilitation, other architectural aspects that are necessary for a center of adolescent offenders to work properly must be incorporated. For example, architectural order must be maintained in order to have a more clear organization of the programs. Besides creating a more functional building, architectural order also organizes the activities performed inside the building, allowing for a better control of the adolescents.

The use of architecture to maintain some control on adolescents does not mean that the architectural intentions for this project are to observe and control constantly. The model of rehabilitation that will be used in the center assures that creating a relationship between adolescents and staff members, which is based on trust and respect, will positively influence adolescents to change their attitudes and behave better. As a result, there will be less conflicts, less adolescents trying to escape, and most importantly, less need for a constant observation and control.

Since the intention is not to oppress the adolescent, some architectural typologies that could be thought to work for this project, because of their controlling aspects, are not suitable for this center for adolescent offenders. For example the panopticon, is an interesting architectural concept that has been applied in prisons, and that focuses on observing the intern and maintaining control over them. However, this system would not be appropriate for adolescents and would have a negative impact on their process of rehabilitation. Instead, other architectural solutions, such as the use of translucent elements, should be applied in order to allow observation and control over adolescents, only when necessary.



Research

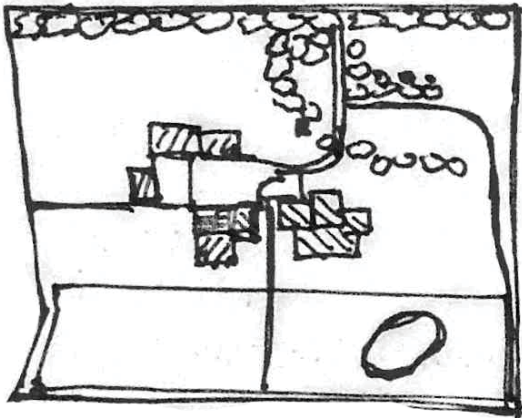
The initial investigation focused on analyzing farm and monastery typologies. These large size retreat complexes characterize themselves for having various types of programs in them. The goal was to analyze different aspects such as their location, placement within the site, accessibility, program relation and cultural relations.

U.S. Farm Typology

The first U.S farms emerged with the arrival of settlers during the first years of colonization. These were composed of many buildings, which accommodated various activities. Farms had to be self-sufficient since there was nothing on its surroundings.

American farms evolved to become a complex of buildings encircled by trees, which unfold across the landscape gently. Generally, the buildings within the complexes were spaced from each other. In locations where the weather was more extreme these buildings were connected with each other.

The farmhouse, which is the main building of the complex, was oriented towards the south in order to take advantage of the natural sunlight.



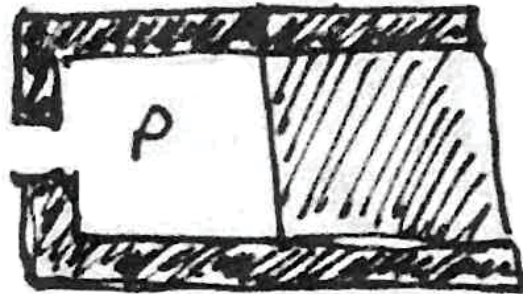
Typical U.S Farm Distribution

Mexican Hacienda

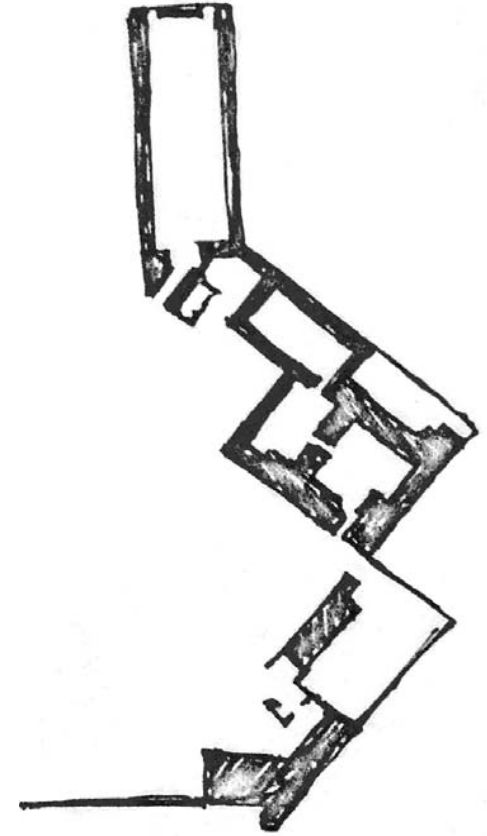
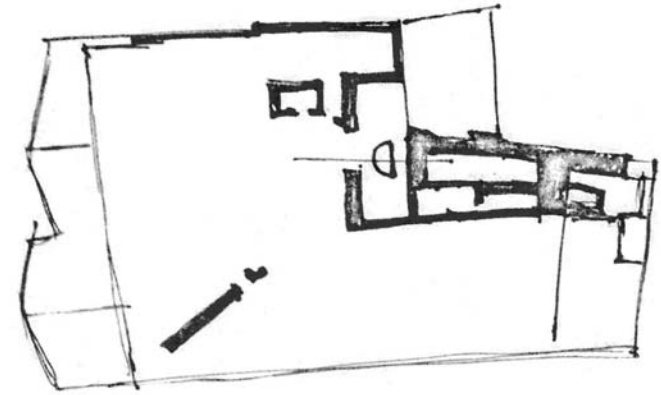
The Mexican hacienda is a large complex of buildings, each meant for a specific activity to take place. Generally buildings are integrated with each other and with the landscape, and are surrounded by high perimeter walls. The Mexican haciendas are mostly driven by two different forces, intuition and spontaneity, vigor and consciousness. The first derives from common knowledge, whereas the second is based on the academic preparation of the owner. The architectural style of the Mexican hacienda originates from the qualities of southern Spain architecture, especially Andalusian architecture from the 16th and 17th century. In addition, the overall design combines certain key elements from popular culture such as wells, pavement, granaries, kitchens, servant's accommodations, mule corrals and water elements.

The general floor plan is based on pure geometric shapes and hierarchy in its program. Usually the organization of the program prioritizes the location, unity, balance, proportional relationships, rhythm, access and symmetry among other characteristics inherited from previous civilizations. The goal is to achieve harmony within the complex by having few openings to the outside and by arranging programmatic elements around patios. The size of the patios depends on their use. The most important is the "patio de campo", which precedes the owner's residence and is embraced by other edifications. This patio is designed carefully according to the owner's taste and customs.

The main residence serves as the nucleus and connects to the rest of the program through the use of bridges, loggias and arcades. This building is always located in close proximity to the chapel, as a symbol of respect to religion.



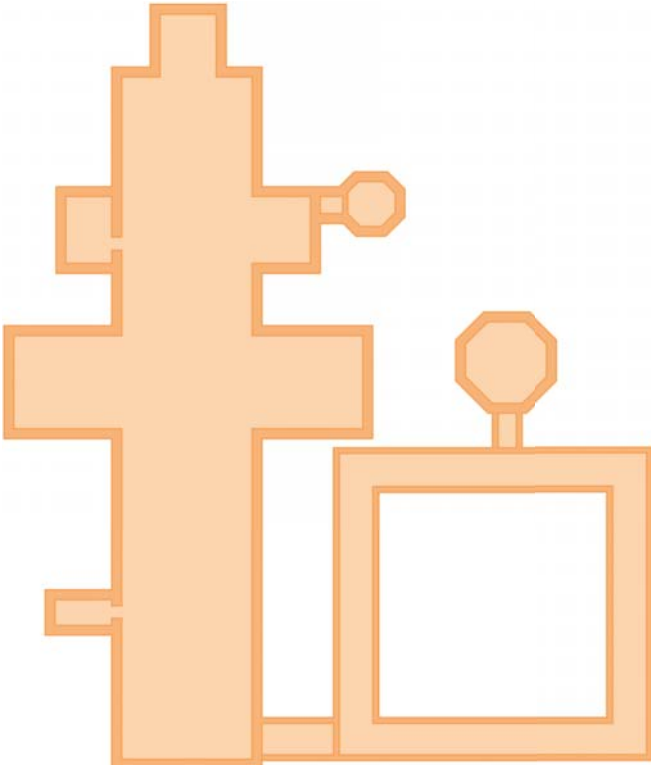
Relation Between Main Patio and Owner's Residence



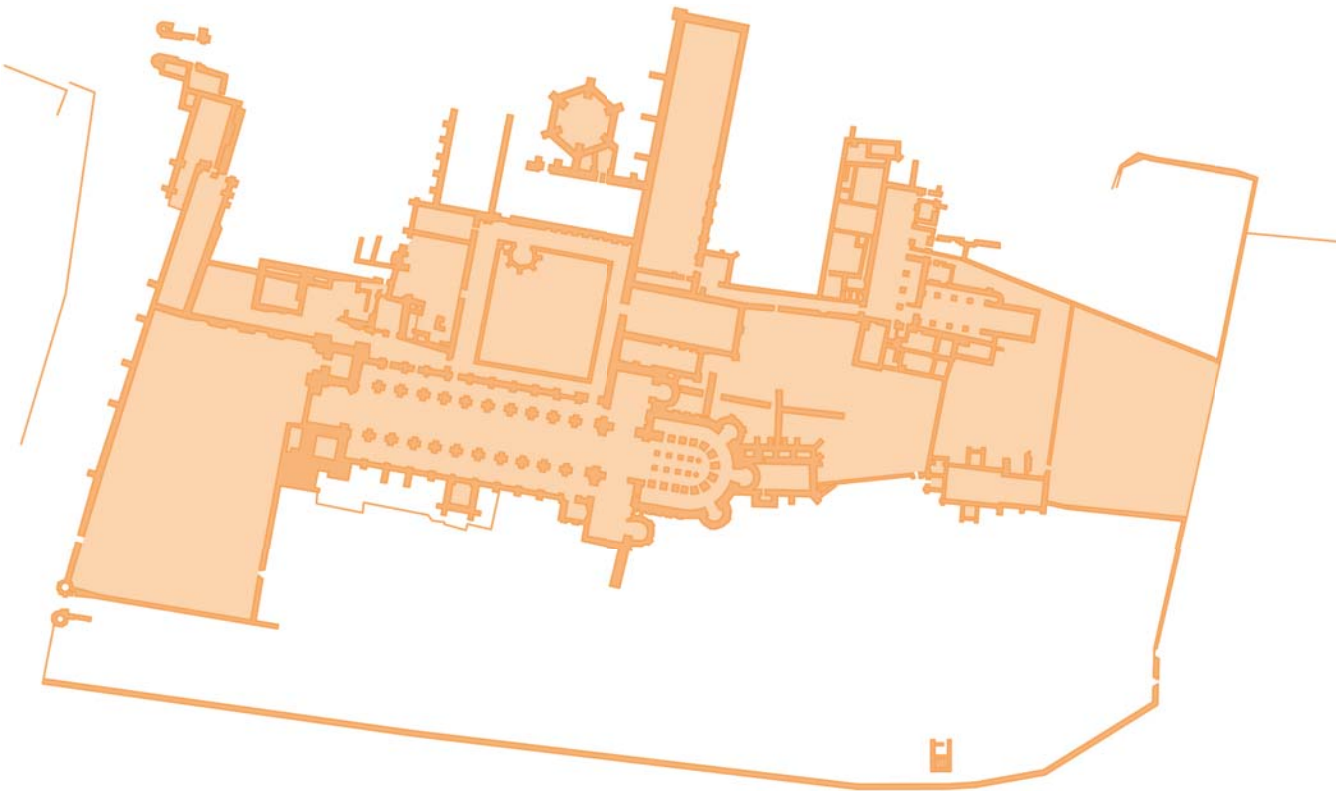
Typical Mexican Hacienda Distribution

Monasteries

The building arrangement of monasteries and convents are usually based on the same concepts. The term monastery refers to a community of monks, whereas a convent refers to nuns. Theses complexes comprise various programs that relate to the living and working of the occupants such as churches, dormitories, cloisters, refectories, libraries and infirmaries. The complex may also include a wide range of buildings that facilitate self-sufficiency and service to the community. These may include a hospice, a school and a range of agricultural and manufacturing buildings such as a barn, a forge or a brewery.



Salisbury Cathedral Diagram



Typical Monastery Distribution



Salisbury Cathedral Aerial View

Concepts

The performed research helped clarify and understand the composition of the analyzed typologies. The ideas behind their location, relation with the site and nature, balance between built and open spaces, program accommodation and focus on the interior, were useful to inspire the main concepts for this thesis.

Journey to Rehabilitation

By creating a scheme based on various experiences, the project symbolizes a journey of rehabilitation, from its beginning towards the end. The journey is emphasized by circulation and its main purpose is to stimulate the use of senses, imagination, and provide adolescents the possibility of escaping reality and forgetting about their problems for a moment.

The path begins at the main building, in the area of education, as a symbol that education is the base of any positive change. The journey then moves towards the residential area, crossing through the common spaces located in here. This symbolizes the importance of group relations, teamwork, friendships, and healthy competition between adolescents. The journey continues into the interior of the site, passing through gardens surrounded by trees, which are meant to stimulate all senses at once with the use of colors, smells, sounds, and textures, in order to generate a harmonious environment. Interacting with nature is a therapeutic activity that gives adolescents a sense of freedom, and allows them to relax, meditate, think over their mistakes, change their attitudes, and obtain inner peace.

The journey ends at the chapel, emphasizing the importance of religion in the rehabilitation process, which gives adolescents the strength to handle their difficult situation, and instills in them values such as honesty, compassion, love, and forgiveness.

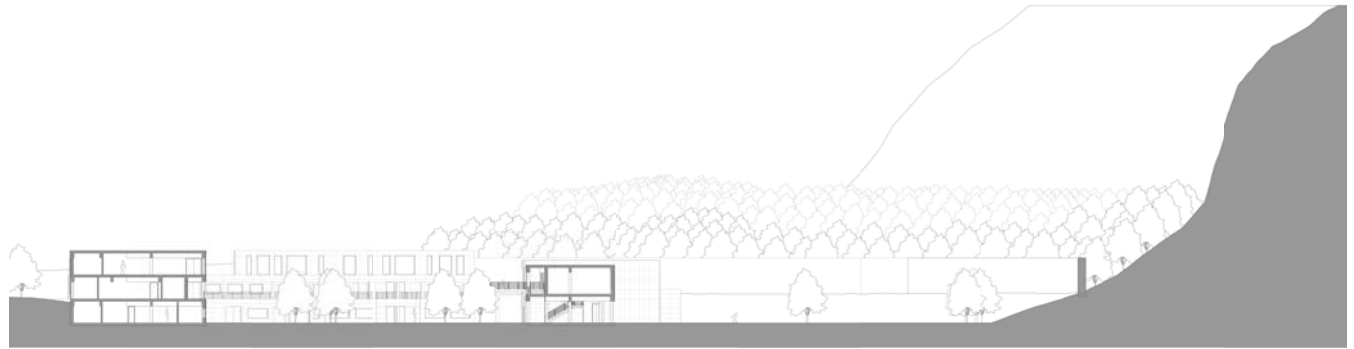


- 1.-Education
- 2.-Residences
- 3.-Gardens
- 4.-Chapel

Building as Barrier

A center for adolescent offenders has various security requirements in order to guarantee its proper functioning. In this particular case, security measures cannot seem oppressive because it would have a negative impact on the rehabilitation process of adolescents. Basing on the programmatic distribution found in monasteries, as well as in the other analyzed typologies, the project will accommodate around a main central patio, in order to extend the perimeter of the building. By doing so, the building's perimeter acts as a barrier, providing the center with the required security, without being oppressive.

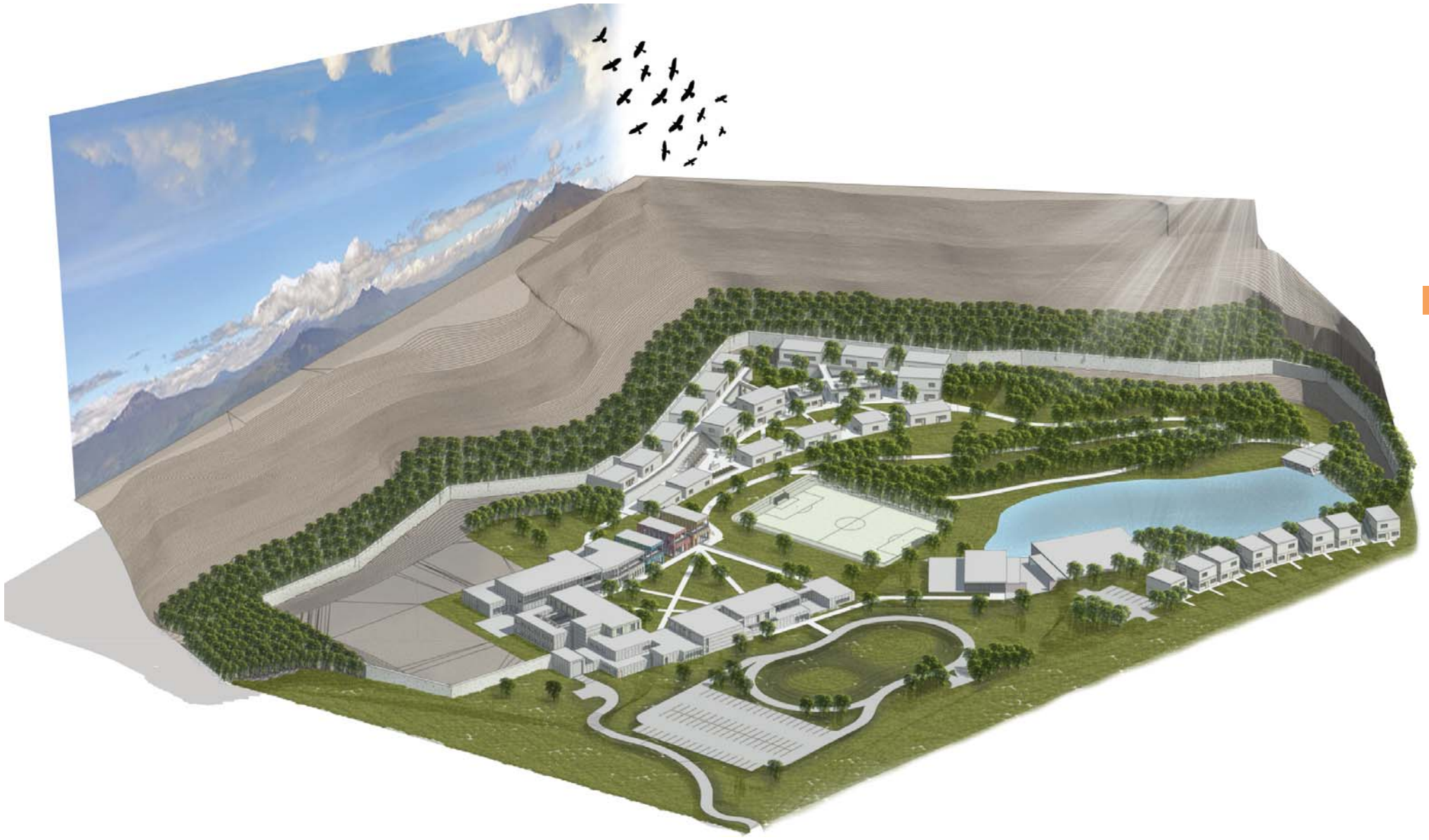
The main building is located towards the north end of the site, due to its low elevation. On the other hand, towards the back of the site, the aggressive change in elevation provides a natural barrier, preventing adolescents from escaping.



Inward Focus

Based on the analyzed typologies, the project faces the interior of the site in order to emphasize the importance of nature, take advantage of natural sunlight and frame the site. This arrangement emphasizes the hierarchical importance of the main building over the others, by being the knuckle of the project. Its location is strategically placed in a slightly higher altitude allowing the rest of the site to be observed from that location. In addition, the intention was to provide visual interaction between the main building and the rest of the program which are not physically connected.





Design

Architectural Solutions



The building was arranged around a central patio that frames the interior of the site. This building was based on a structural modular system which served as the starting point for the program arrangement.

The north wing, facing the street side, contains the most public programs such as the family accommodations area, the entry control, and administration areas. This side is not commonly used by the adolescents.

The eastern wing, connecting the north and south sections, contains the services and health areas, which are frequently used by adolescents, but during a few hours per day.

The southern wing contains the most private programs, such as the educational and workshop areas, which are frequented by adolescents daily and for long periods of time.

- Entry Hall
- Administration Area
- Entry Area for Captured Adolescents
- Area of Health
- Area of Family Assistance
- Educational Area
- Workshop and Occupational Area
- Sports and Recreational Area
- Residential Area
- Services Area



Site Development Strategy

The chosen site is located in the northern part of Quito, where the climate is mostly dry. Additionally, the site has been used during the past decades for mining activities, which resulted its current mistreated situation. However, a few years ago the local government changed the zoning of that area with the purpose of converting it into a residential and commercial zone.

Given the fact that this thesis focuses on the rehabilitation of adolescents and their reinsertion into society, the goal was to rehabilitate the site as well. The site development strategy was to divide the site into layers of untouched and rehabilitated land, in order to show the results of rehabilitation in contrast to the still current reality of that area of the city. For those parts of the site that were rehabilitated, the approach was to reforest them with various types of plants and trees.

The main layer contains all the programmatic elements of the project, and it is where the process of rehabilitation occurs. Due to its importance, this area was reforested in order to provide large green spaces for adolescents to use. In addition, Acacia trees were used in various parts of the site in order to create 8 gardens, which are meant for therapeutic and recreational uses. Each garden is different from the rest and is designed to provide a different experience, and stimulate adolescents' senses in a unique way. As part of the site's rehabilitation, an artificial lake was created towards the edge, not only as a security measure but also as a recreational and ornamental element.

The second layer was left on its original state, consisting only on the site's soil, in order to delineate those boundaries that are meant to be used.

The third layer is a heavily reforested area, which is mainly composed of an endemic tree species called Acacia. These are located behind a 25' wall, which is the only secure perimeter in the center. The heavily forested area behind the wall is meant to act as a second natural barrier.

Finally, the last layer was left on its original state, as the second layer, in order to establish a relation with the dry soil conditions of the neighboring sites.











Ground Floor Plan







Main Building Roof Plan



Elevations



1.-Main Entrance



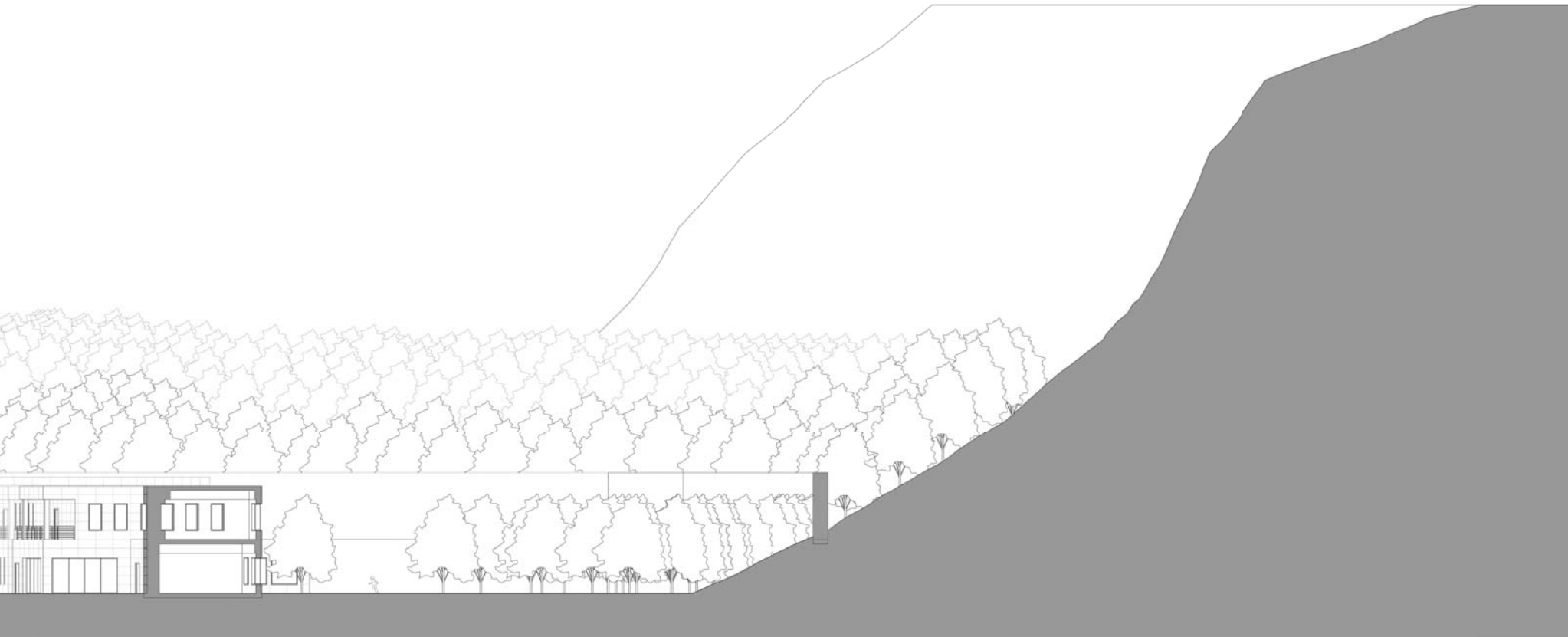
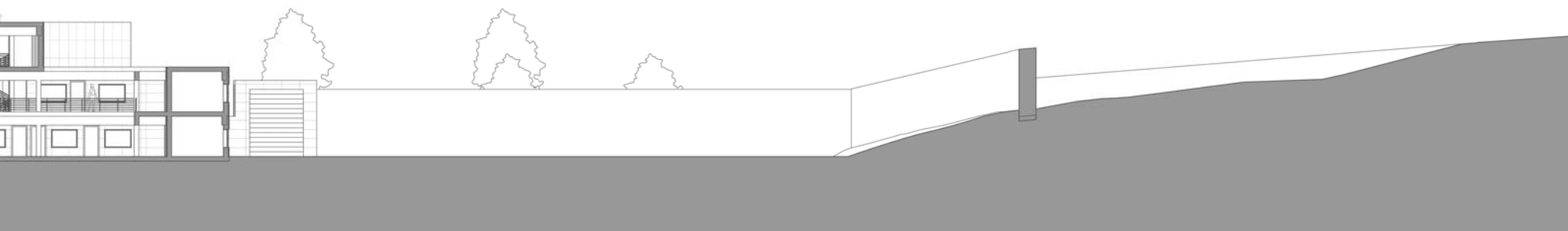
2.-North Side of Classroom and Workshop Areas

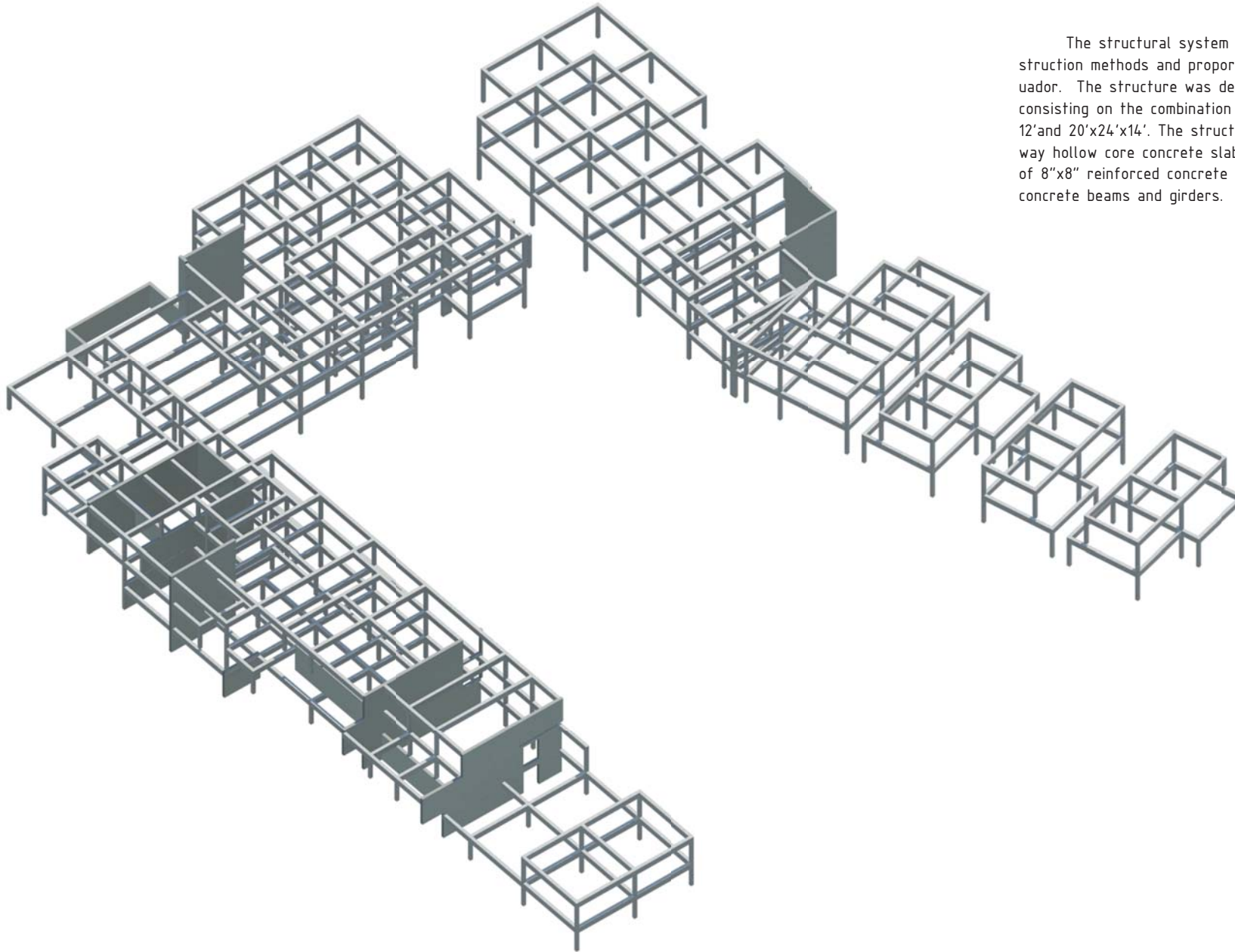


3.-South Side of Classroom and Workshop Areas

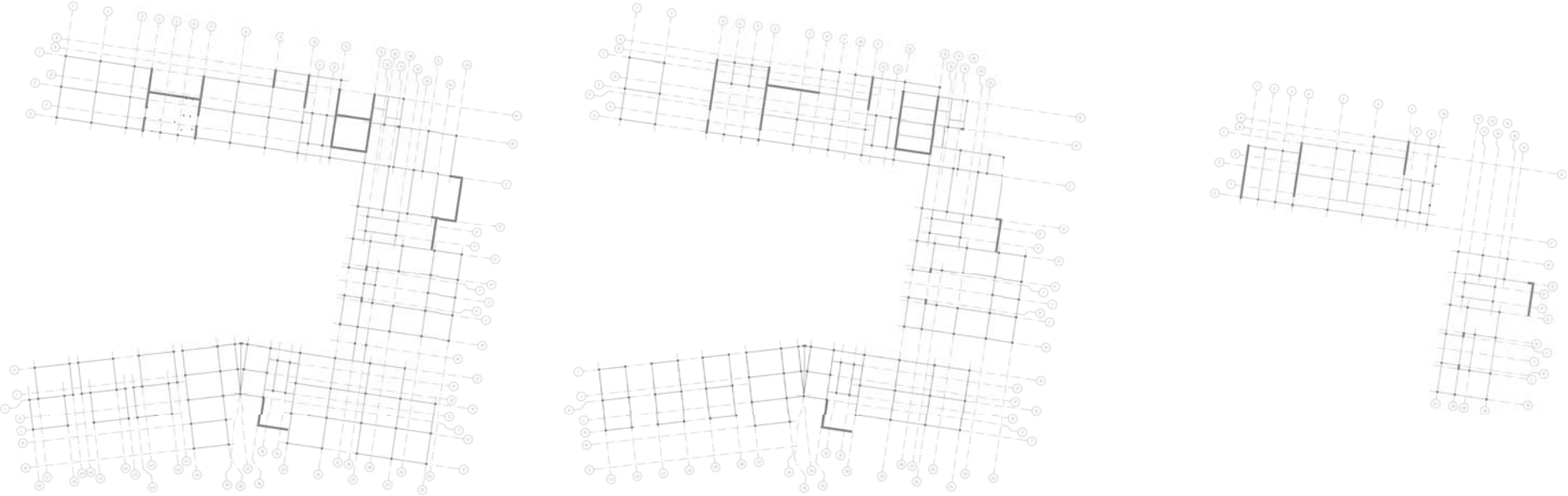
Sections







The structural system was selected according to the construction methods and proportions that are commonly used in Ecuador. The structure was designed in a precast modular system, consisting on the combination of three bays: 20'x24'x10', 20'x24'x12' and 20'x24'x14'. The structural bays are composed of 8" one way hollow core concrete slabs, which are supported by a system of 8"x8" reinforced concrete columns and rectangular reinforced concrete beams and girders.



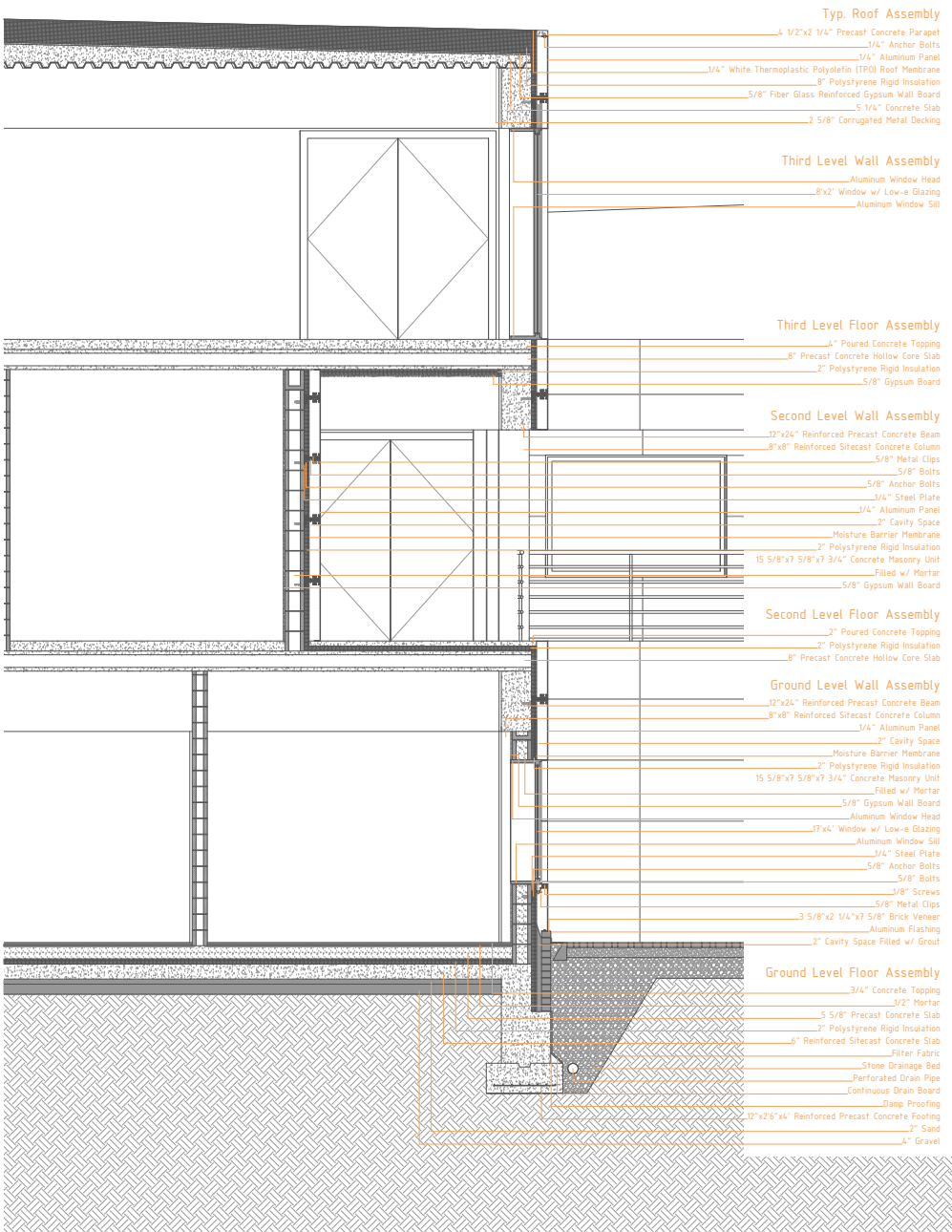
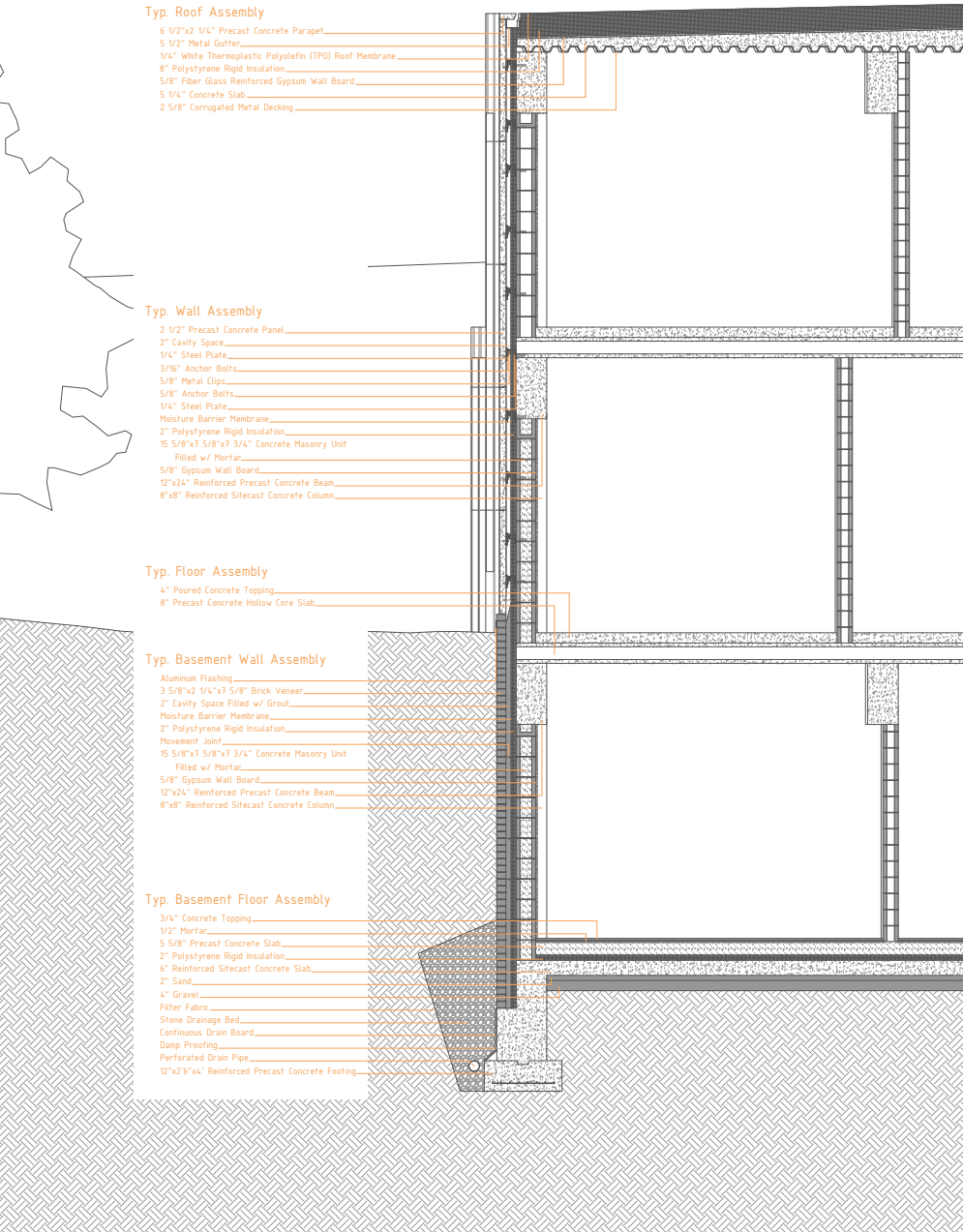
Construction Assembly

The chosen construction assembly was based on local methods and materials. It repeats throughout the project with the exception of the façade on certain locations. The wall assembly is composed of local concrete blocks as the primary material, which is combined with other elements in order to create a properly sealed building.

The exterior façade is made of two types of wall panel systems. The first one is a custom made 2.5" concrete panel and the second one is a custom made 2.5" aluminum panel. The concrete panel is meant to be perceived as a more neutral façade, whereas the aluminum panels are intended to give more color and distinction to certain programmatic elements such as the education area. Both types of panels are attached to the concrete blocks through a system of metal clips. In order to provide views and natural light without breaking continuity on the façade, equally sized window panels are introduced throughout the project.



Detail Sections



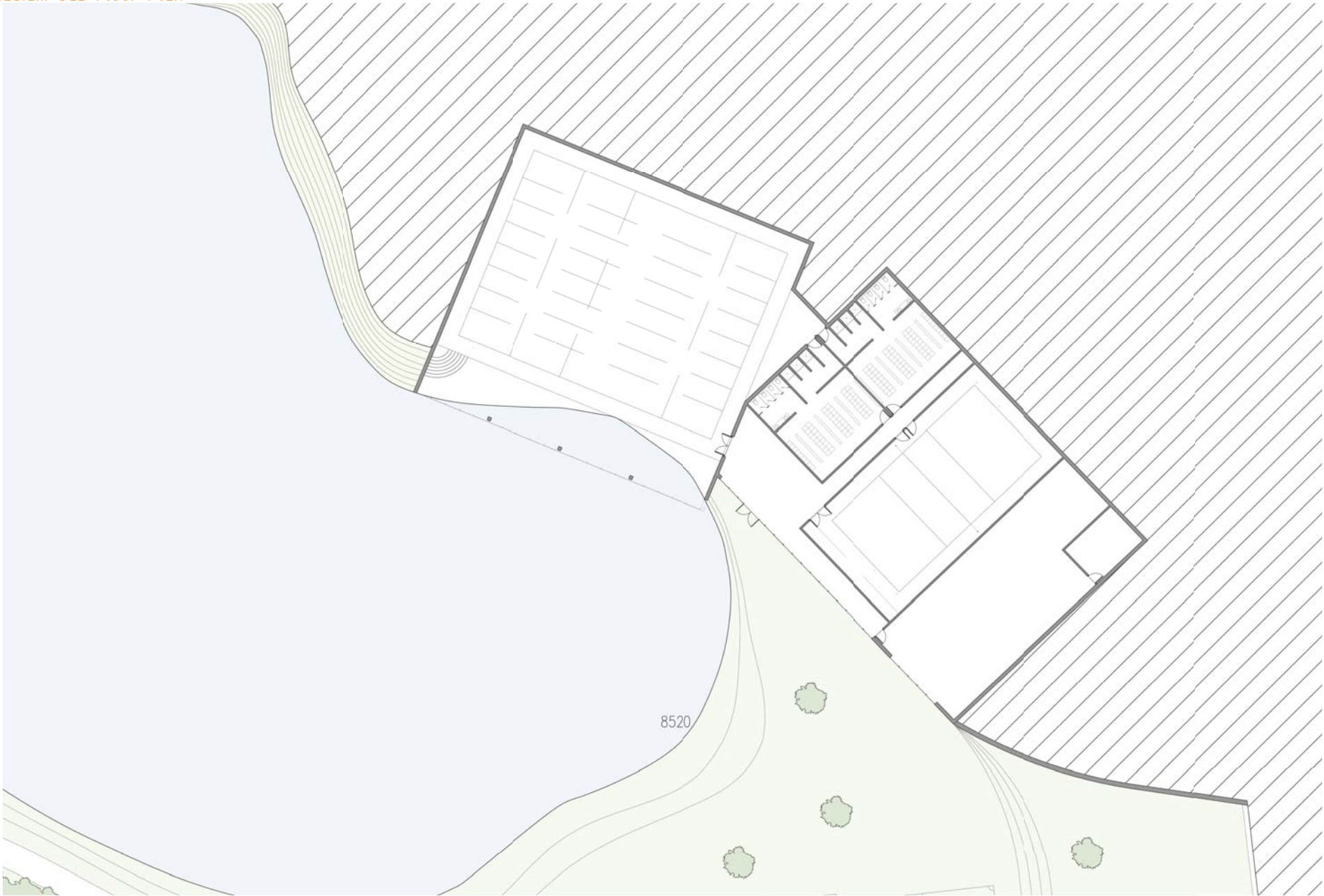
Gymnasium

The main goal behind the gymnasium was to provide functionality to the users. The design is based on a modular system composed of large bays in order to accommodate the required program within. The shape of the building was determined by the landscape and like other parts of the project, it acts as a barrier. The Semi-Olympic pool is connected to the artificial lake through an opening in order to establish a direct relation to nature. The placement of this building is at a low elevation, which allows for a visitor's entrance on the ground level. Through this entrance spectators can attend a sporting event, while obtaining a general view of the site.

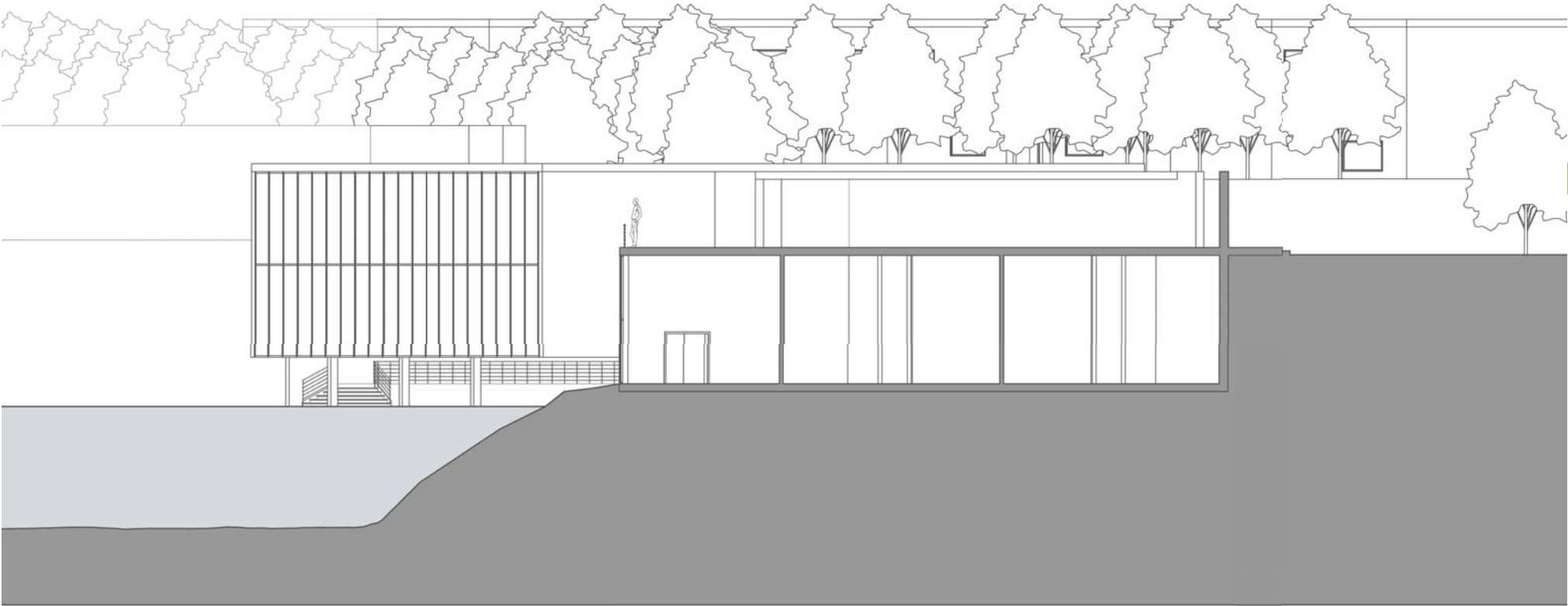


Gymnasium Ground Floor Plan





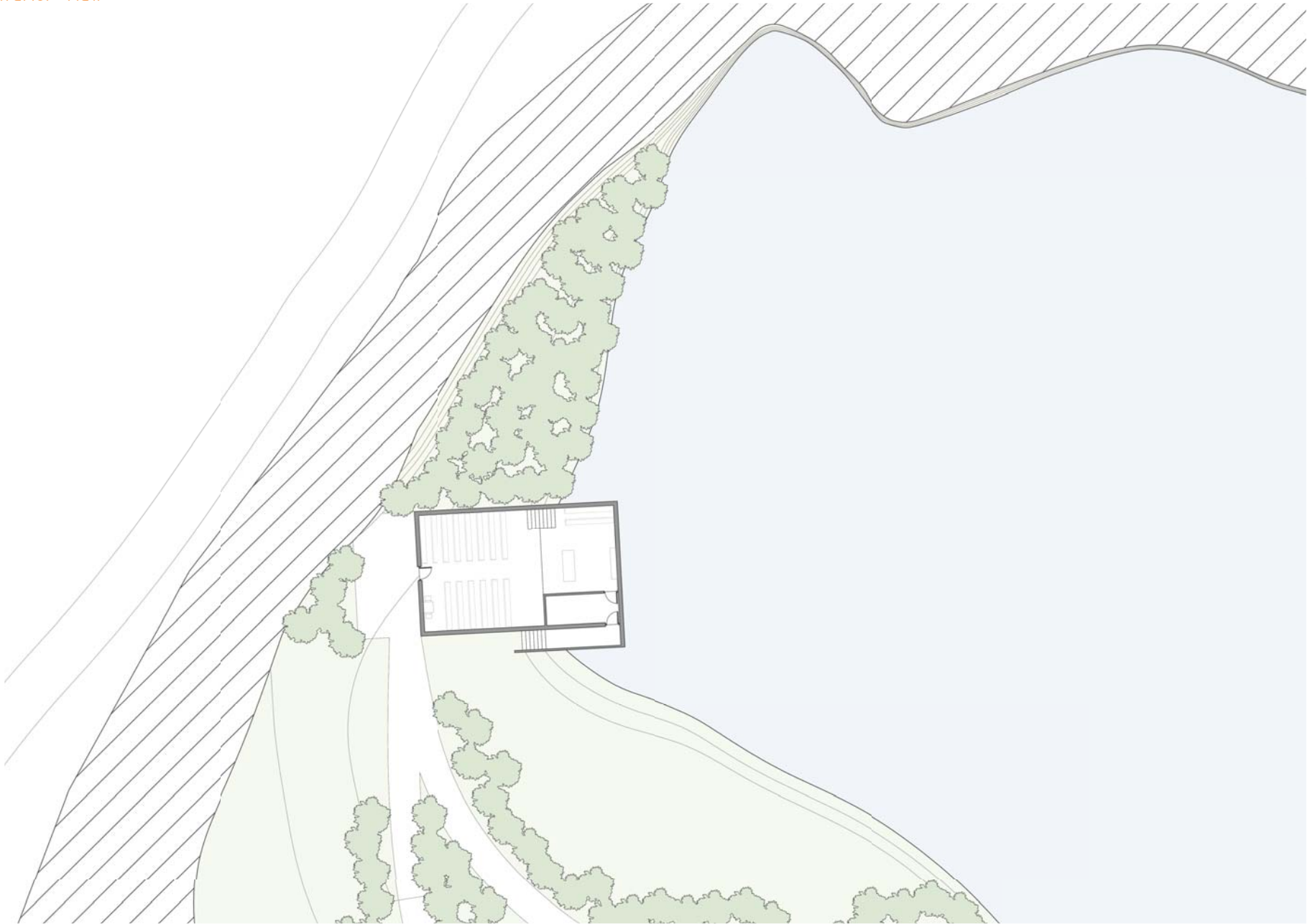
Gymnasium Section

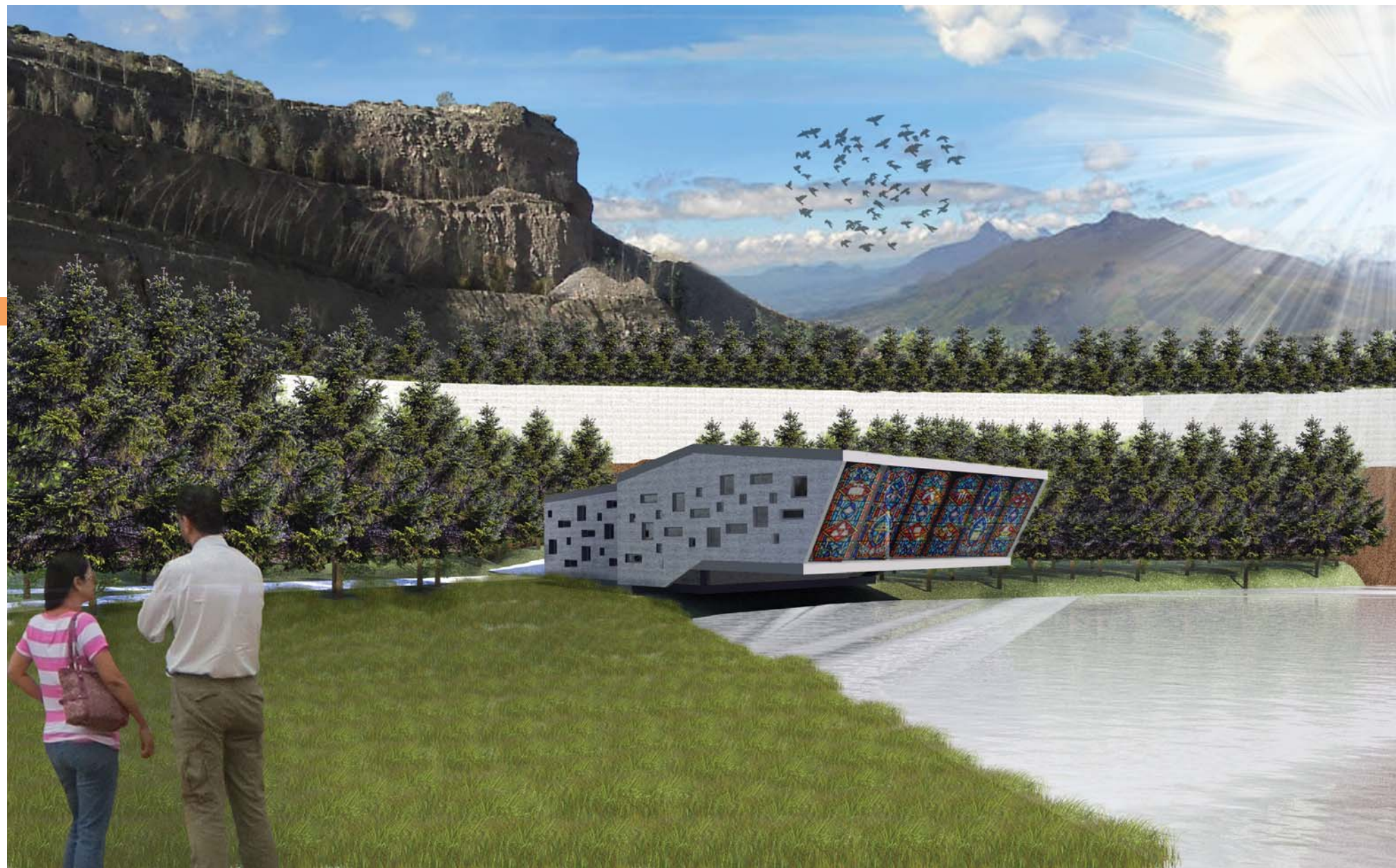


Chapel

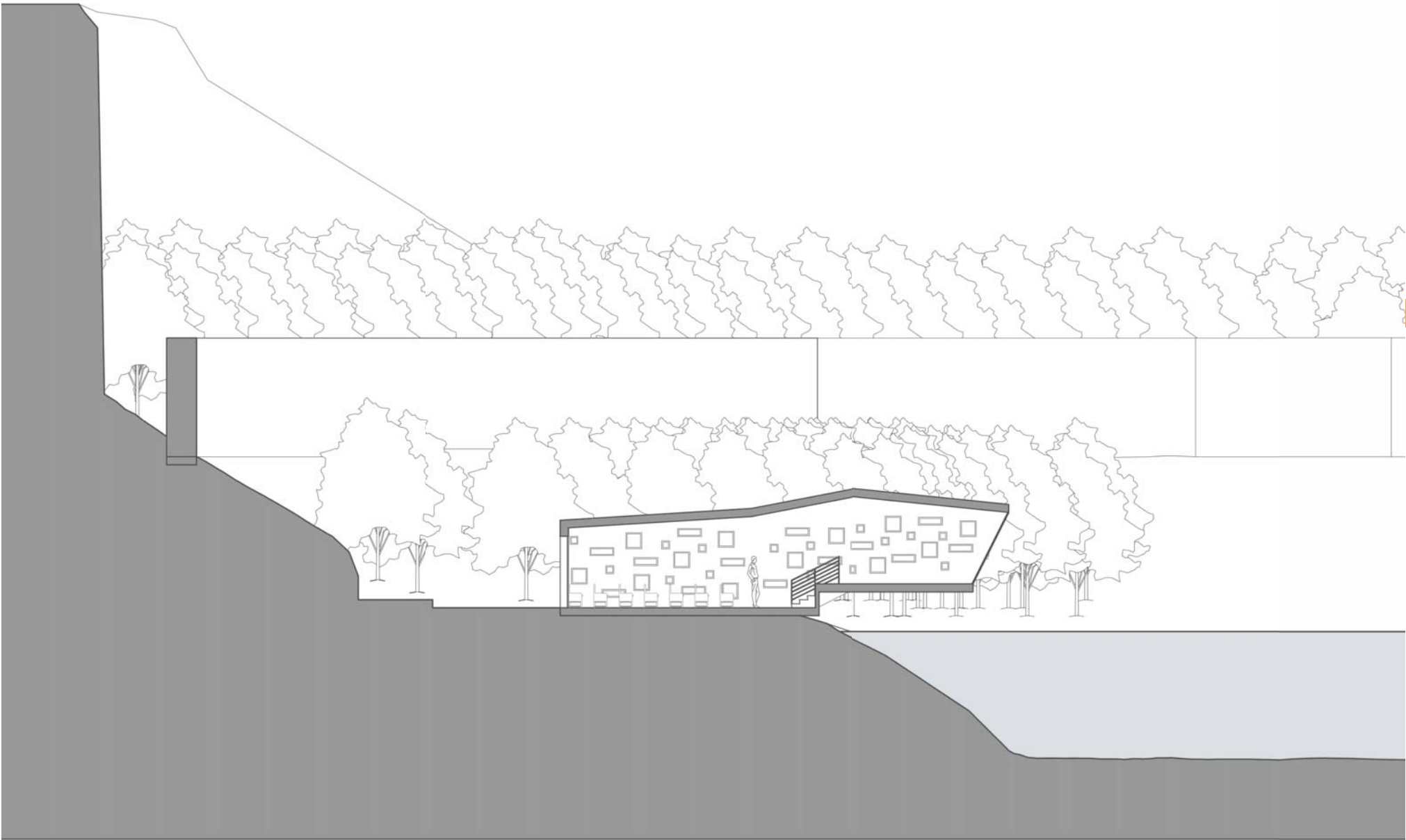
The chapel was envisioned as a peaceful location, which allows adolescents to escape from their problems and find inner peace. The idea was to take advantage of the artificial lake and the views across the site. This was obtained by creating a dynamic shaped space that partially cantilevers above the lake. The side walls have various size openings, while the front window is made of stained glass in order to emphasize the spiritual qualities of natural sunlight.







Chapel Section



Residences

The residential area is among the most important programs of the center. Its design is determinant in the success of an adolescent's process of rehabilitation. The main goal of the residential area is to make adolescents feel comfortable and welcome, which is achieved by grouping them in small living units. By living in small groups, adolescents feel enough comfort to socialize with their roommates, and express their opinions. They are also most likely to coexist with each other, develop interpersonal relations, respect, and are less likely to create conflicts. In addition, small groups develop among adolescents a sense of responsibility and ownership with their bedroom, their personal space inside it, and their belongings.

Small living units, are arranged in the form of a village in order to create a sense of community among adolescents. This arrangement not only stimulates interaction, but also allows the possibility of integrating shared spaces around them.





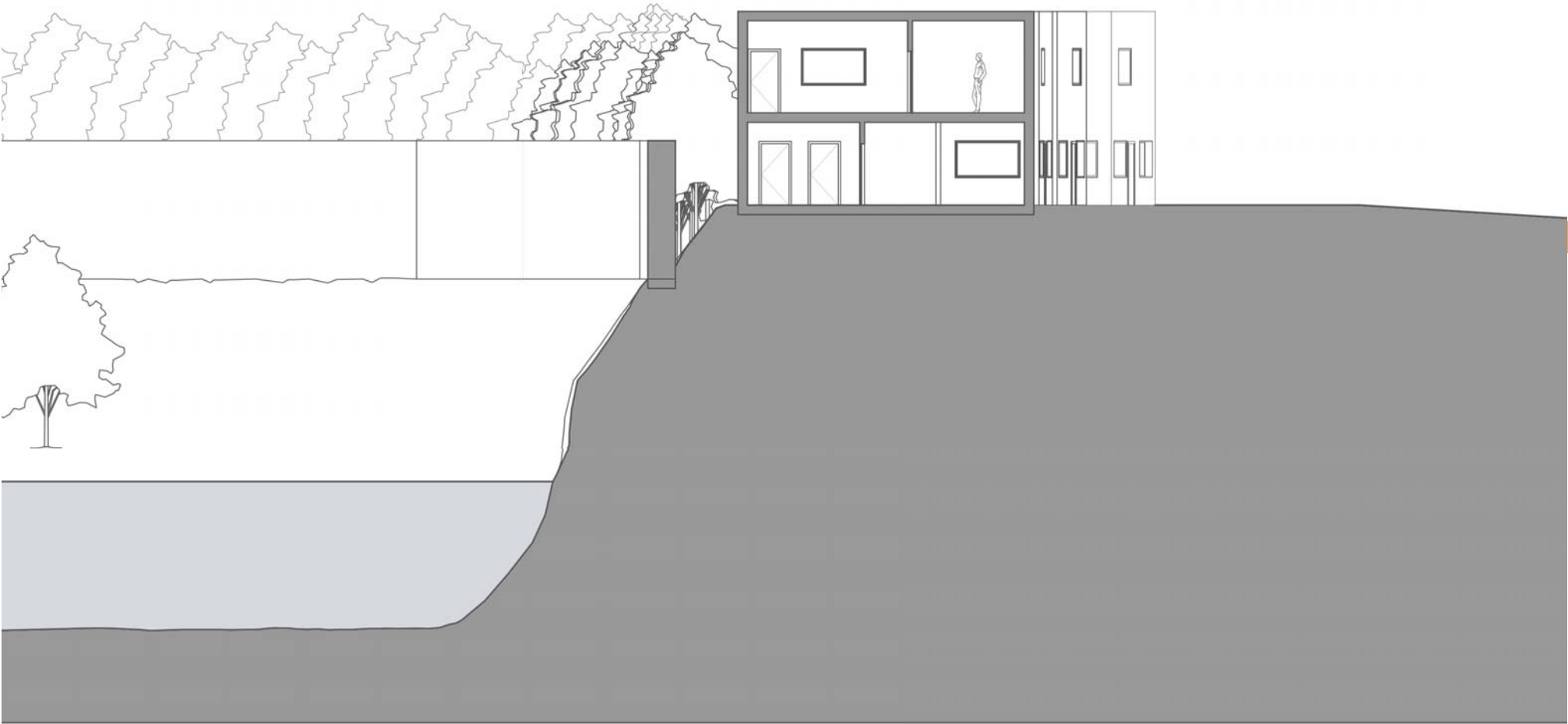












Appendix I

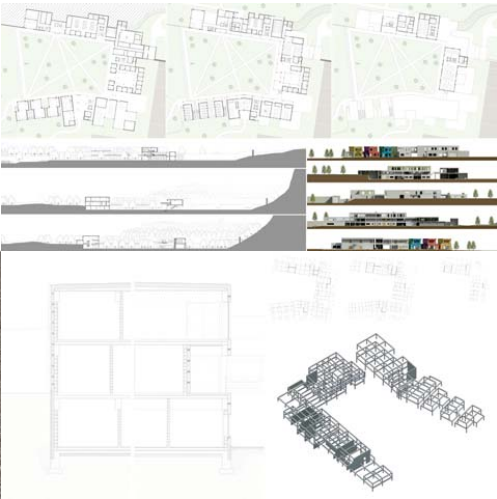
Final Presentation Boards



Board 1



Board 2

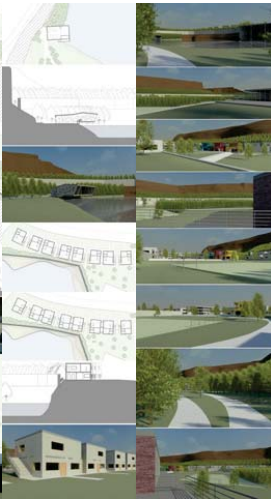


Board 3 (Top)

Board 4 (Bottom)



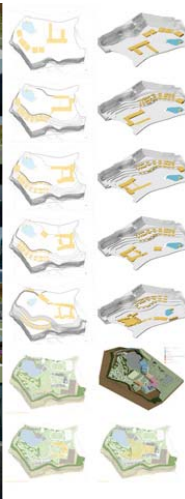
Board 5



Board 6



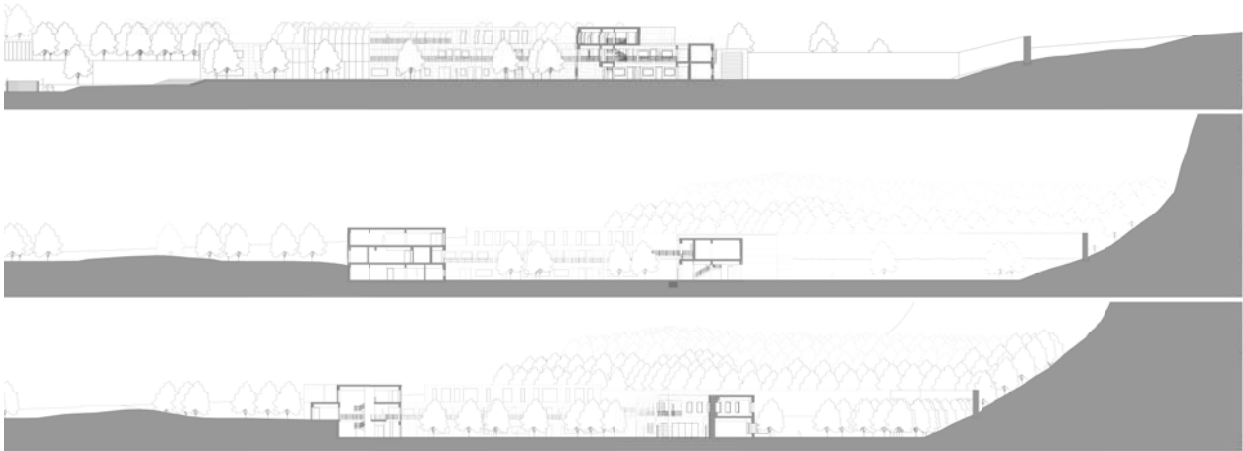
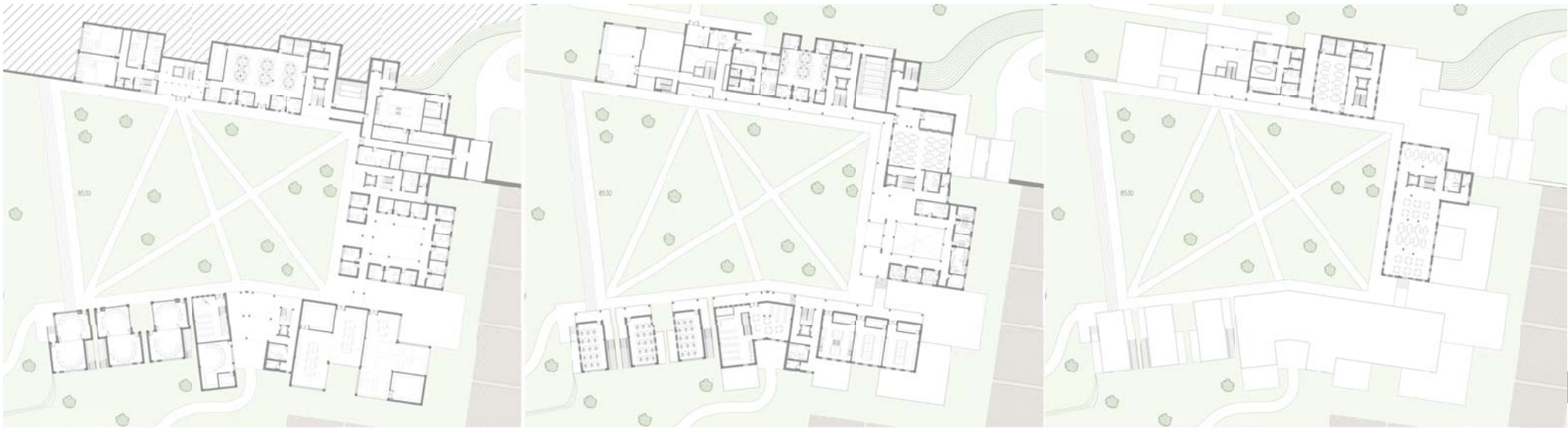
Board 7

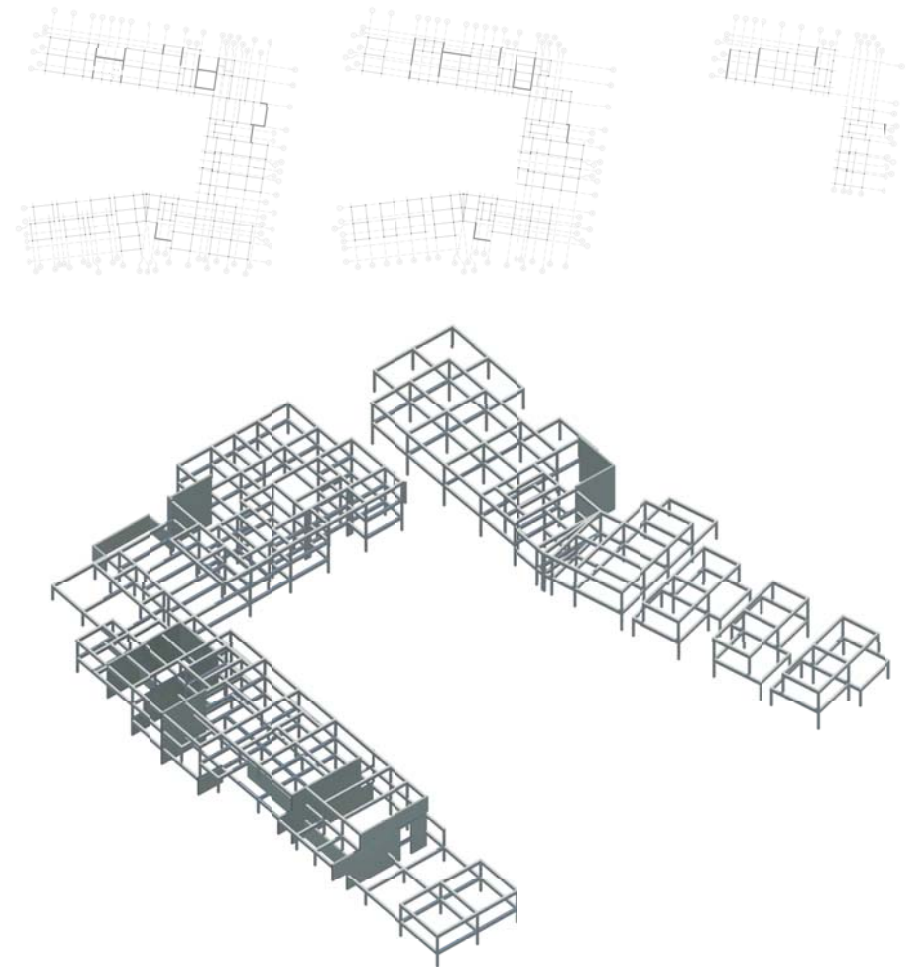
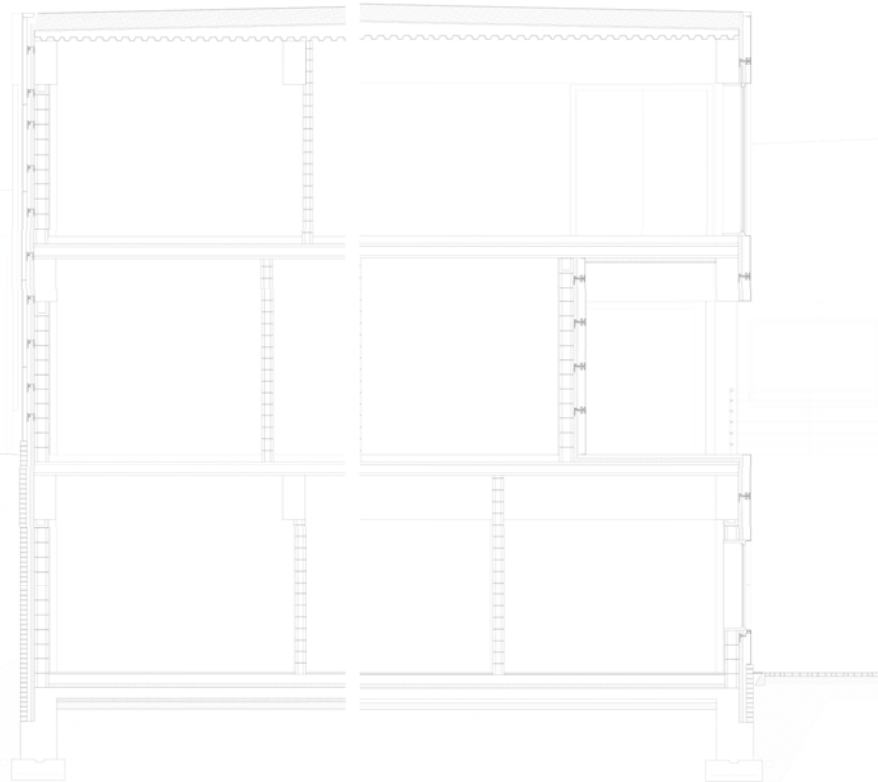


Board 8

Board 9

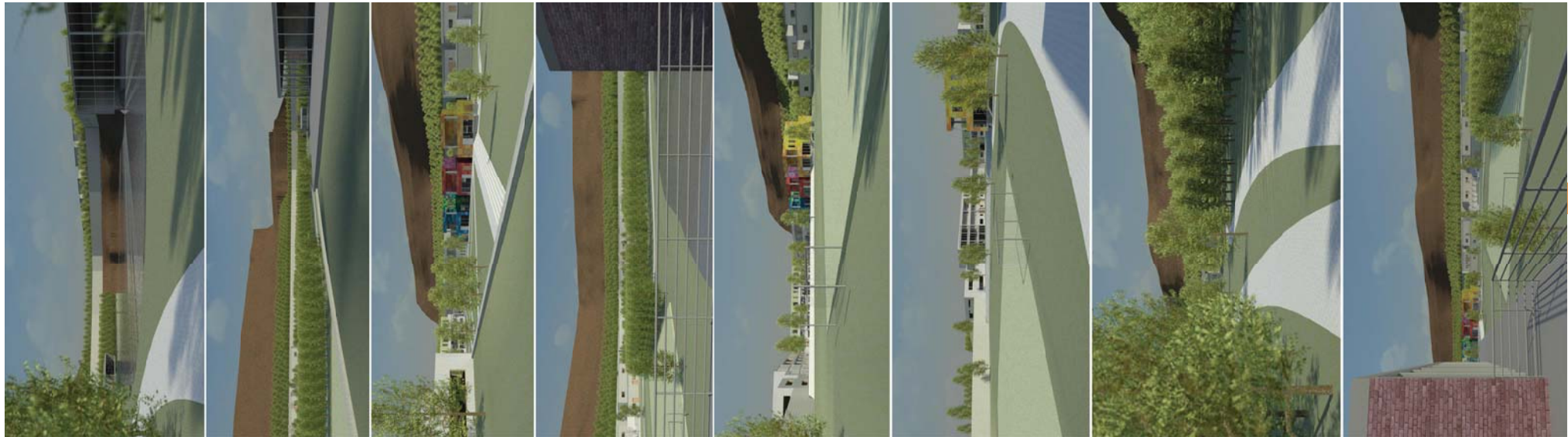




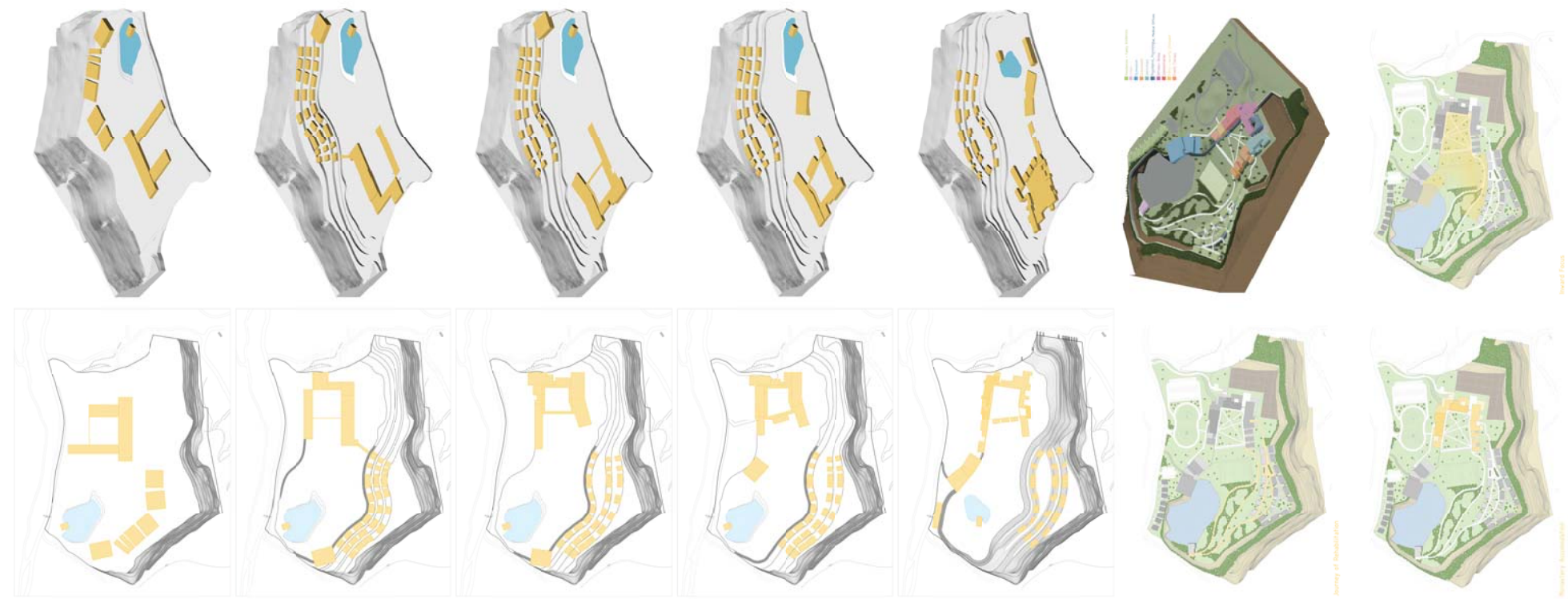










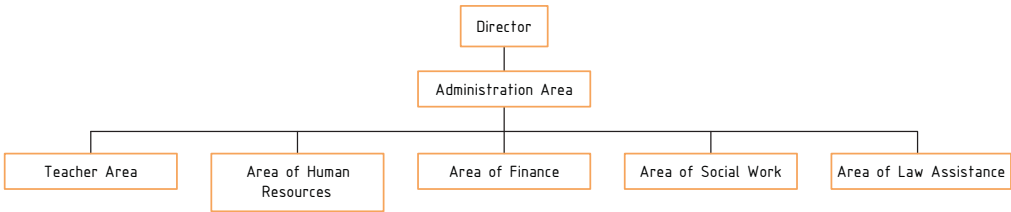


Appendix II

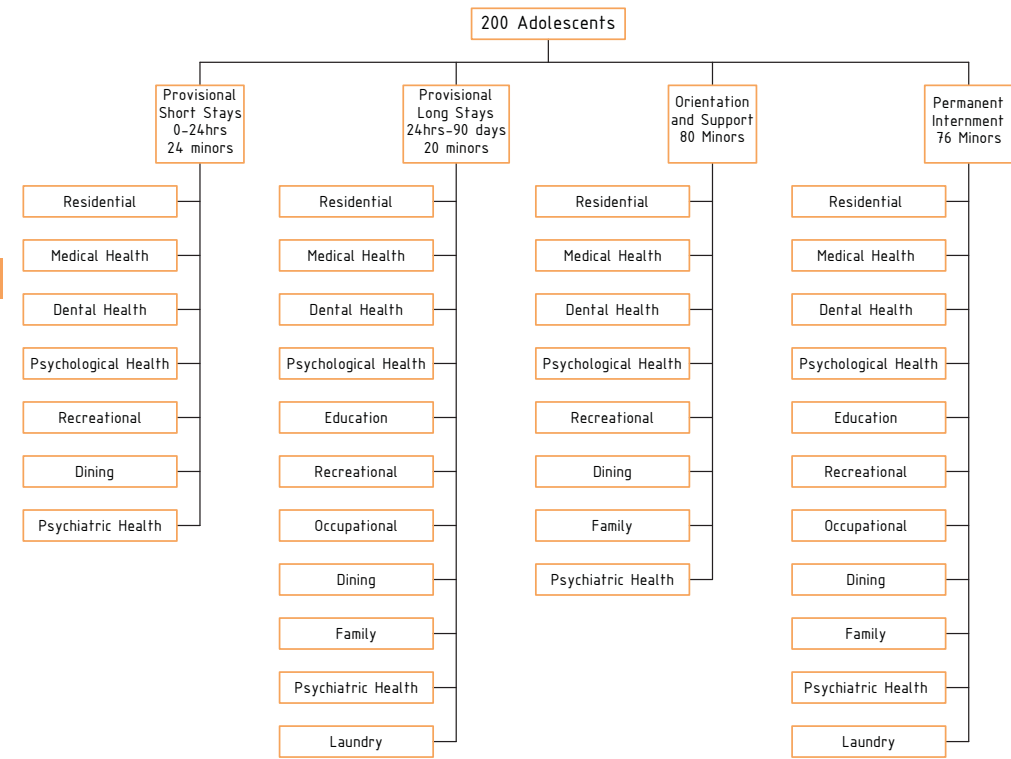
Design Exploration + Development

Pre-Design

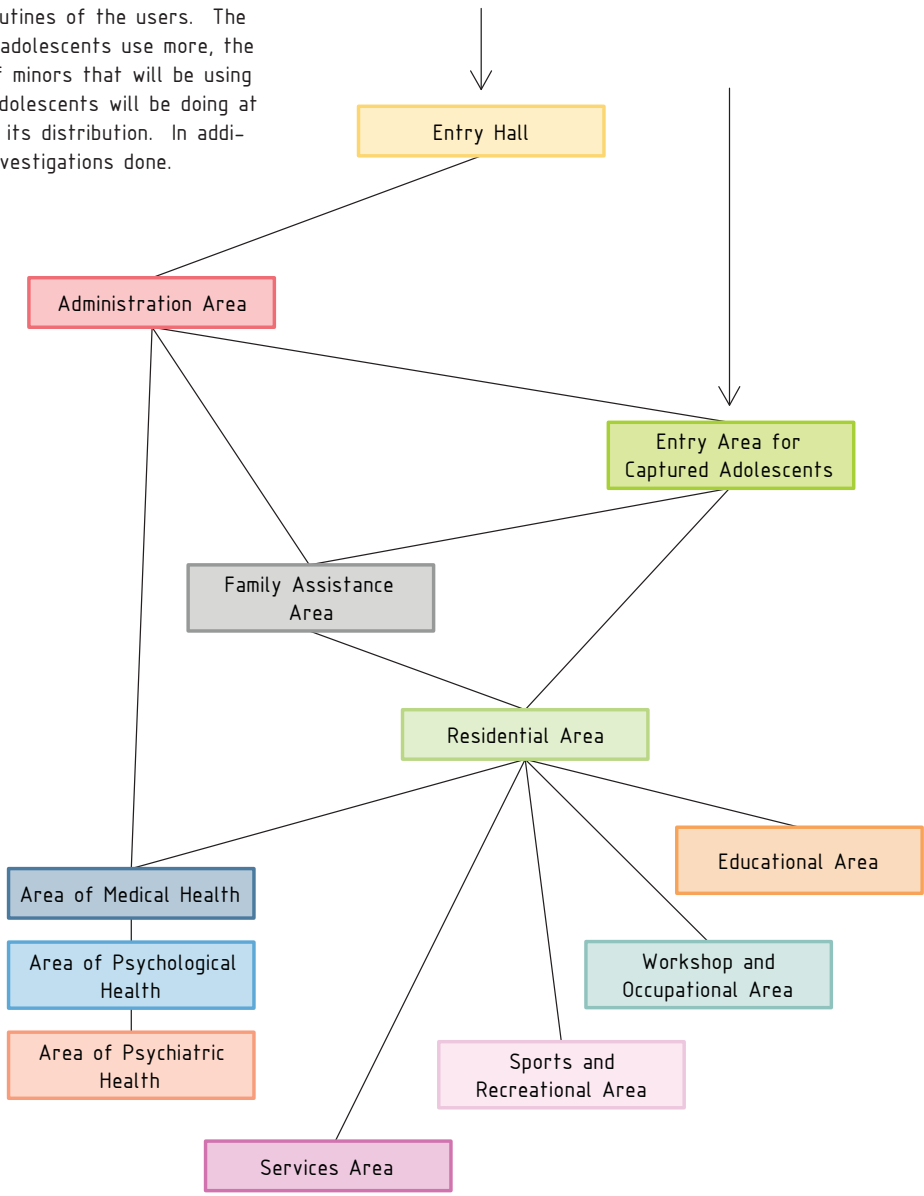
Before the schematic design of the project, it was necessary to fully understand the needs and the routines of the users. The charts and diagrams on the following pages show several aspects such as which programs will each group of adolescents use more, the steps of the process of rehabilitation, the number of staff members per group of adolescents, the number of minors that will be using each program, the relationship between each program component, and a daily schedule of the activities that adolescents will be doing at the center. These were helpful to determine the amount of staff needed, the size and kinds of program and its distribution. In addition, the collages and sketches are a representation of what the space was envisioned to be based on the investigations done.



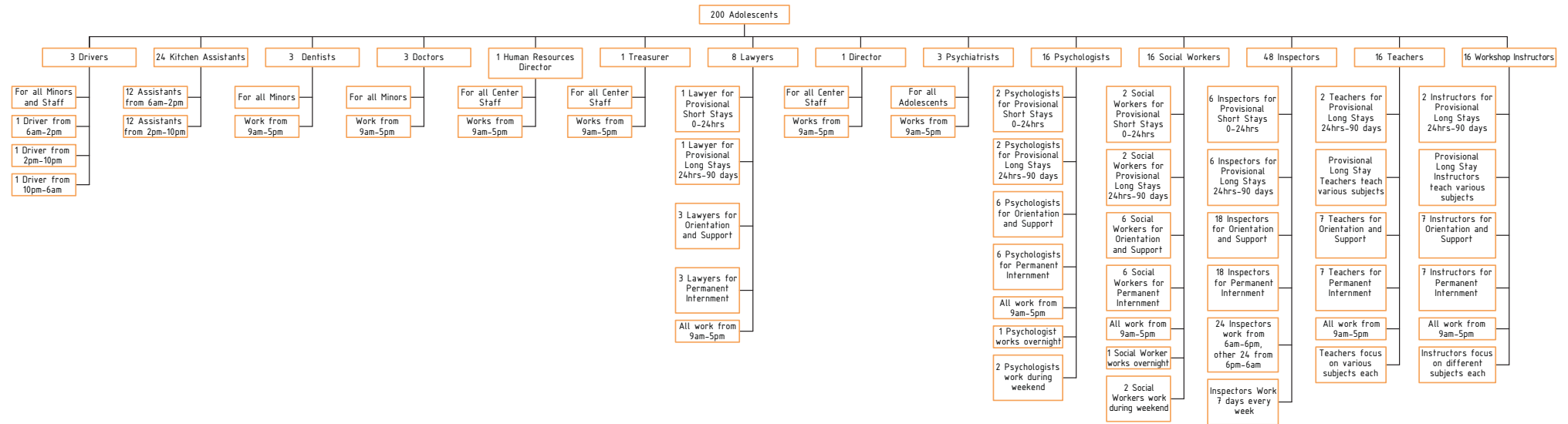
Staff Organization



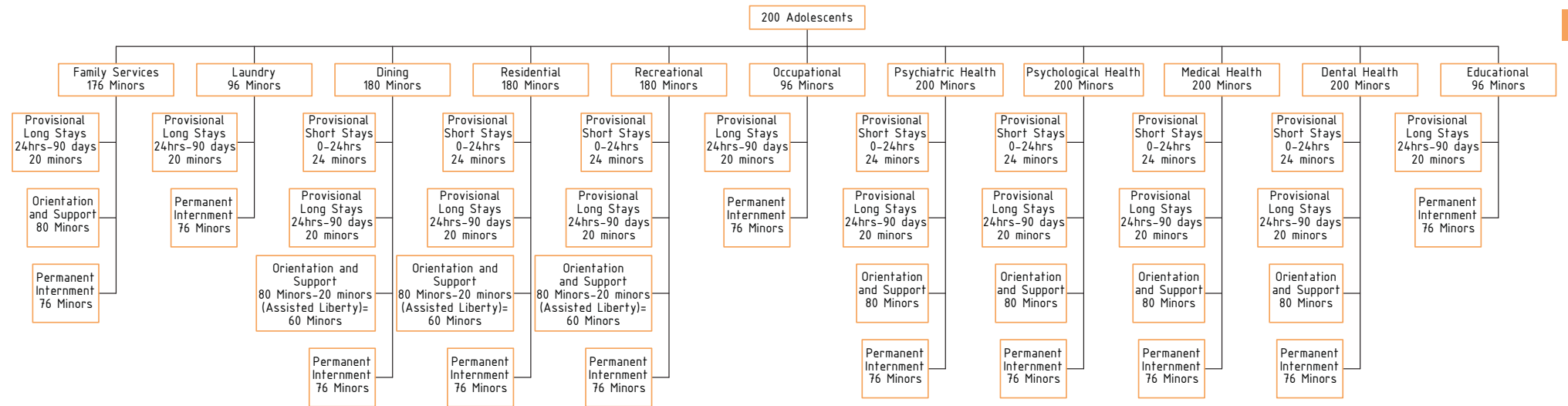
Program Use by Groups of Adolescents



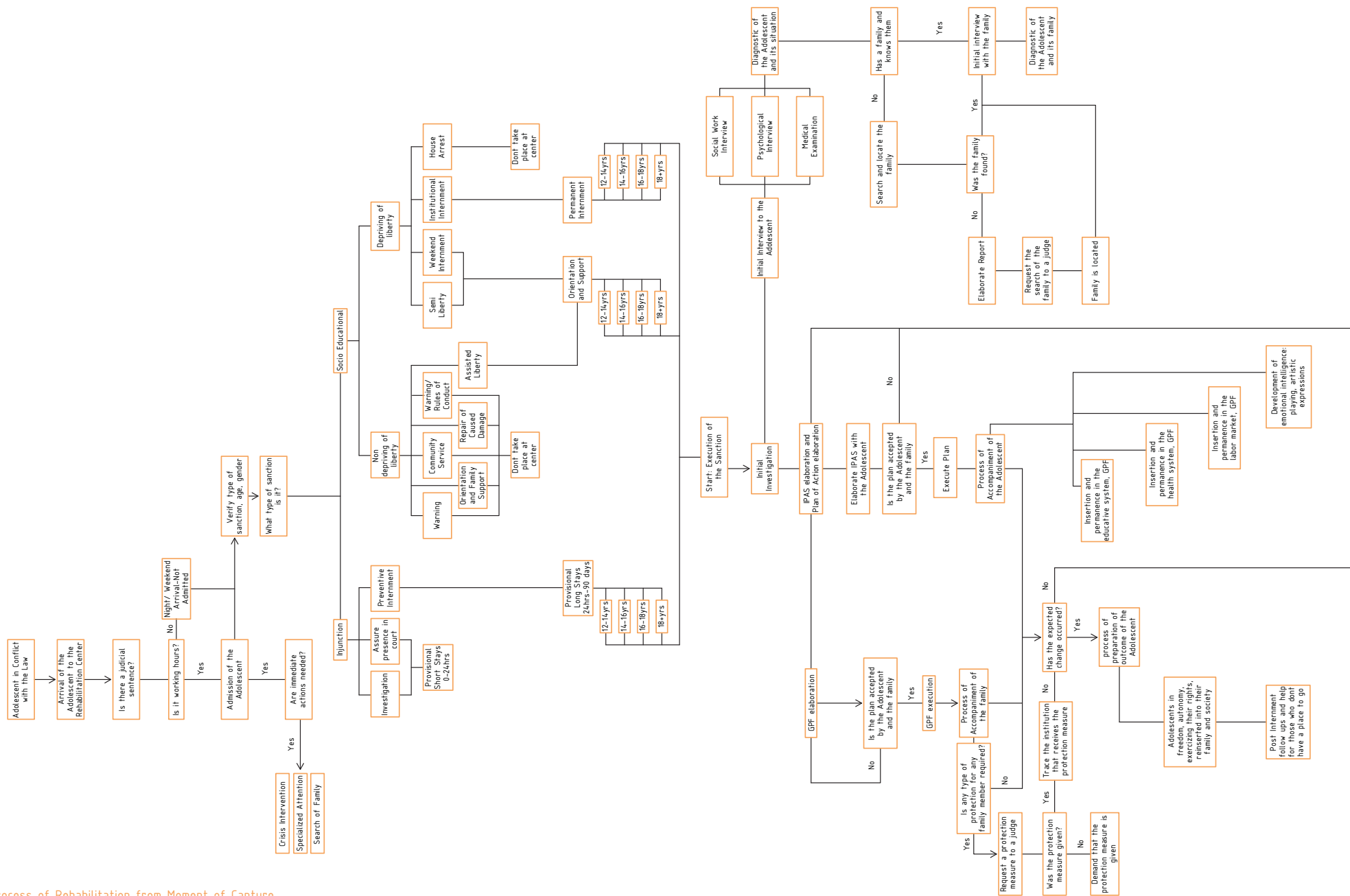
Program Relationship



Number of Staff Members and Their Functions

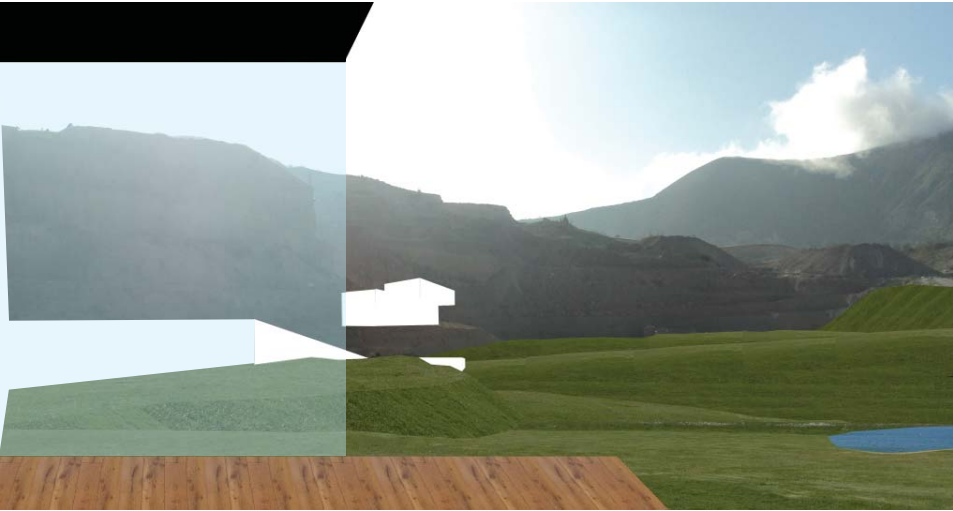


Number of Adolescents per Program

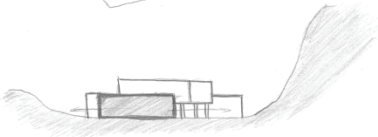
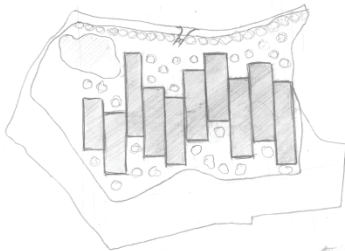


	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
6:00	Wake Up (1hr)	Wake Up (1hr)	Wake Up (1hr)	Wake Up (1hr)	Wake Up (1hr)	-	-
6:30						-	-
7:00	Breakfast (1hr)	Breakfast (1hr)	Breakfast (1hr)	Breakfast (1hr)	Breakfast (1hr)	Wake Up (1hr)	Wake Up (1hr)
7:30							
8:00	Classes (1hr30)	Classes (1hr30)	Classes (1hr30)	Classes (1hr30)	Classes (1hr30)	Breakfast (1hr)	Breakfast (1hr)
8:30							
9:00	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Laundry (2hrs)	Clean up (2hrs)
9:30							
10:00	Classes (1hr30)	Individual Psychotherapy (1hr30)	Classes (1hr30)	Group Psychotherapy (1hr 30)	Classes (1hr30)		
10:30							
11:00	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)	Outdoor Recreation/ Sports (1hr 30)
11:30							
12:00	Lunch (1hr)	Lunch (1hr)	Lunch (1hr)	Lunch (1hr)	Lunch (1hr)	Lunch (1hr)	Lunch (1hr)
12:30							
13:00							
13:30							
14:00						Family Visits (4 hrs)	Family Recreational Activity (2hrs)
14:30	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)		
15:00							Family Psychotherapy Session (2hrs)
15:30							
16:00	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Break (30min)	Break (30min)		
16:30							
17:00	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)	Workshop (2hrs)		
17:30							
18:00							
18:30	Dinner (1hr)	Dinner (1hr)	Dinner (1hr)	Dinner (1hr)	Dinner (1hr)	Dinner (1hr)	Dinner (1hr)
19:00							
19:30	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)	Indoor Recreation (1hr 30)
20:00							
20:30							
21:00	Free Time (1hr 30)	Free Time (1hr 30)	Free Time (1hr 30)	Free Time (1hr 30)	Free Time (1hr 30)	Free Time (1hr 30)	Free Time (1hr 30)
21:30							
22:00							
22:30	Sleep	Sleep	Sleep	Sleep	Sleep	Sleep	Sleep

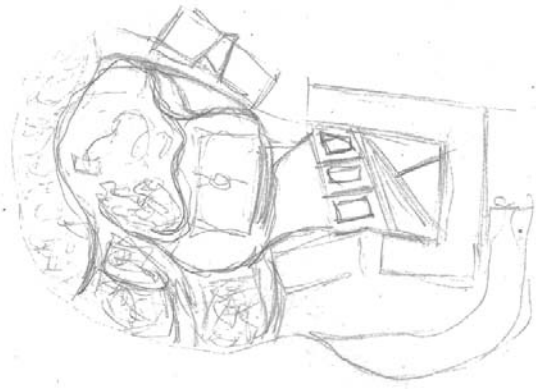
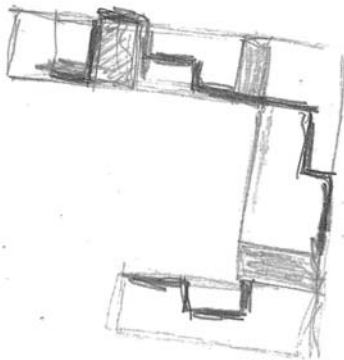
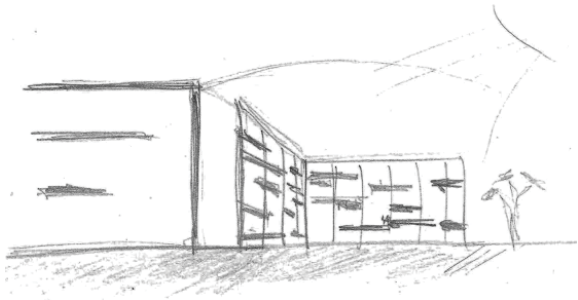
Daily Activity Schedule



Spatial Relations



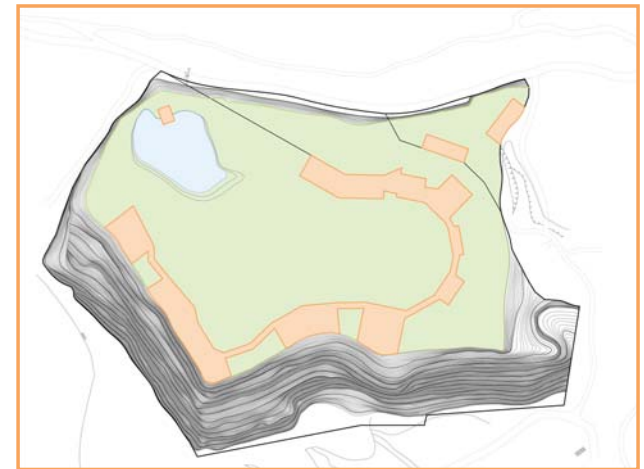
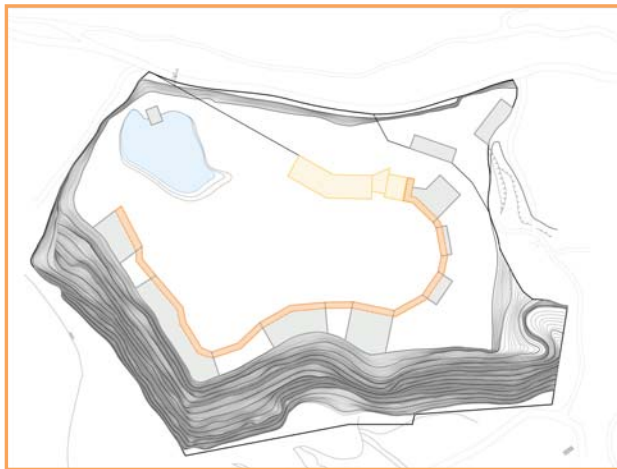
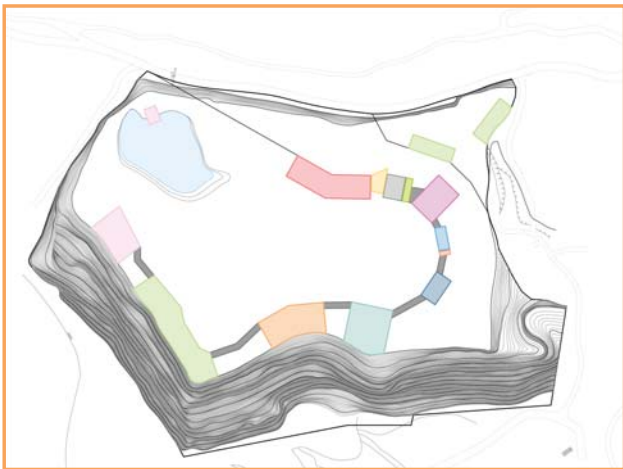
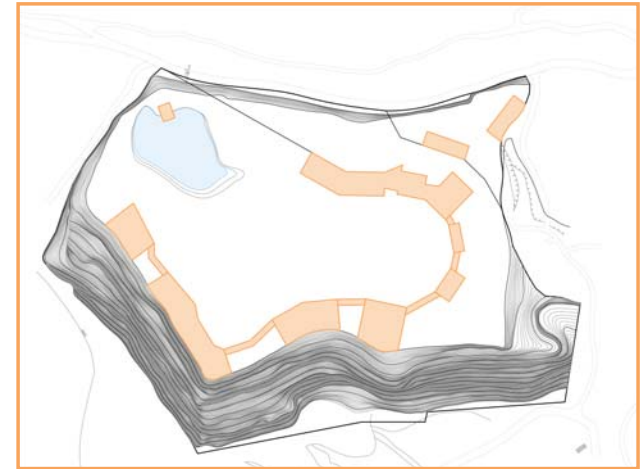
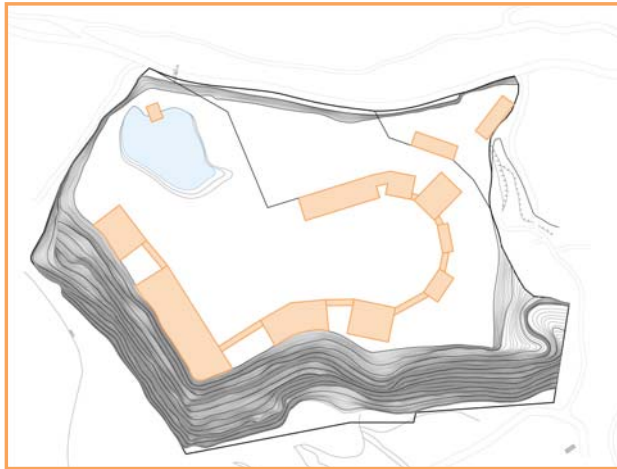
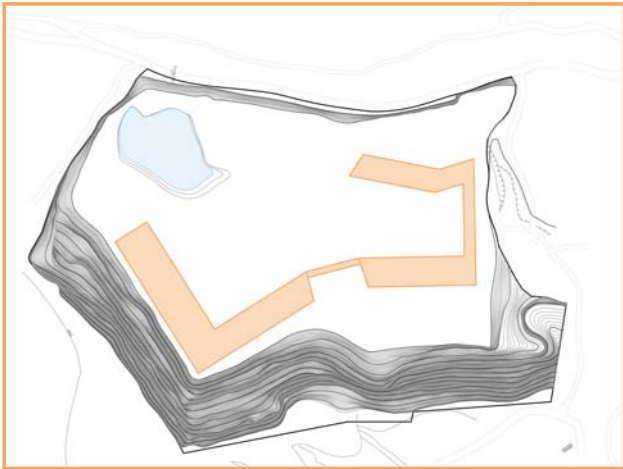
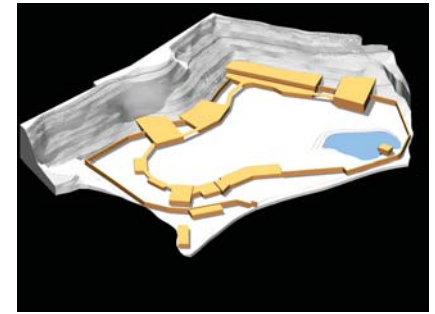
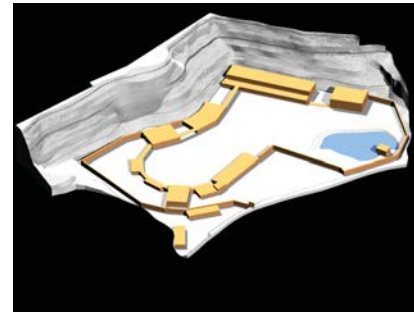
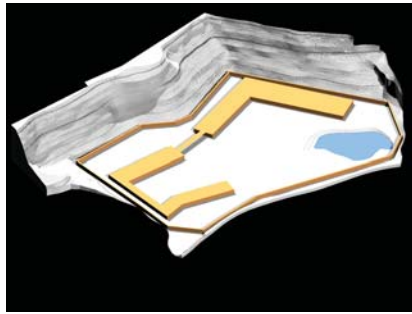
Possible Initial Schemes and Concepts



Initial Design Schemes

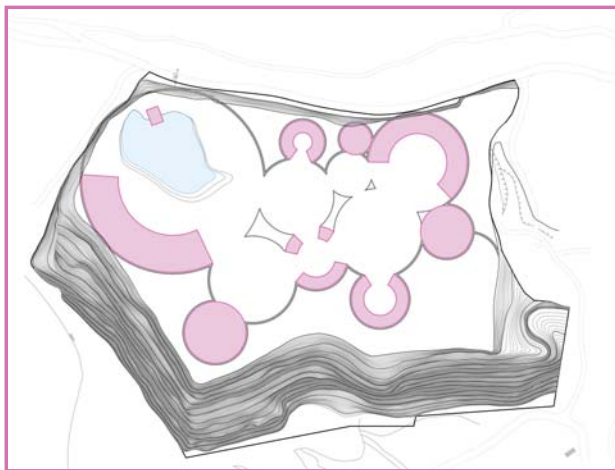
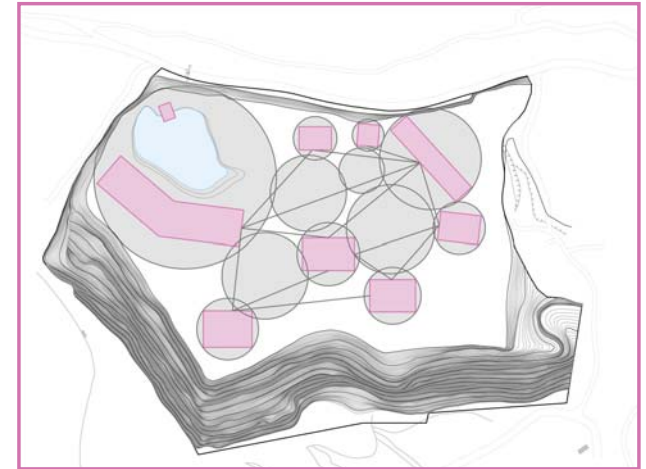
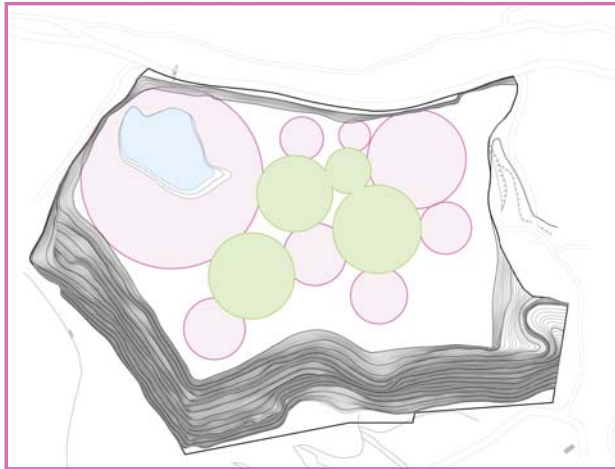
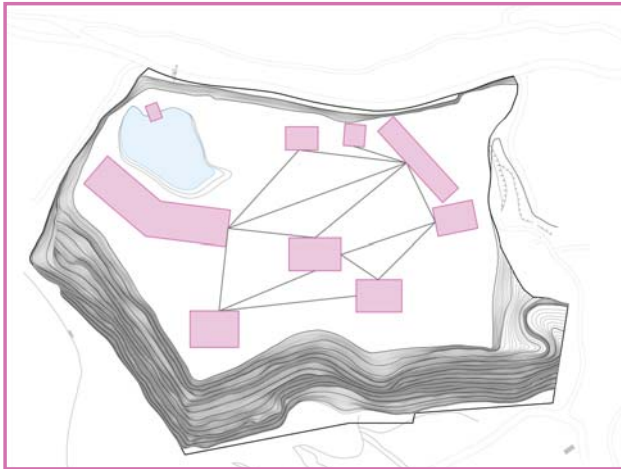
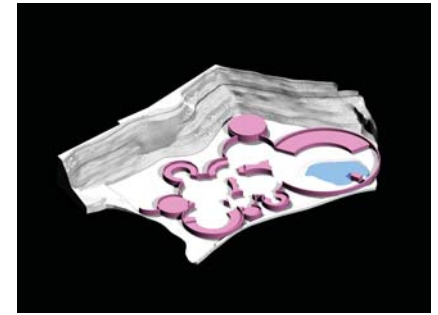
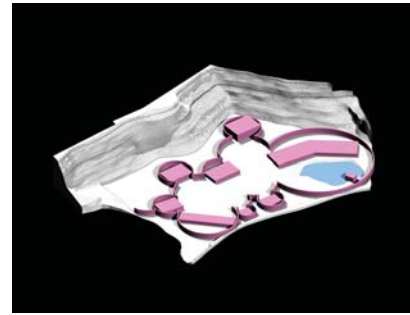
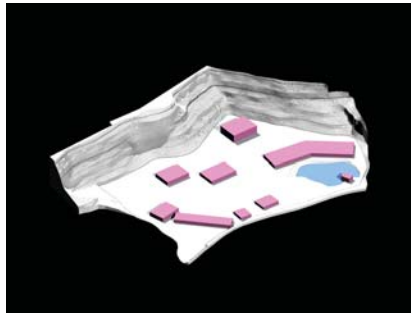
Scheme A

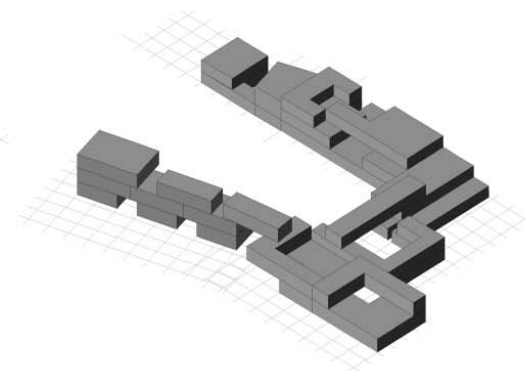
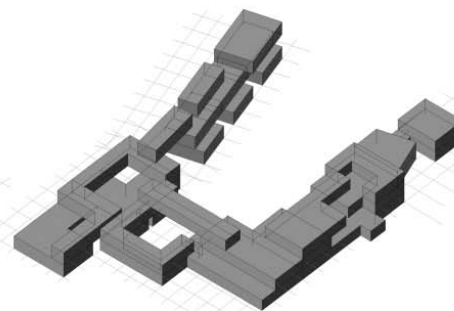
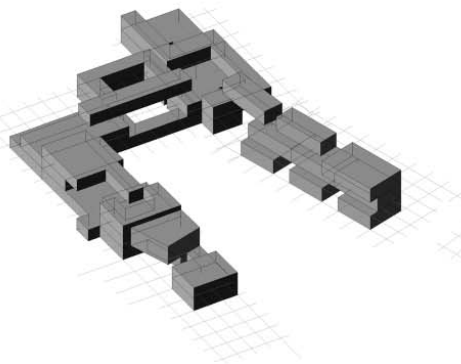
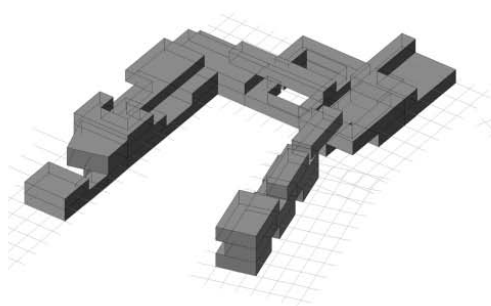
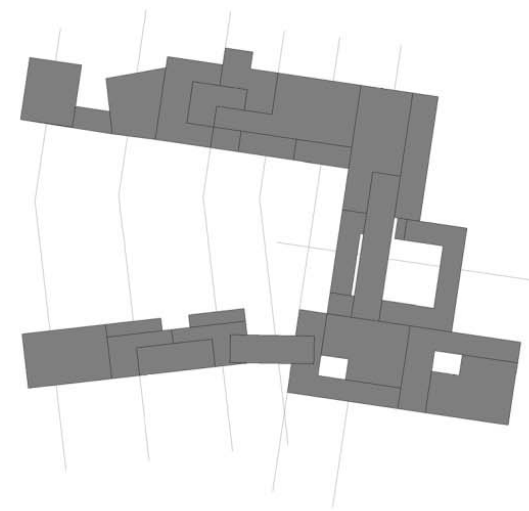
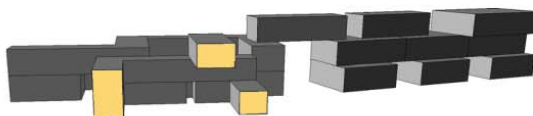
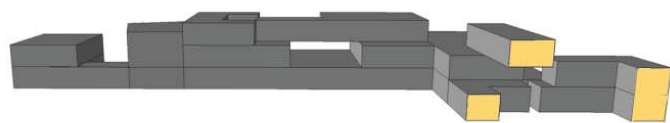
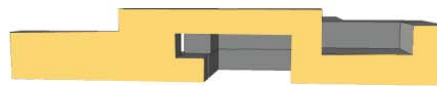
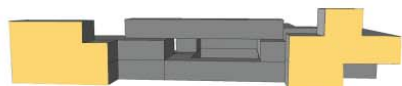
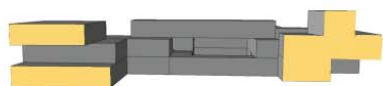
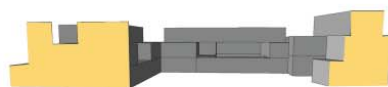
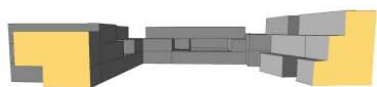
- journey throughout the building (symbolizes process of rehabilitation)
- individualized experience of the building based on perceptions
- unfold gently across landscape
- open up to the landscape
- building becomes a barrier

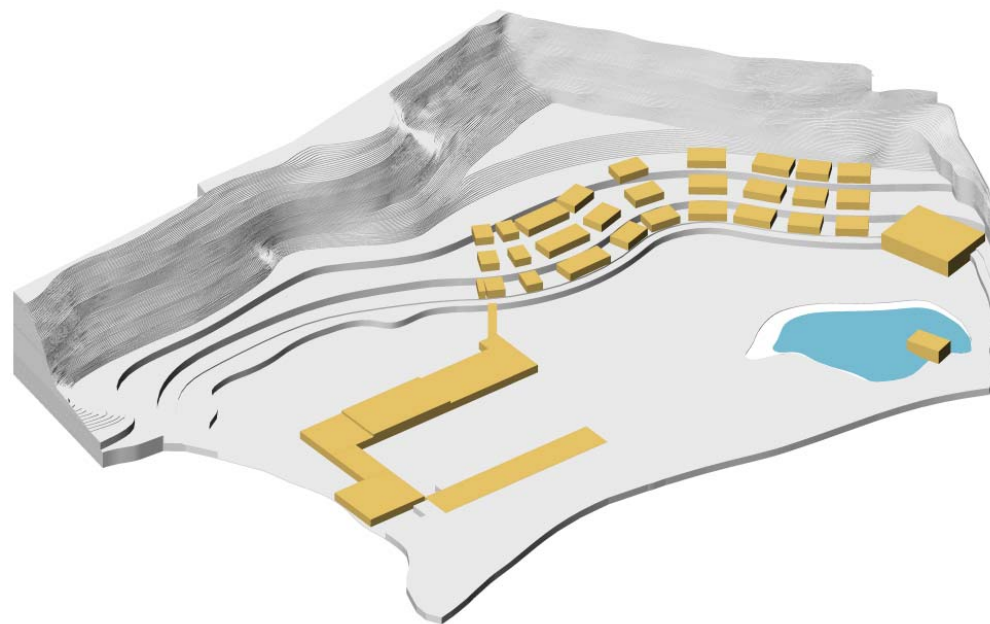
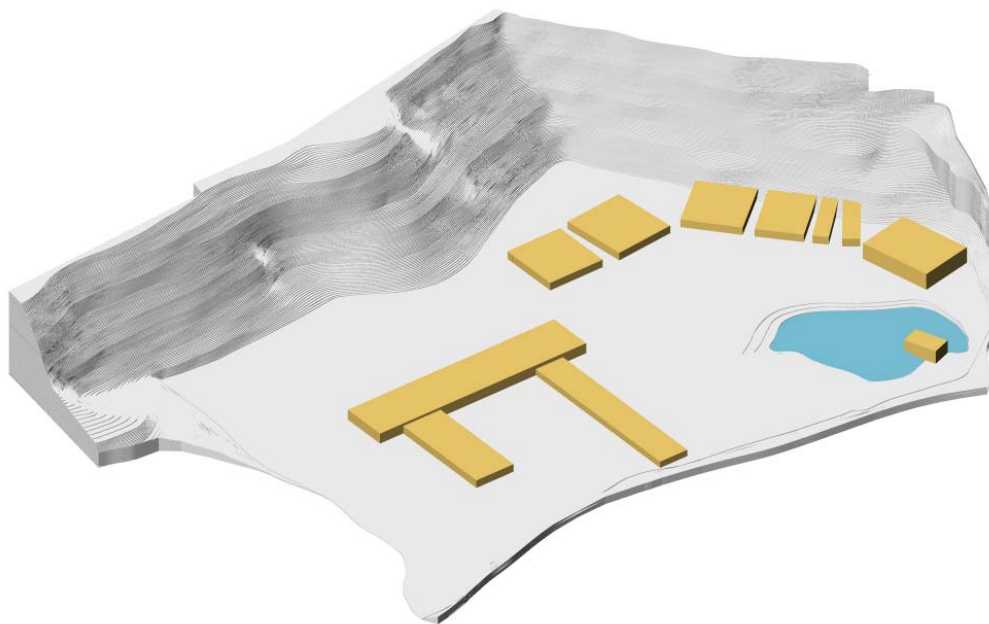
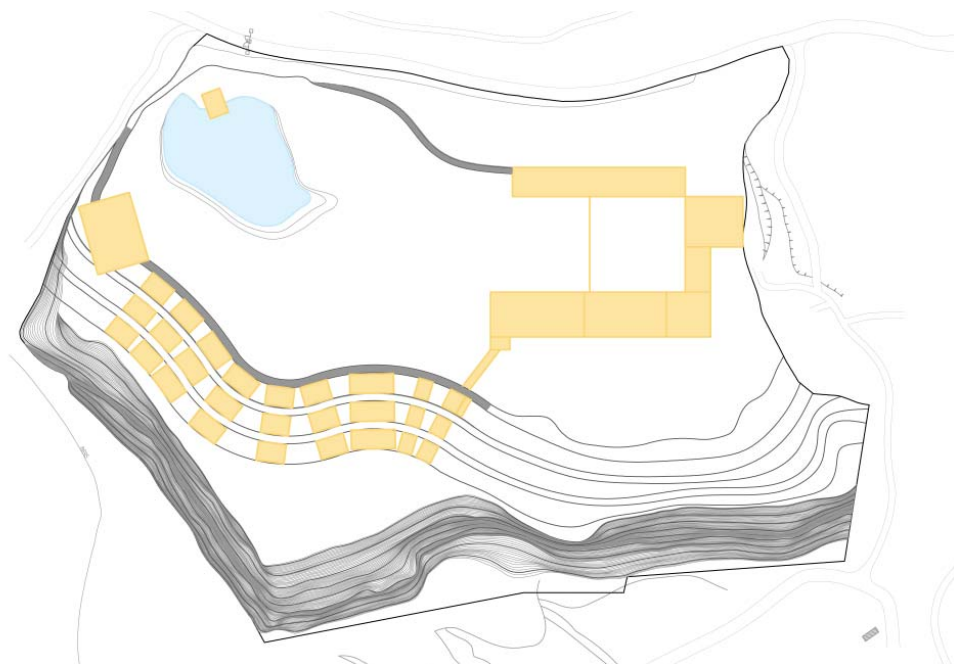
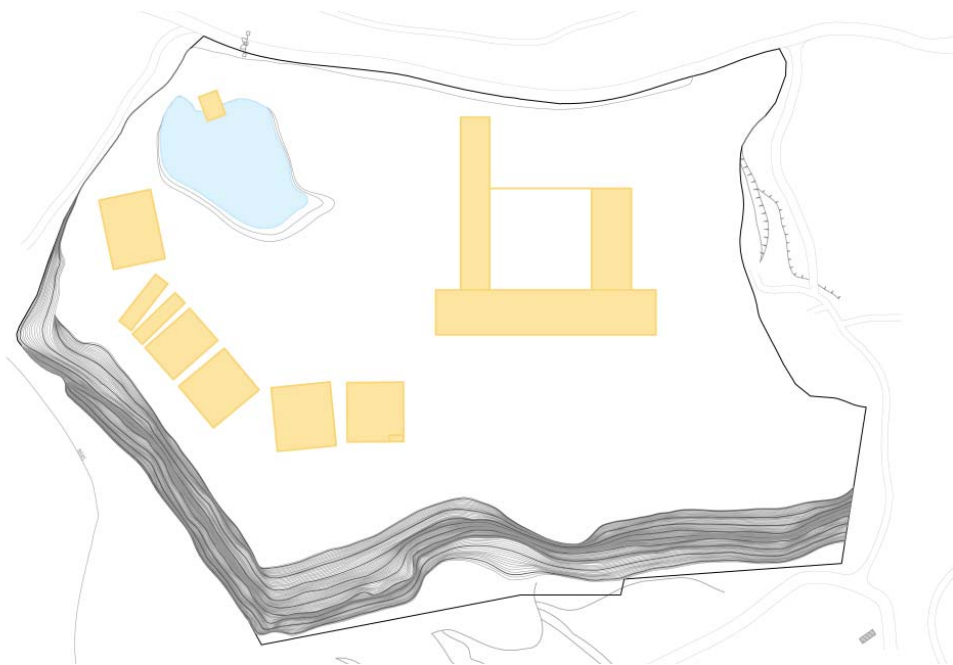


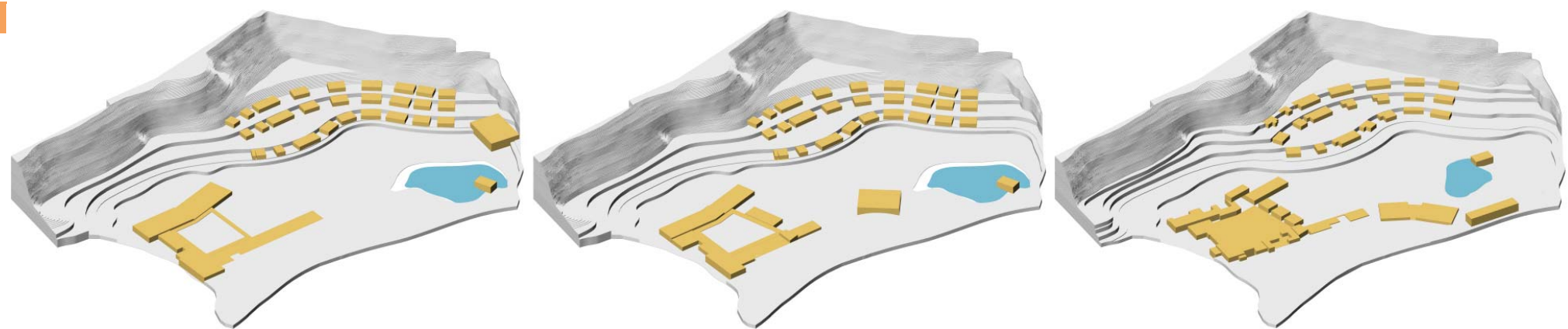
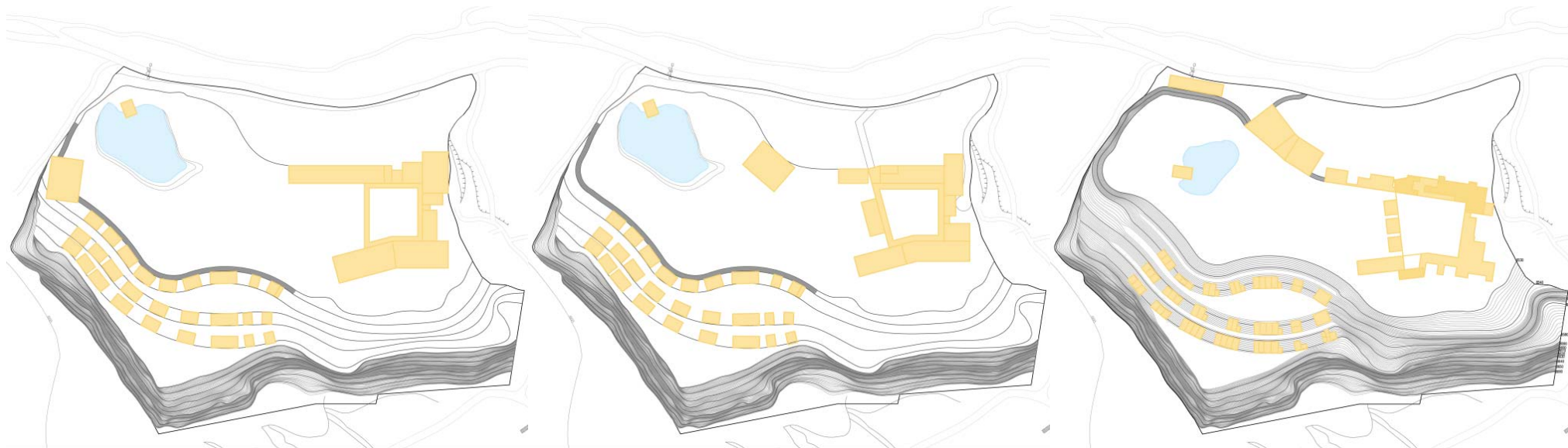
Scheme B

- separate buildings by function, buildings become individual cells
- create a "network of cells", connection between them
- green spaces become the means of connectivity
- open spaces become more important than constructed
- create a dialogue between open spaces and lake

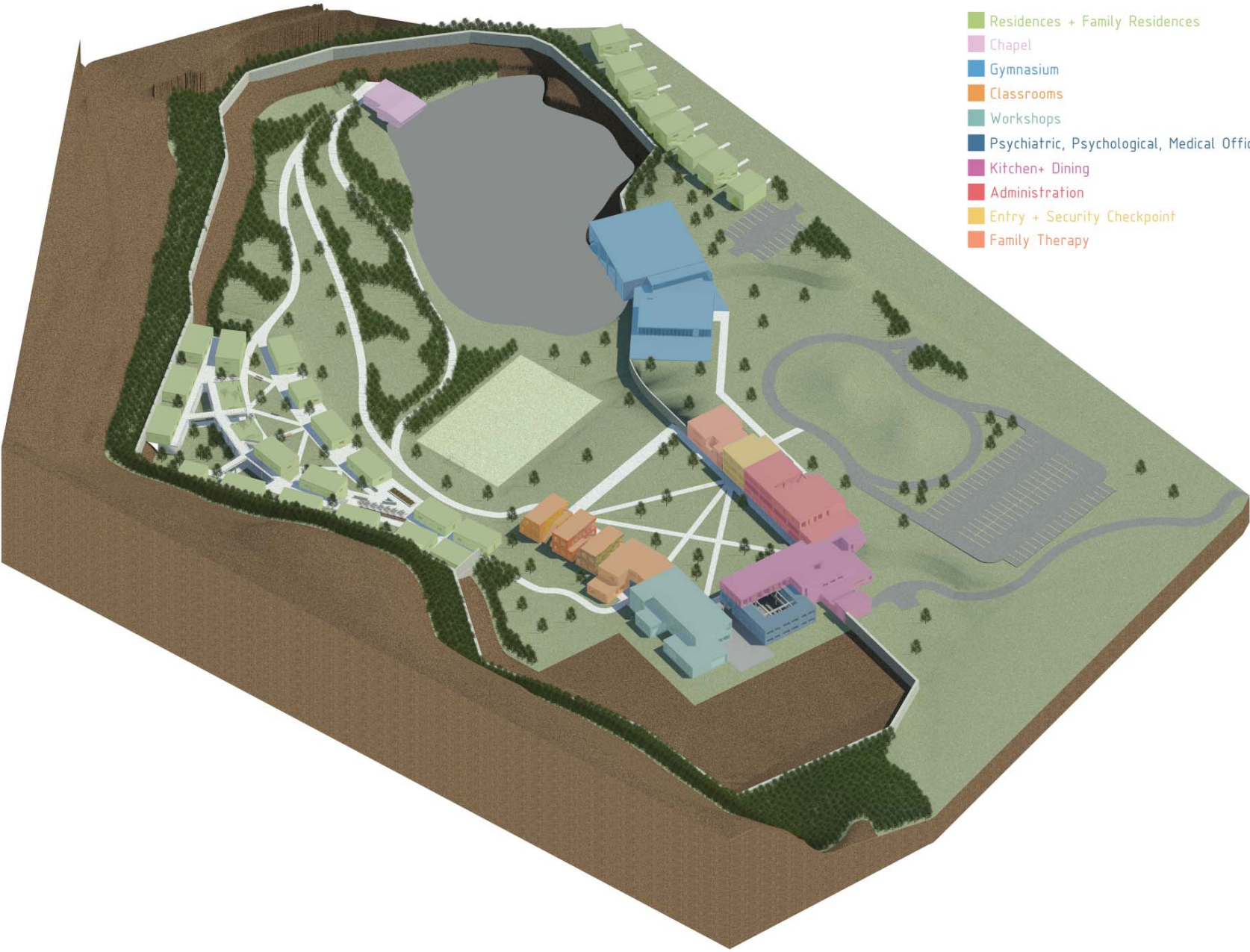


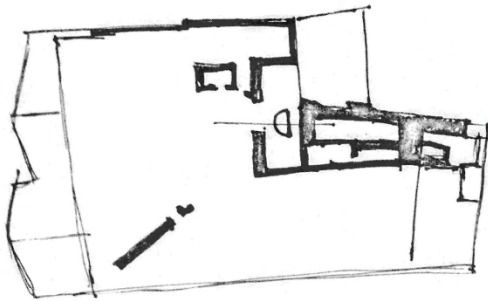






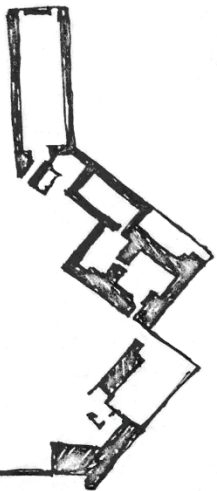
Program Accommodation



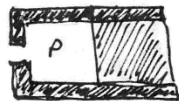


Mexican Hacienda typology

- Interior Courtyards



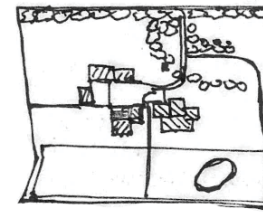
- Diverse activities took place, each in a corresponding space.
- All are integrated with the landscape.
- Architectural style + qualities of southern Spanish Architecture.
- (Andalusian from 16th, 17th Century).
- high perimeter walls, arched patios, simple entrances, numerous outbuildings.
- There is always proximity between the owner's house and the chapel.
- Pure geometric shapes predominate.
- The most important residence is preceded by the Patio de Campo and then which is enclosed by other edifications.



- Big house is always placed in the patio de Campo. From the master's house, the space is accommodated, other edifications and other elements create obstacles + passages to that initial visual context, owner's front residence.
- Very few openings to the outside.
- Front facade is always emphasized, w/ porticos, ornate elements, or other things.

US FAIRLY TYPICAL

- First farmhouses in US were done by settlers.
- They had to adapt to not having anything around.
- Many outbuildings were built in farms to accommodate different activities.
- American farm unfolds across the landscape gently.
- Complex of buildings.
- Encircled by trees.
- Farmhouse oriented toward the southern light, away from the weather.
- Spaces between blocks.
- New England farm = connected buildings.



MEXICAN HACIENDA TYPICAL

- Driven by two forces:
 - Intuitive + spontaneous: derives from common knowledge.
 - Spontaneous
 - Consciousness + rigor of the artist, academic, master.
- Hacienda = where history manifests itself.
- Architectural elements from popular culture = wells, pavements, granaries, "remates and coronamientos", kilns, hanging porches, rule words, water elements (simple, intelligible, functional architectural elements in use w/ time in place).
- Organization = depends on laws, unity, balance, proportional relationships, rhythms, axes, hierarchies, symmetries, orders instituted through civilizations.

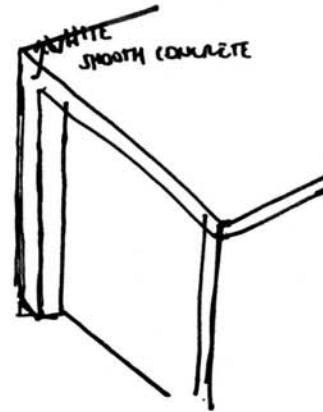
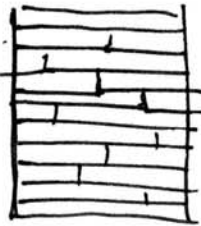
MATERIALITY

3 ~~ROUGH~~ LAYERS

① TEXTURIZED CONCRETE →

② GLASS CURTAIN WALLS

③



- Refine Structure

- Concrete structure does not need that many columns / beams.
- Use precast hollow core panels + figure out which columns / beams are needed.
- Separate facade from structure.
- Work on facades
 - based on construction assembly
 - color panels for when needed
- Not so much glass
 - glass needs to fit into assembly / construction.
 - screening on windows is determined by the direction that the window faces.

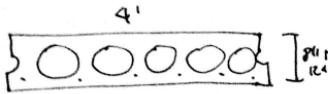
Sizing The Structure

HOLLOW CORE SLAB

SPAN = 20' 6"

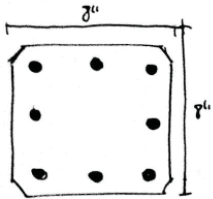
DEPTH =
WIDTHS = 2ft, 3' 4in, 4ft
8ft

BETWEEN
DEPTH = 18" TO 12" &c



- FOR SPAN OF $\pm 20'$ USE 8"
- FOR SPAN OF $\pm 40'$ USE 12"
- FOR SPAN OF $\pm 30'$ USE 10"

SITE CAST CONCRETE COLUMN



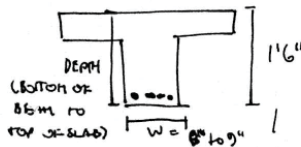
SIZE = $\pm 8'' - 10''$

DOUBLE TEE FLOOR (NO BEAM)

WIDTH = 4'
DEPTH = 15"

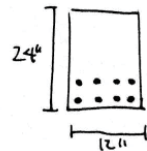


SITE CAST CONCRETE BEAMS + GIRDERS



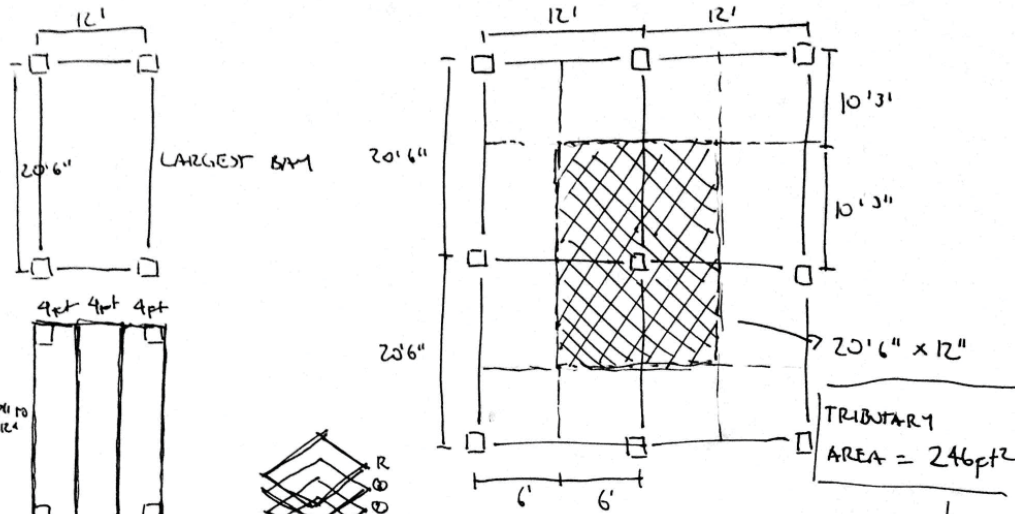
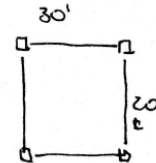
DEPTH $\pm 15''$ (11 3/4")
ROUND TO (1' 6")
WIDTH = 6" TO 9"

PRECAST CONCRETE BEAMS + GIRDERS (RECTANGULAR)



DEPTH = 18" TO 24"
WIDTH = 12"

NEW BAY SIZE

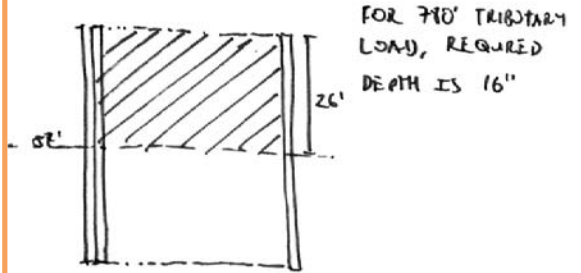


TRIBUTARY
AREA = 246 ft²

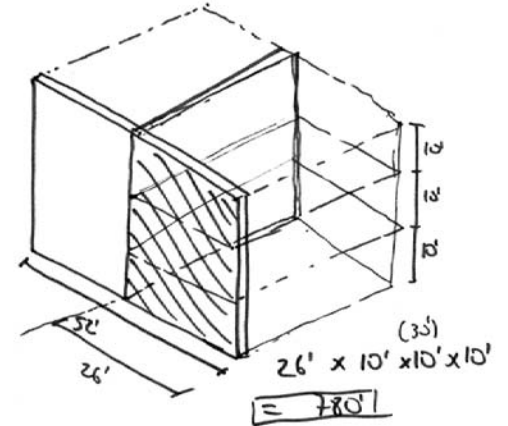
1 FLOOR
TOTAL TRIBUTARY
AREA = 246 x 3

= 738 ft²

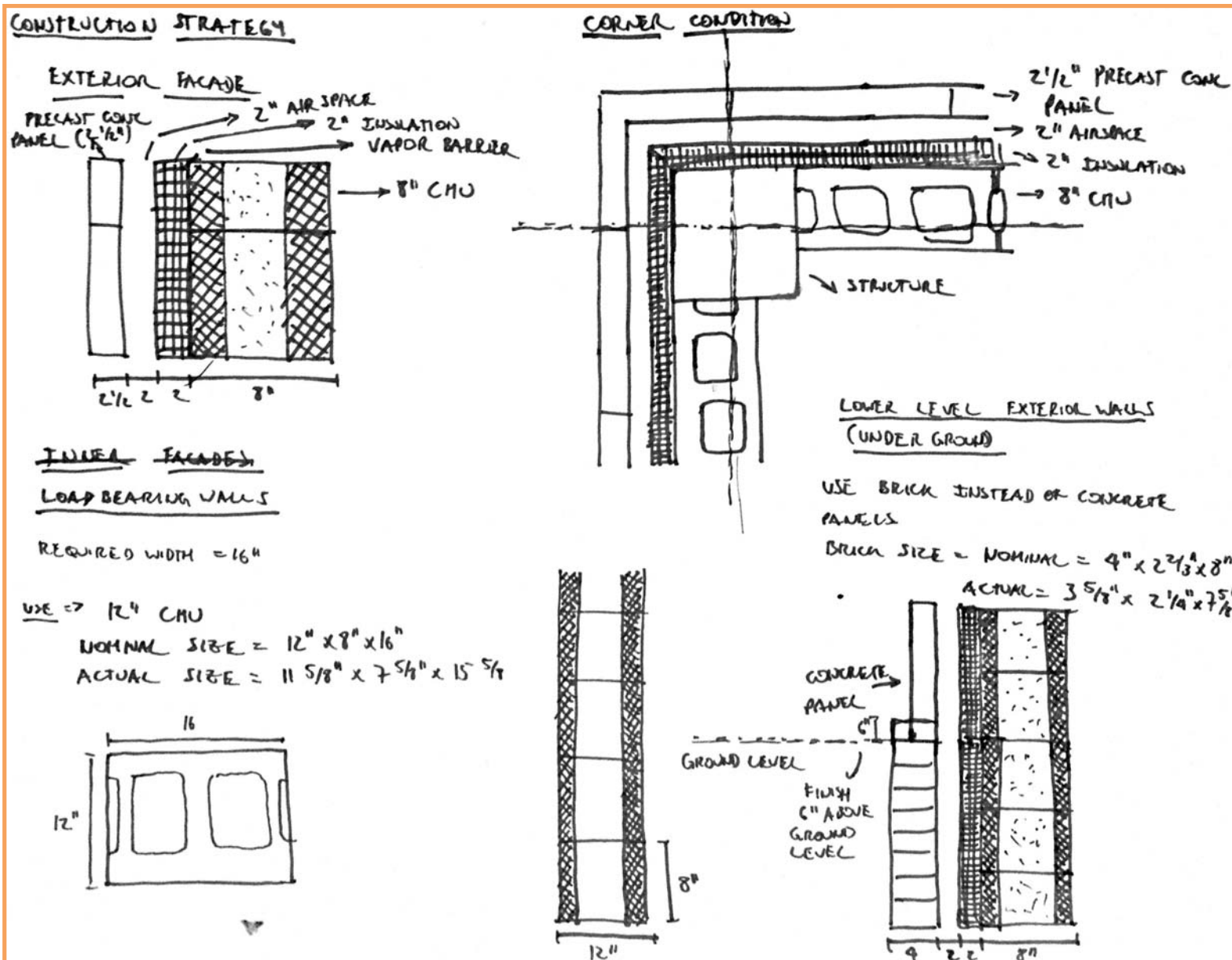
SIZE OF LOAD BEARING WALLS

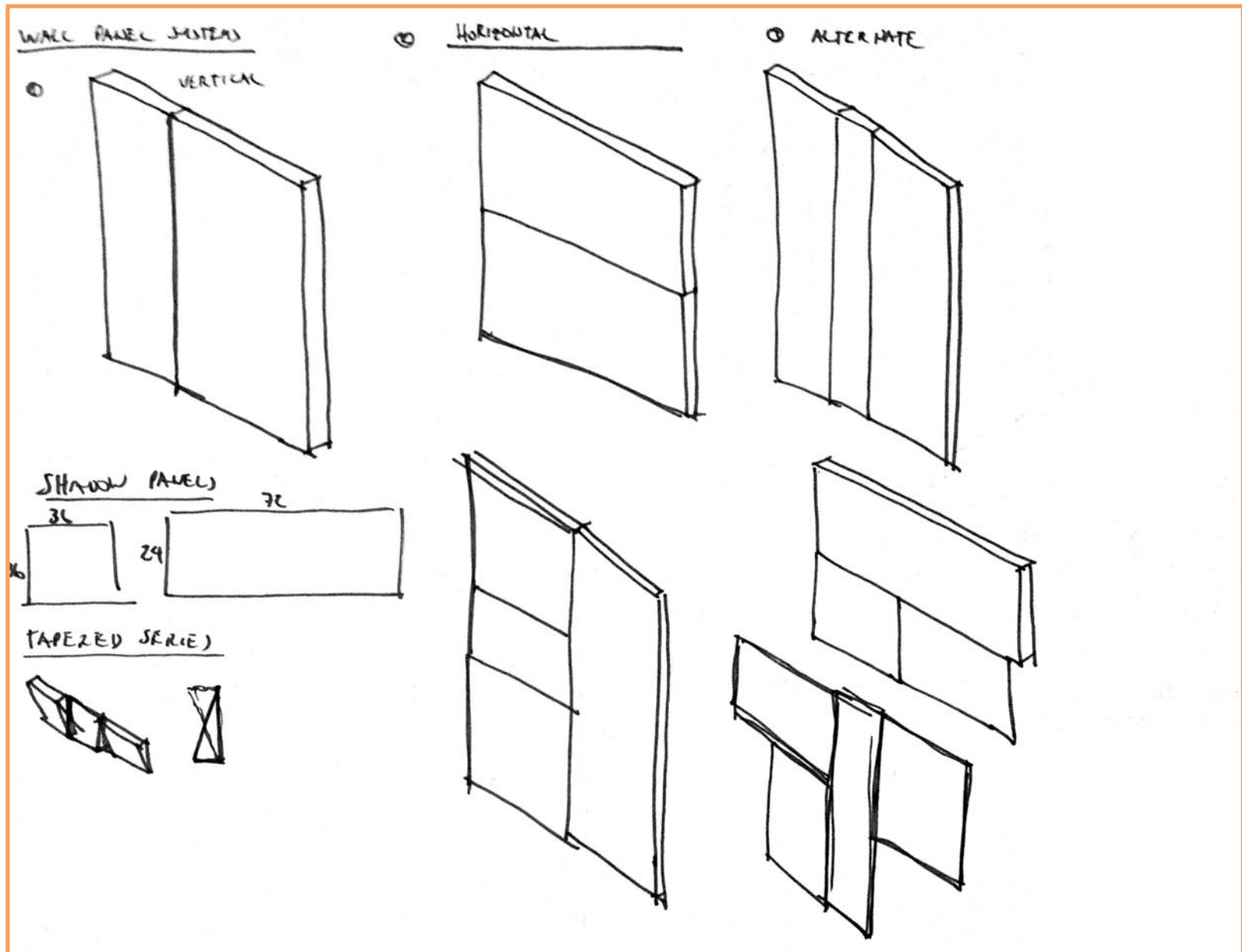


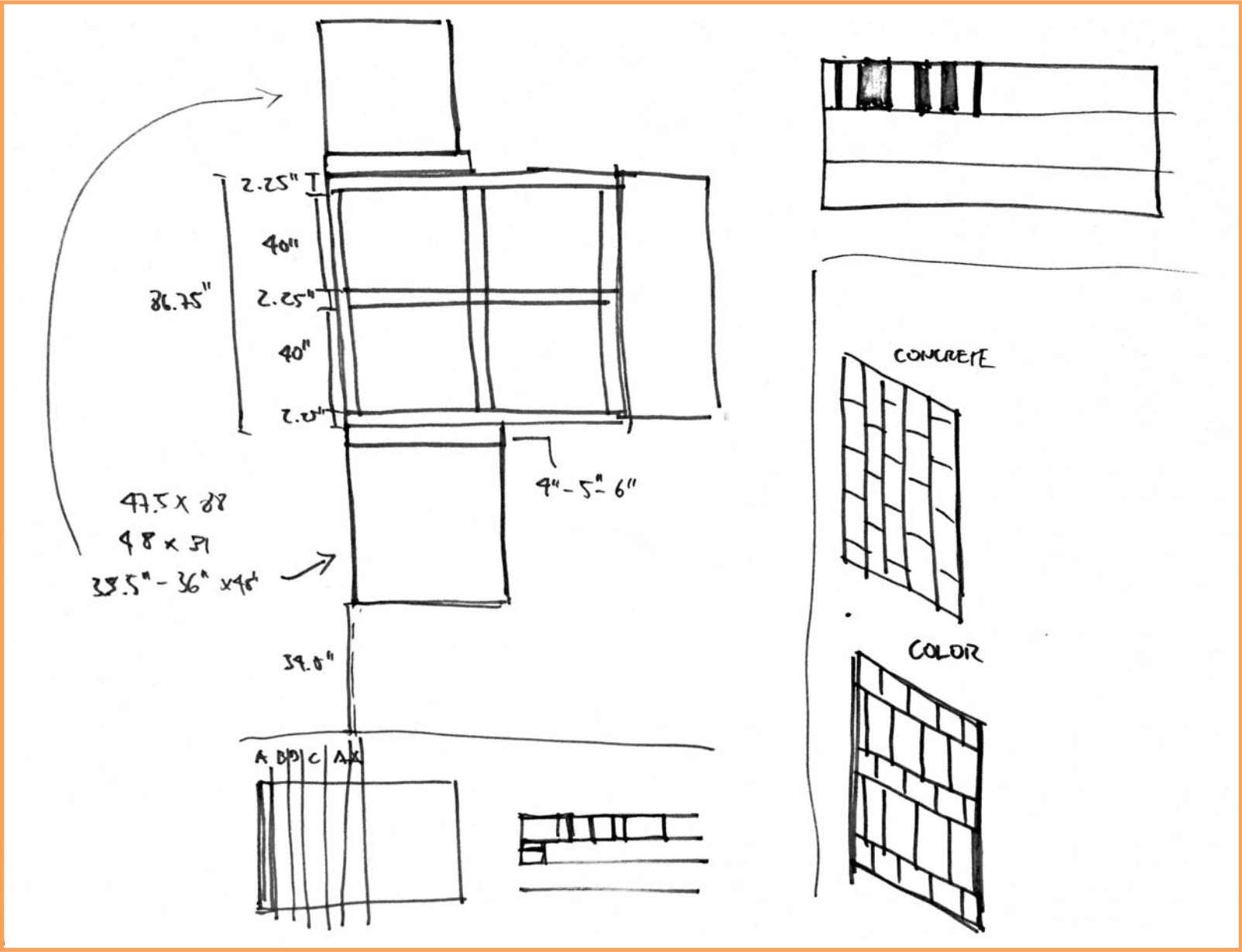
FOR 740' TRIBUTARY
LOAD, REQUIRED
DEPTH IS 16"

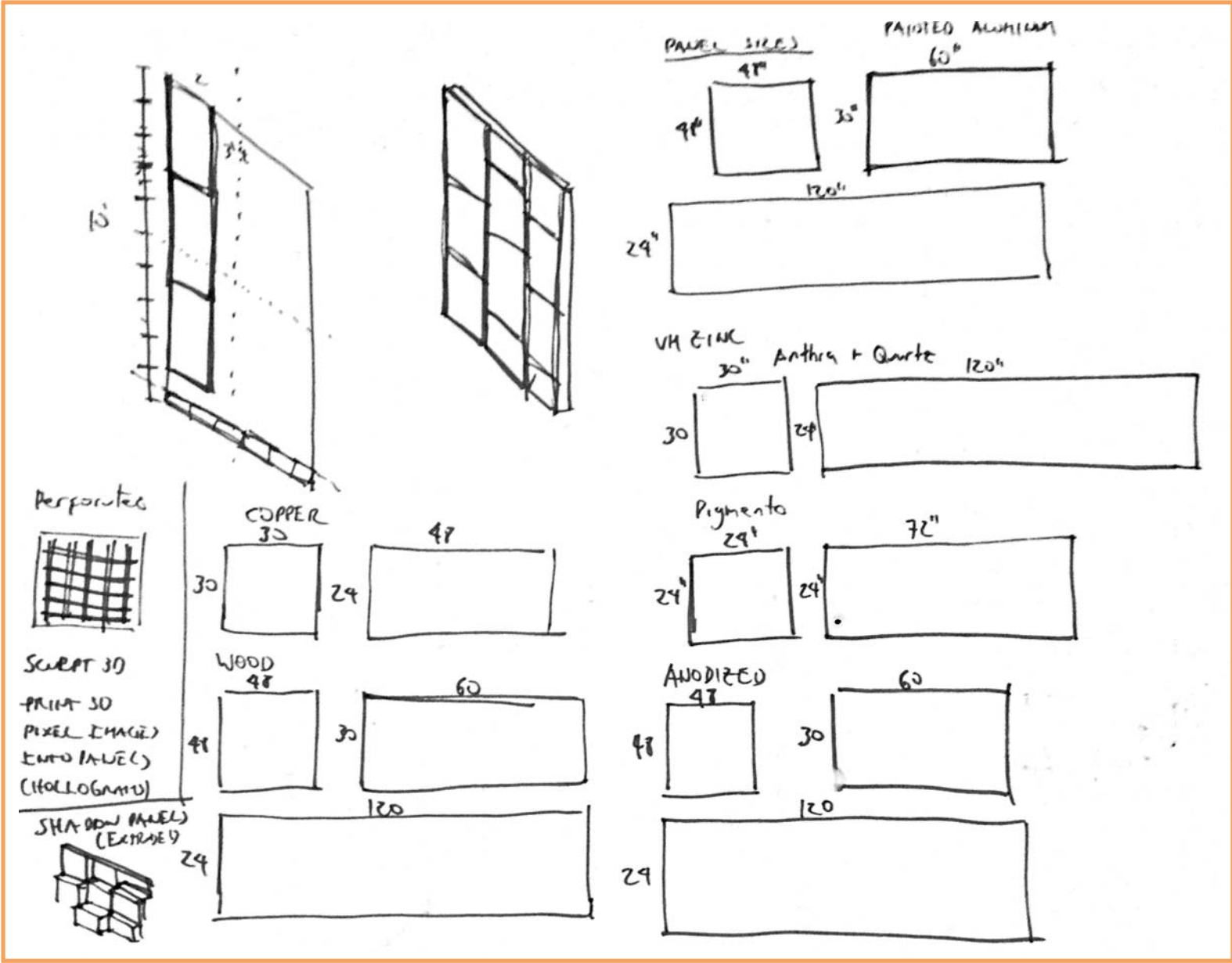


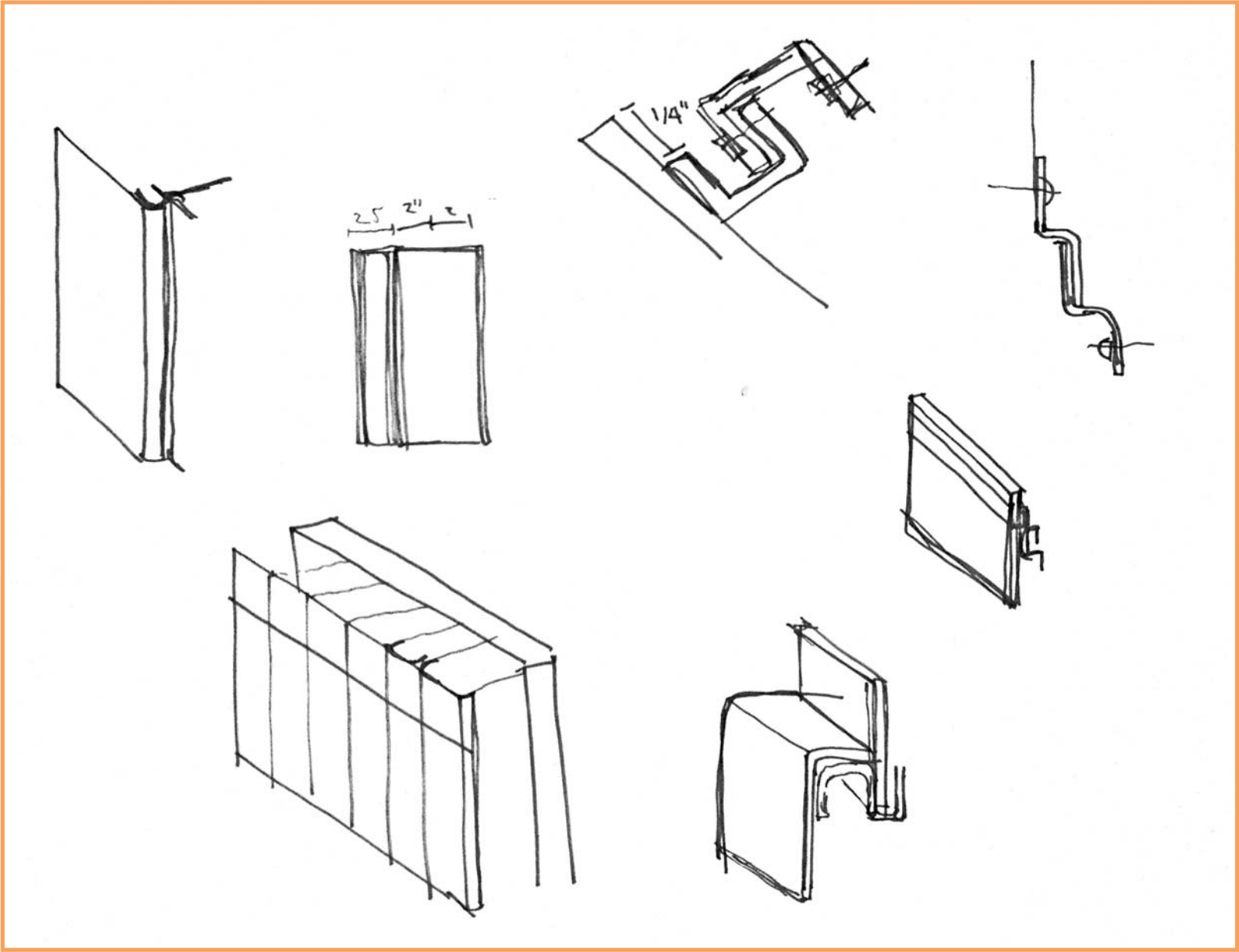
26' x 10' x 10' x 10'
= 740'

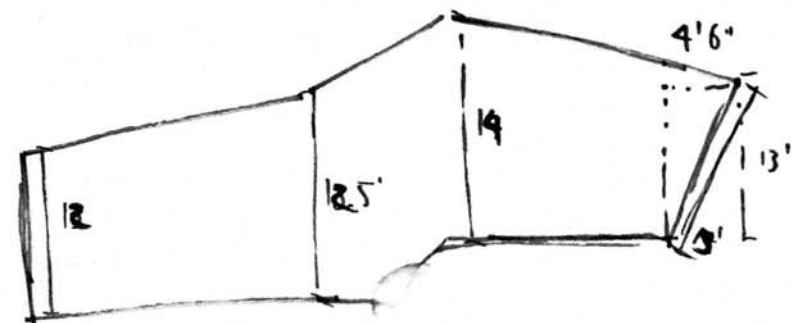
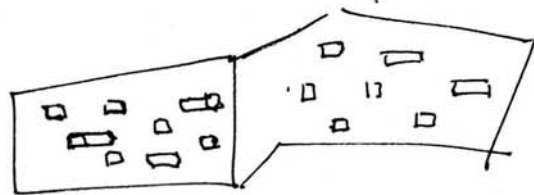
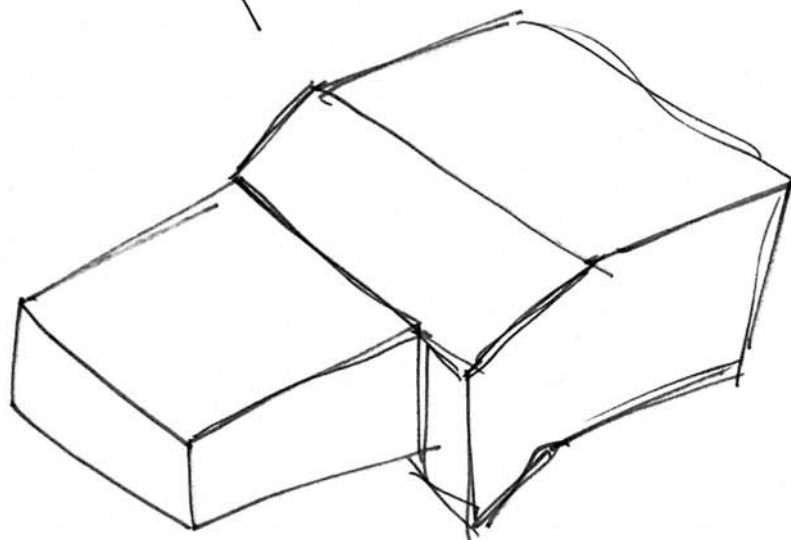
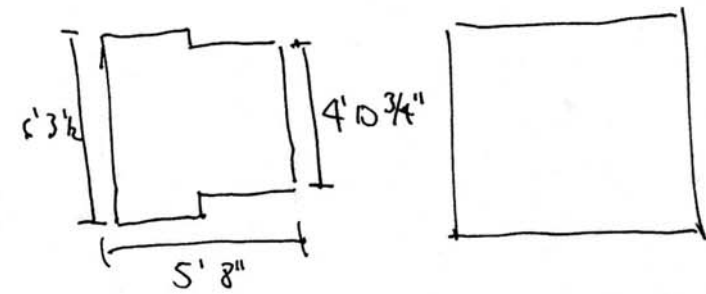
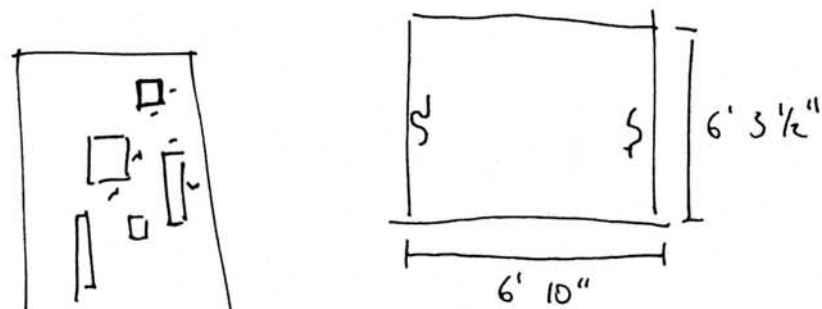






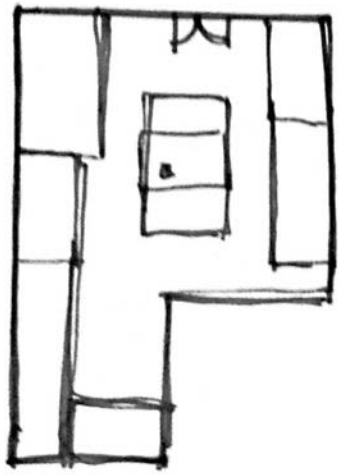
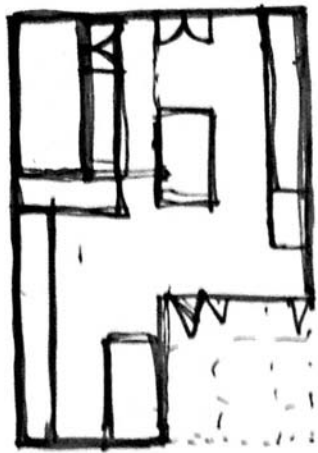


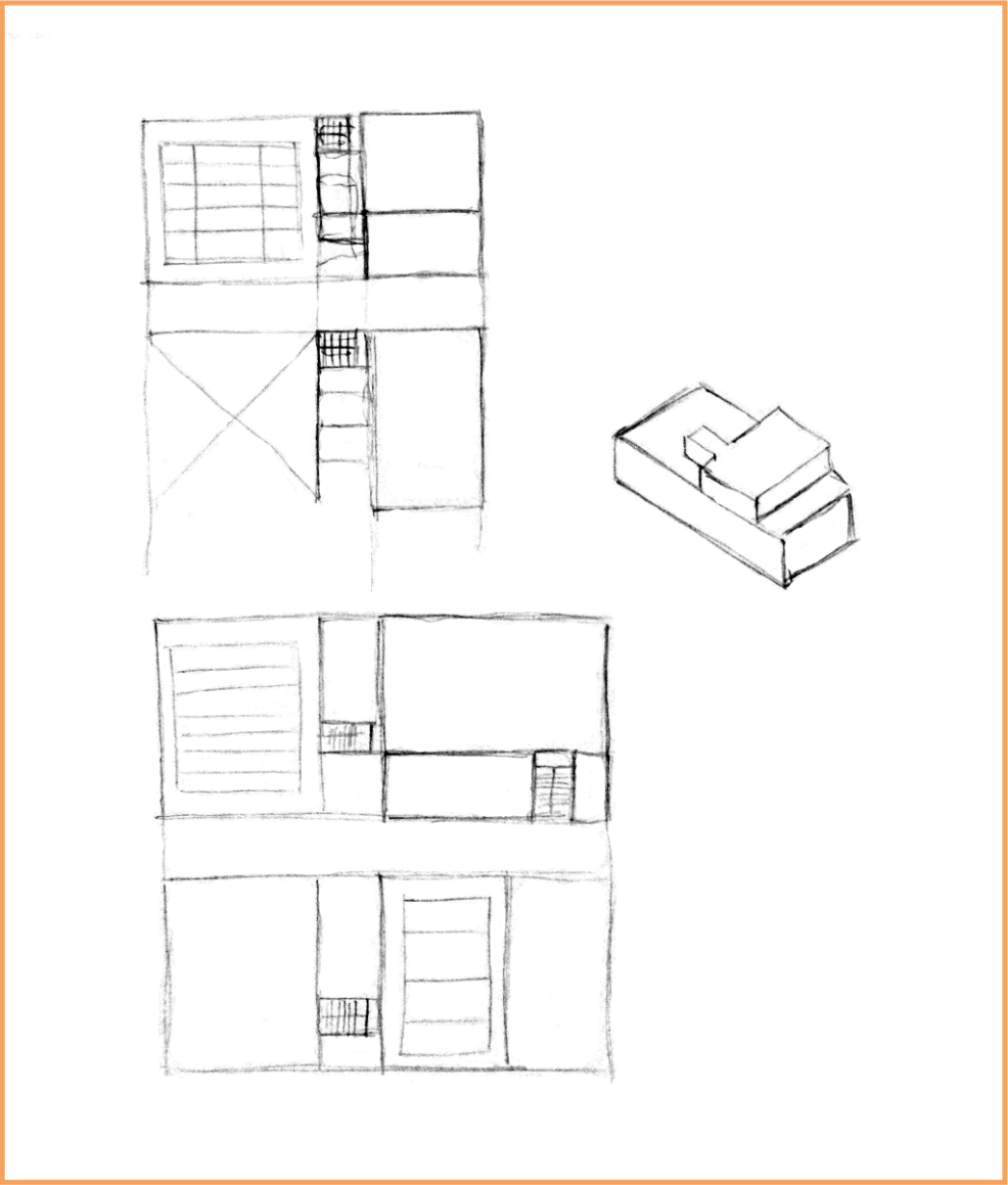


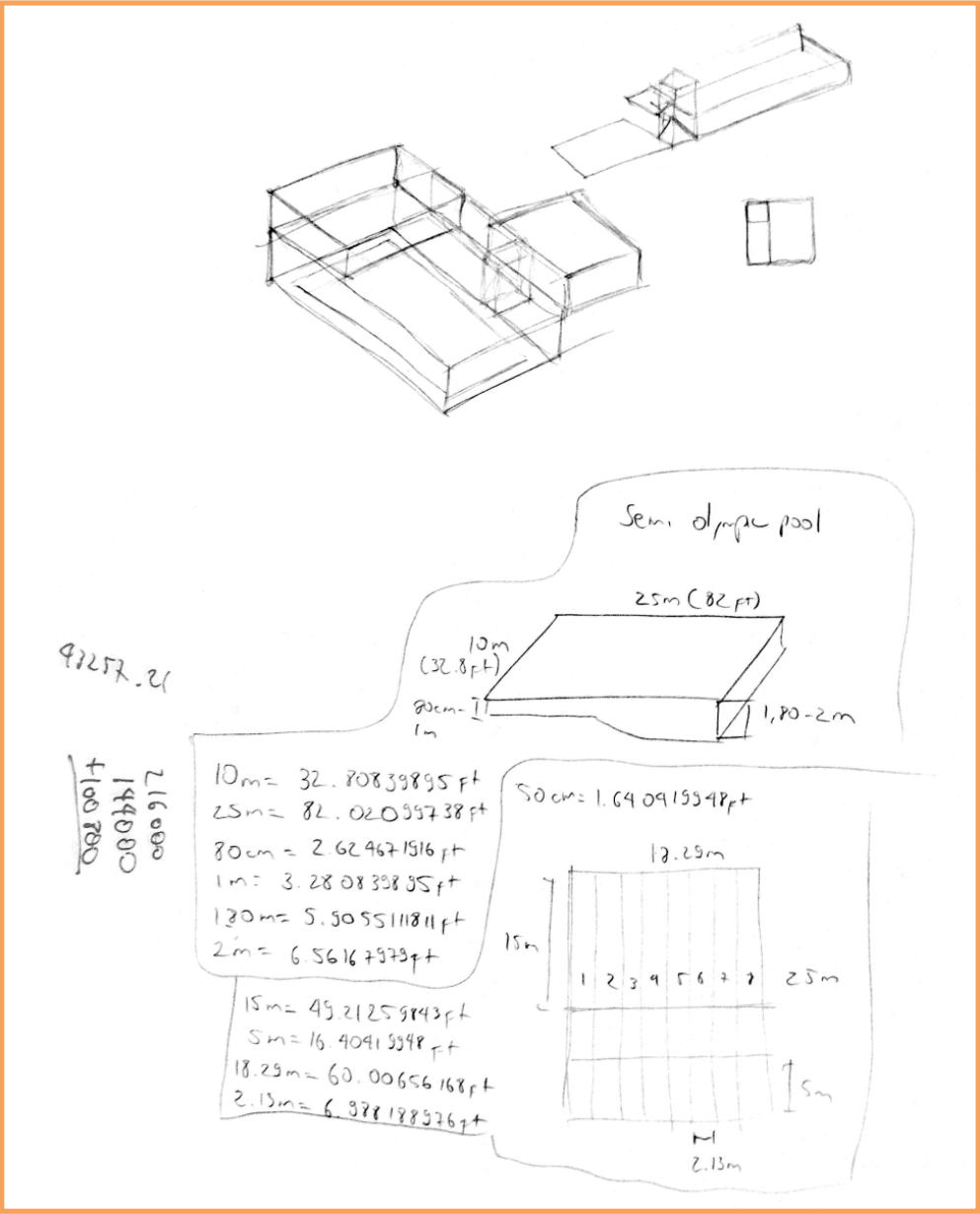


CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP

CONSTRUCTION → MASONRY, WOOD,
+
CARPENTRY → CARPENTRY MACHINERY







Appendix III

Research + Investigation

Research + Investigation

Besides the research and various readings done for this thesis project, one of the most helpful activities was the interview done to the government official in charge of the Centers for Adolescent Offenders, Lorena Davalos. This interview helped to clarify the previous and current situation of the centers as well as the plans that they have to improve the facilities nationwide and the rehabilitation of the interns.

In addition, two centers for adolescent offenders in Quito, the Virgilio Guerrero (Males) and the Conocoto (Females), were visited. Touring these centers and interviewing its directors were extremely helpful in order to analyze the way they function, their current conditions and their needs.

In this section all the documents related to those interviews and visits to the mentioned centers, as well as the observations recorded can be found.

Lorena Davalos-Conducted Interview

Entrevista CAI

Acerca de los CAI

1. Cuantos centros hay a nivel nacional?
2. Qué capacidad tienen estos centros?
3. Cómo funciona el sistema de reinserción social?
4. En qué consiste el plan nacional para los centros de adolescentes infractores?
5. Cuáles son los métodos de rehabilitación utilizados en los centros de adolescentes infractores?
6. Cuáles son las etapas que un joven infractor debe seguir para poder recuperarse?
7. Para los que no tienen familia, que opciones tienen después de ser rehabilitados?
8. Cuando se considera que una persona está lista para reinserirse?
- 9.Cuál es la necesidad del país en centros de este tipo?
10. Han estudiado ustedes ejemplos de centros de rehabilitación en el exterior?
11. Han estudiado modelos de rehabilitación usados en otros países?

Condiciones e información sobre el presente de los CAI

- 1.Cuál es la condición actual de la infraestructura de los centros de adolescentes infractores del país?
2. Cuantos jóvenes están internados al momento a nivel nacional?
3. En cuanto ha subido el número de jóvenes infractores desde el año pasado?
4. Qué tan exitosos han sido los centros de adolescentes infractores en reinsertar jóvenes a la sociedad?
5. Cuantos jóvenes han sido reinsertados hasta el momento?
6. Qué necesidades ve en los centros de adolescentes infractores?
7. Qué deficiencias ve en los centros de adolescentes infractores?
8. Qué tipo de rehabilitación se ofrece al momento en los centros de adolescentes infractores?
9. Con que servicios cuentan los centros de adolescentes infractores al momento?
10. Qué papel juega al momento la familia de los jóvenes infractores en su recuperación?
11. Qué papel cree que debería jugar la familia en el proceso de recuperación de los jóvenes infractores?
12. Qué actividades se desarrollan en los distintos centros? Educativas, recreacionales, lúdicos, capacitación.
13. Qué porcentaje de los jóvenes infractores es transferido a cárceles de mayores una vez que han cumplido con la mayoría de edad?
14. cómo se organizan los internos dentro de los centros de adolescentes infractores?

El futuro de los CAI

1. Existe algún plan para mejorar esta infraestructura y los servicios ofrecidos?
2. En qué consiste este plan de remodelación de los centros?
3. Qué se va a cambiar, añadir?
4. Qué se espera obtener con estas remodelaciones?
5. Cuando se espera ver los verdaderos resultados de reinserción de los jóvenes infractores?

6. Considerando que estos centros son un reflejo de la sociedad, al igual que los jóvenes infractores, qué se prevee para que los centros se vayan adaptando a las nuevas necesidades en el tiempo?

La ley penal para niños y adolescentes

1. Cuando un joven es detenido por un delito, es llevado directamente al centro? Existen otros lugares donde permanecen hasta que son juzgados? Que pasos se siguen desde el momento de la captura hasta el momento de la sentencia?

Misceláneo

1. Qué tan importante es para usted el diseño del centro en relación al proceso de recuperación del joven infractor?
 2. qué papel juega la arquitectura en este proceso de rehabilitación?
 3. cuál sería el centro de adolescentes infractores ideal para usted? Que componentes debería tener, como debería funcionar?
 4. Qué actividades y servicios cree que un centro de adolescentes infractores deba desarrollar u ofrecer para la rehabilitación de los jóvenes infractores?
- Otros
1. Qué datos estadísticos sobre los centros de adolescentes infractores y sobre los jóvenes infractores me podría proporcionar?
 2. Se pueden obtener copias de los datos estadísticos de criminalidad?
 3. Qué datos estadísticos, informes, cifras me puede proporcionar con relación a tasas de criminalidad, tipos de crimen, tipologías del joven infractor, edades y géneros más frecuentes, tipo de crimen más común, número de jóvenes infractores capturados, sentenciados, recluidos en los CAI, rehabilitados, condición socio económica de estos jóvenes, condición familiar, razones por las cuales recurren a la delincuencia, etc.
 4. Sería posible arreglar una visita al centro de adolescentes infractores de Quito (Virgilio Guerrero)?

Appointment Request Letter

Quito D.M., Miércoles 2 de Enero de 2013

Señora

Lorena Dávalos

Directora Nacional Centro de Adolescentes Infractores

Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del Ecuador

Presente

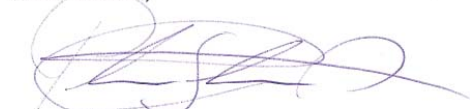
Estimada Señora,

Mi nombre es Patricio Solines, soy un estudiante de arquitectura al momento trabajando en mi tesis de grado. La misma consiste en desarrollar un centro de rehabilitación para jóvenes infractores y con esa finalidad estoy muy interesado en conocer acerca del plan para los Centros de Adolescentes Infractores a nivel nacional. Estoy interesado en obtener información sobre los métodos de rehabilitación que son utilizados, sobre el plan de infraestructura y remodelaciones, sobre los centros existentes al momento y el trabajo que se está realizando en estos, y también datos estadísticos sobre el número de jóvenes internados al momento, el número de jóvenes que son reinsertados a la sociedad, y cualquier tipo de datos estadísticos sobre tasa de criminalidad, edad de los jóvenes delincuentes, género, tipo de crimen más común, etc.

Por este motivo solicito la posibilidad de reunirme con usted lo más pronto que le sea posible. La urgencia de esta reunión se debe a que estoy por salir del país en pocos días y es de vital importancia esta información para el desarrollo de mi tesis. Espero con este trabajo poder aportar a nuestra sociedad.

Agradezco mucho su tiempo y espero poder reunirme con usted lo más pronto posible. Por favor contactarme al siguiente número de celular, 0999443309, o al correo electrónico psolines975@g.rwu.edu.

Saludos Cordiales,



Patricio Solines A.

Center Visit Request Letter

Quito D.M., Miércoles 16 de Enero de 2013

Señora

Lorena Dávalos

Directora Nacional Centro de Adolescentes Infractores

Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del Ecuador

Presente

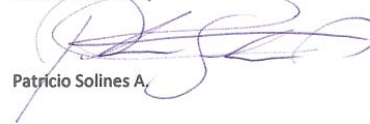
Estimada Lorena,

Aprovecho para agradecerle mucho por su apertura y por el tiempo que me ha dado el día de hoy, miércoles 16 de enero de 2013, en la reunión mantenida en su despacho. La misma fue de mucha ayuda para mí y para el desarrollo de mi tesis de grado. Por este motivo solicito a usted la posibilidad de visitar las instalaciones del Centro de Atención Integral, Virgilio Guerrero, en la ciudad de Quito, el Centro de Atención Integral de mujeres en Conocoto, y también el Centro de Atención Integral que será inaugurado el día de mañana en Cuenca. Las visitas son con motivo del proyecto de tesis de grado en el que estoy trabajando al momento, con el fin de observar la infraestructura existente, y las condiciones actuales de los centros. Lamentablemente, es de vital importancia que estas visitas sean de carácter urgente debido a que estoy por salir del país este próximo fin de semana.

Quisiera también por medio de la presente solicitar a usted todos los datos estadísticos actuales, de los cuales hablamos esta mañana, que usted disponga sobre los adolescentes en conflictos con la ley. Me interesa prácticamente todo lo que se pueda conseguir acerca de estadísticas, informes, cifras, en fin, cualquier información acerca de tasas de criminalidad, tipos de crimen, tipologías del joven infractor, edades y géneros más frecuentes, tipo de crimen más común, número de jóvenes infractores capturados, sentenciados, recluidos en los CAI, rehabilitados, condición socio económica de estos jóvenes, condición familiar, razones por las cuales recurren a la delincuencia, y otros datos relacionados con este tema. Estos datos serán de mucha ayuda para la parte investigativa de mi proyecto de tesis de grado y por consecuencia para todo el diseño y desarrollo del mismo.

Agradezco mucho su tiempo y por toda su ayuda. Por favor si por cualquier motivo tiene que contactarme, puede hacerlo al siguiente número de celular, 0999443309, o al correo electrónico psolines975@g.rwu.edu, o patosolines88@hotmail.com.

Saludos Cordiales,



Patricio Solines A.

Centro de Adolescentes Infractores Virgilio Guerrero- Conducted Interview

Entrevista Correccionales

General

1. Que relación tiene el centro con los alrededores?
2. Que relación tiene el centro con la comunidad y los vecinos?
3. Que piensa la comunidad y los habitantes cercanos de este centro?

Centro

1. Como se genero este centro?
2. Que capacidad tienen estos centros?
3. Tiene este centro alguna historia en particular? (casa remodelada, historia de incendios, etc)
4. Existe algún factor arquitectónico que identifique a este centro como un centro de adolescentes infractores?
5. Que características arquitectónicas podrían ser modificadas para hacer desaparecer el prejuicio hacia este centro?
6. Que aspectos de este edificio demuestran seguridad? Vigilancia? Orden?
7. Hay algún evento, social, natural, económico, etc, que haya afectado en cualquier manera (positiva y negativa) al centro y este edificio?
8. Que componentes tiene este centro?
9. Que actividades se desarrollan en este centro?
10. Como están organizados los componentes dentro de este centro?
11. Hay alguna relación entre la ubicación de los componentes y el uso de cada uno?
12. Cuantos espacios exteriores hay?
13. Donde están estos espacios en relación al edificio?
14. Como son estos espacios exteriores?
15. Que actividades se pueden realizar en ellos?
16. Que cambios se han realizado en el centro en relación a las instalaciones originales? Como se ha adaptado la construcción para que su funcionamiento sea diferente al original?
17. Que nuevas necesidades, que antes no había, hay en este centro?
18. Que métodos de rehabilitación se usan en este centro? En que consiste este método? Cuales son los pasos a seguir desde la llegada del joven hasta su salida?
19. Como están organizadas las funciones dentro de este centro?

20. Cuales son las etapas que un joven infractor debe seguir para poder recuperarse?
21. Para los que no tienen familia, que opciones tienen después de ser rehabilitados?
22. Cuando se considera que una persona está lista para reintegrarse?

Usuarios

1. Cuales son los espacios menos expuestos? quien ocupa esos espacios? que comportamientos se llevan a cabo? Afectan estos espacios su comportamiento?
2. Cuales son los espacios mas expuestos? quien ocupa esos espacios? que comportamientos se llevan a cabo? Afectan estos espacios su comportamiento?
3. Que tan satisfechos están los jóvenes en torno al centro y sus instalaciones? A las actividades que ofrecen?
4. Que piensan los jóvenes de este centro? De sus instalaciones?
5. Que piensan los trabajadores sobre este centro y sus instalaciones?
6. Que objetos están mas dañados o demuestran mas uso?
7. Donde pasan los jóvenes la mayor parte de su tiempo?
8. Como son ocupados los espacios de este centro? Quien ocupa que espacio? A que horas son utilizados los diferentes espacios? Con que frecuencia son ocupados estos espacios?
9. Que sucede en este centro durante los fines de semana?
10. Que actividades son realizadas con mas frecuencia? Cada cuanto se repiten? Se repiten también durante las noches y fines de semana?
11. Que actividades son realizadas con menos frecuencia? Cada cuanto se repiten? Se repiten durante las noches y fines de semana?
12. Quien nomás utiliza este centro? Que necesidades tienen las distintas personas que lo usan?
13. Existe algún tipo de distribución o posesión del espacio por parte de algún o algunos jóvenes? En que espacios sucede esto? Cual es la reacción del resto hacia estos espacios? Que hace que estos espacios sean deseados?

14. Existen espacios personales en este centro? Estos espacios personales permiten ser adaptados al gusto particular de una persona? Esta este centro construido pensando en la personalización del espacio?
15. Existen condiciones climáticas, como mucho sol, mucho frío, luz solar directa, que afecten el comportamiento de los jóvenes de una manera positiva o negativa? (duchas constantes y aire acondicionado previenen la violencia)
16. Que medidas son tomadas para controlar y prevenir la violencia?
17. Que necesidades ve en los centros de adolescentes infractores?
18. Que deficiencias ve en los centros de adolescentes infractores?

Personal

1. Si usted tuviera la posibilidad de contratar la construcción de un centro de rehabilitación para menores, como sería el proyecto ideal para usted? Que componentes debería tener? Que actividades deberían ser realizadas ahí? Que método de rehabilitación sería utilizado? Como debería ser la infraestructura, cuartos, espacios compartidos, etc?
2. Que actividades y servicios cree que un centro de adolescentes infractores deba desarrollar o ofrecer para la rehabilitación de los jóvenes infractores?
3. Que tan importante es para usted el diseño del centro en relación al proceso de recuperación del joven infractor?
4. Que papel juega la arquitectura en este proceso de rehabilitación?
5. Cual sería el centro de adolescentes infractores ideal para usted? Que componentes debería tener, como debería funcionar? Extra
1. De que manera experimentan los hombres y las mujeres los distintos espacios? Quien disfruta que espacio mas que el otro? A quien le gusta menos que espacio? Hay espacios que sean disfrutados de igual manera por ambos grupos? Utilizan ambos grupos los mismos espacios? Realizan ambos grupos las mismas actividades?

Centro de Adolescentes Infractores Virgilio Guerrero– Observations

Descripción

El centro Virgilio guerrero de la ciudad de Quito está ubicado en el barrio de El Inca, al norte de Quito. Es una zona urbana, compuesta de zonas residenciales e industriales ya que solía ser una zona mayormente industrial. Existen pocos condominios con edificios de 4 pisos el resto solo condominios con casas adosadas de dos pisos. Todavía quedan algunas industrias, no más de tres o cuatro. En esta zona también hay dependencias del gobierno como la policía o el SECAP.

Es un barrio de clase media, con calles pavimentadas. El clima del barrio donde se ubica este centro es clima templado. El estilo arquitectónico de la zona es un estilo de clase media, arquitectura simple, basada más en las necesidades que en un estilo.

El centro en sí, no tiene ninguna relación con sus alrededores, aparte de pertenecer a esa zona. No tiene relación con la comunidad aledaña ni con los habitantes de esta, no organizan ninguna actividad con la gente de la comunidad ni tienen contacto alguno. La comunidad antes tenía un prejuicio negativo hacia el centro porque tenían miedo pero las gestiones de rehabilitación del centro han hecho cambiar poco a poco ese prejuicio.

Este centro se generó en la década de los 1970, antes era una casa, que fue adaptada a centro. La casa original data de finales del 1800 y consta de una edificación de dos pisos estilo precolombino, con techos de teja y paredes de ladrillo o adobe, con un patio de cemento en el centro. A esta casa original se le añade otra edificación más nueva alrededor de otro patio central de cemento, este más grande que el anterior. Estas nuevas edificaciones son hechas a semejanza de las más antiguas y también son de dos pisos.

En las épocas en las que el centro fue creado, este no tenía un sistema de rehabilitación y por eso los jóvenes no eran rehabilitados y muchos escapaban. Una de estos casos es el de Juan Fernando Hermosa, quizás el más famoso internado, ya que se escapó de este centro muchas veces.

El centro Virgilio guerrero tiene capacidad para 70 personas. A su entrada, existe un área de recepción mal equipada con apenas dos sillas y una pequeña ventanilla de atención. En esa misma sala se guardan dos motocicletas de uso policial.

Pasando la puerta principal existe un detector de metales que solo funciona cuando vistan las familias. A la izquierda, una oficina de recepción y de frente unos cancelos para que los visi-

tantes guarden sus pertenencias. A este centro es prohibido ingresar con teléfonos celulares, cámaras, y cualquier otra pertenencia que pueda sacar información sobre el interior del centro. Ingresamos al patio central del área nueva del centro, en cuyo perímetro se ubican edificaciones de dos pisos, tipo casas adosadas, de un estilo muy similar al de la construcción original, con ventanas que miran hacia el patio central. El piso de abajo funcionan los talleres para aprendizaje de oficios y la capilla, (todos con salida directa al patio central) y las residencias y aulas de formación básica en el Segundo piso. Al otro lado del patio central, las edificaciones son bajas, de solo un piso, donde se ubica la panadería y alado una garita de vigilancia policial. Entre el patio y las edificaciones bajas existe un cerramiento de reja que tiene una abertura grande para circulación.

Fuimos recibidos en este patio por un educador del centro el cual nos llevó por las instalaciones. El primer espacio que visitamos fue el área residencial, a la cual accedimos por una escalera exterior. Esta área está dividida en dos grupos, los mayores de 16 a 18 años, y los menores de 12 a 15 años. En este caso accedimos al área residencial de los menores. Esta área cuenta con 2 cuartos, cada uno con 10 camas, en total 20 camas. Cada cuarto cuenta con roperos de baja altura dividiendo el espacio. En el medio de los 2 cuartos hay una pequeña área comunal con una televisión y un escritorio para los educadores.

Los educadores son aquellos que permanecen junto a los jóvenes durante todo el día, generan una aproximación hacia ellos, se vuelven sus mejores amigos, y sus confidentes, ellos establecen un lazo de Amistad con los jóvenes que se vuelve beneficioso para su proceso de rehabilitación. Hay 3 turnos para los educadores, de 6am a 2pm, de 2pm a 10pm, y de 10pm a 6am. El escritorio en la sala comunal es para aquel educador que permanece ahí en el turno de la noche como vigía.

Al final del corredor del área residencial hay también un baño con 3 escusados y 3 duchas y tres lavabos. En este baño hay también un calefón para agua caliente, tendedero de ropa interior a simple vista, y varias escobas para la limpieza. Proseguimos después, bajando nuevamente las escaleras hacia el patio central por donde nos dirigimos al área de cocina, pasando por al lado de la capilla del centro, ubicada al lado del patio central, y abajo de otras residencias. Aquí los jóvenes reciben misa los sábados y domingos.

Para entrar al área de cocina se debe atravesar una puerta

de reja con candado, inmediatamente se puede ver un pequeño patio con lavadora y secadora para las sabanas y las cobijas de los jóvenes. Siguiendo recto por el patio hay un pequeño corredor en donde se puede ver una bodega al lado izquierdo, y al lado derecho se puede ingresar a la despensa del centro. La despensa está conectada con la cocina.

De la cocina nos dirigimos hacia la parte de atrás, del centro donde se ubica un patio que es utilizado con el propósito de huertos. En este huerto los jóvenes se encargan de sembrar y cosechar legumbres que son después consumidas por ellos. El tipo de legumbre o sembrío varía dependiendo de la época del año. Como por ejemplo acelga, lechuga, y hasta maíz. Al lado del huerto hay un reservorio para lluvia y al lado de este otro patio de tierra sin uso alguno, pensada como un futuro huerto. En ese mismo patio existen también pollos y gallinas. Además, hay una garita para vigilancia policial.

Después, atravesamos el mismo patio, esta vez de regreso, pasando por alado de la cocina y la despensa, dirigiéndonos hacia otro sector en la parte de atrás del centro donde están las residencias para los familiares de los jóvenes que viven fuera de la ciudad y no tienen donde hospedarse cuando van de visita. Estos son entre 6 y 8 dormitorios cuentan con una cama amplia, un espacio de closet amplio y un baño con lavabo y ducha con Cortina. Estos dormitorios, tienen su propia puerta y ventana.

Junto a los dormitorios para familiares se encuentran los dormitorios de los padres. Esta zona consiste de un patio cubierto con una mesa de pin pon, y pasando esto se encuentra una puerta de reja con paso a los cuartos de los curas, los cuales miran hacia un pequeño patio exterior. Existen 3 padres que habitan en el centro en todo momento, incluyendo al director del centro. Posteriormente nos dirigimos al patio central nuevamente y cruzamos hasta la panadería que está ubicada al otro extremo de este patio. En la panadería los jóvenes que decidan aprender sobre esa ocupación aprenden todo lo relacionado con panadería y pastelería. El espacio es reducido, antiguo, y cuenta también con un pequeño baño en su interior. Las únicas ventanas de la panadería se encuentran hacia el patio central

Así termino este recorrido por el centro Virgilio guerrero.

Observaciones

Primeramente desde que se entra al centro, y a lo largo de este, se puede observar que la condición de este está bastante deteriorada. En general se puede ver que el hormigón está dañado, que las ventanas son Viejas, los pisos de igual manera, y en muchos sectores como paredes se puede ver que no ha habido un mantenimiento en algún tiempo. Las ventanas en todo el centro tienen rejas para la seguridad y el cerramiento en el centro es bastante alto.

Al momento de entrar se puede ver que no hay lugares apropiados para recepción de visitas o familiares, obligando a que las recepciones e interacciones con las visitas sean en el patio central.

Al acceder a los dormitorios pudimos constatar que estos no tenían puertas en la entrada, ni tampoco ventanas. Toda la iluminación natural es recibida por ventanas en el corredor, y no es muy buena. La condición de los dormitorios es de deteriorada, las camas son pequeñas y simples, de metal, solo cuentan con una cobija. Del mismo modo, se pudo observar que los roperos, hechos de madera, no tenían llave para asegurar las pertenencias de los jóvenes, y que estos estaban deteriorados. Del mismo modo, en los corredores no existe una buena iluminación.

La condición general del baño es de deteriorada, existen baldosas rotas, los escusados están en mal estado y sin tapa. Ni los escusados ni las duchas tenían puertas ni cortinas. El calefón está a simple vista y sin ninguna protección lo cual puede resultar peligroso. El baño se ilumina por el corredor y no hay ventilación especial. Existe agua caliente en los baños y los elementos básicos para el aseo de los adolescentes.

En el centro no existen lugares apropiados para la recreación. El centro no cuenta con áreas verdes ni con vegetación, lo único que existe son dos patios de cemento que son utilizados para varias actividades, mayormente de deporte, juegos, recreación y descanso. Estas canchas solían ser de tierra y fueron readecuadas y convertidas en canchas de cemento. También fueron construidas mobiliarias de cemento en los patios. Existe también un coliseo cubierto, en donde se realizan actividades bajo techo.

Los chicos, en los momentos libres se sientan el patio de cemento, escalinatas, o juegan en el mismo patio. Reciben las visitas los fines de semana en el mismo patio, donde pega duro el sol. Antes del almuerzo, los jóvenes prefieren descansar un

momento en los patios, en vez de jugar, quizás por el cansancio de las clases. Todos los espacios recreacionales son utilizados por todos los jóvenes del centro, no existen espacios apropiados a la fuerza. A pesar de contar con patios amplios, es necesario el tener gimnasios bien equipados, una piscina para terapia, y más variedad de deportes en el centro.

Los jóvenes realizan actividades recreativas como teatro y música. Ellos cuentan también con un auditorio que es utilizado para actividades recreacionales en grupo, dos veces por semana. Las actividades deportivas que se realizan en el centro son dirigidas por los educadores o algún miembro del centro. Los fines de semana vienen visitas, y realizan juegos, deportes, actividades lúdicas junto a los adolescentes.

El único espacio verde del centro es utilizado como huerto, en donde se siembra acelga, legumbres, maíz, y papas. Para esto se utiliza abono orgánico. También tienen pollos en el huerto. En este lugar existe un reservorio para regar plantas.

Los talleres no son muy amplios, en general tienen unos 30 m² de área. Los baños de los talleres están en malas condiciones y por razones de seguridad, las ventanas todas dan hacia el patio central. En la panadería pudimos constatar que el espacio es reducido, no más de 30m², con un baño, y que el equipo que es utilizado es escaso y de mucha antigüedad. Los talleres tienen una gran necesidad de actualizar sus equipos y de tener suficientes para todos los adolescentes interesados. Debido al deterioro de las máquinas, estas deben ser reparadas con frecuencia. Todos los talleres desarrollan una actividad ocupacional, la cual puede servirles en un futuro. Las ocupaciones son cerrajería, mantenimiento, cerámica, huertos, mecánica, y panadería.

Los cuartos para las familias, en comparación con los de los jóvenes son más nuevos, y en mejores condiciones. Existen seis u ocho cuartos para las familias con dos camas lavabo escusado y ducha, estos sí con ventanas y buena iluminación. Los baños no tenían puerta, solamente cortina. Los cuartos pueden ser cerrados con llave a diferencia de la gran mayoría del centro. Estos cuartos son beneficiosos ya que vienen jóvenes de otras provincias, y sus familias al ser muy pobres, no tienen recursos para visitar a los adolescentes. Estos espacios fueron adecuados para familias que no viven en la ciudad y no tienen donde hospedarse.

La cocina cuenta con espacios amplios, ya que solo 2 personas trabajan ahí cada turno, pero falta de equipo. Las comidas se realizan en el comedor, y la calidad de las comidas de acuerdo a

los adolescentes y los trabajadores es aceptable.

En las aulas se realiza todo lo relacionado con estudios y computación. Las aulas son utilizadas por todos los jóvenes para recibir educación sin ninguna excepción. Todas las actividades educativas u ocupacionales se desarrollan en grupos de 15 adolescentes. Los adolescentes pasan más tiempo en talleres, mientras que solo en las tardes suceden actividades académicas.

En general, el centro está bien manejado para los pocos recursos con los que cuentan. Esto se logra gracias al manejo de los padres capuchinos, los cuales han cambiado el funcionamiento del centro para bien, desde que se hicieron cargo, y también debido a la buena voluntad y el amor hacia el trabajo de todos los trabajadores del centro, los cuales con tal de ayudar a los jóvenes a sobresalir no se preocupan de la falta de recursos. Un ejemplo de esto es el de los educadores, los cuales se concentran en convivir con los jóvenes, ganarse su confianza y enseñarles a base de su amistad, la importancia de corregir su vida. En el centro vive un padre que es el director, y tres curas más. Todos viven en un sector separado en el mismo centro, en donde tienen una mesa de pin pon para su recreación. El terreno del centro es de 2 hectáreas, es amplio pero está en su mayoría construido. Existen 12 oficinas administrativas en el centro.

El centro tiene muchas deficiencias debido a la falta de recursos, una de esas en educación. El centro no tiene acuerdos con el ministerio de educación así que no se pueden impartir clases como en los colegios con profesores capacitados en una sola área sino que solo reciben clases generales. Esto perjudica al joven porque nunca podrá incorporarse a un colegio después de salir en libertad. Igualmente, los profesores que enseñan en el centro no están especializados en ninguna materia en particular, creando la necesidad de profesores especializados en el centro. El ministerio de educación colabora solamente con el presupuesto, el cual no es mucho, pero hacen falta convenios para la educación.

A pesar de estar en una ubicación urbana, y con varias ocupaciones que involucran maquinaria, el ruido no es algo que se percibe con facilidad, incluso cuando los jóvenes salieron al patio, el ruido no era algo notorio. De igual manera, el centro es efectivo en aislar el calor del exterior, al ingresar a cada espacio se siente un ambiente fresco, una transición favorable para el comportamiento. No existen condiciones climáticas que afecten a los jóvenes o su comportamiento, solamente hay mucha luz a ciertas horas pero es beneficioso.

Las Alturas de los techos son de unos 2.30 metros, no hay techos muy altos, incluso en los espacios comunales. No existen condiciones temporales en la construcción, todo lo que es construido es permanente pero en condiciones muy Viejas y gastadas. El mantenimiento es efectuado solo en cosas indispensables como baños, maquinarias etc., y solo cuando algo deja de funcionar. Las alteraciones hechas a base de necesidad son la seguridad en la entrada, las expansiones en el centro, nuevas construcciones hechas a base de necesidad de espacio extra. Los cambios con respecto a la construcción original son básicamente el uso de estos espacios, adecuaciones para seguridad, una sola entrada vigilada, las expansiones en la parte de atrás y de al lado de la construcción original. Estos cambios indican una necesidad relacionada con el uso de cada espacio, a la capacidad (ya que tuvieron que expandirse) y a la cantidad de actividades necesarias.

Los espacios interiores del centro están pintados de colores cálidos, poca iluminación, podrían verse como acogedores. Algunos elementos simbólicos pueden ser unas leyendas pintadas en la pared de las áreas sociales adentro de las residencias, leyendas inspiradoras para los jóvenes.

Los espacios en el centro son deseados no en base a la calidad del espacio sino a la actividad que se desarrolla en este espacio. En todos los lugares se interactúa por igual entre los jóvenes ya que ellos pasan juntos todo el tiempo. El ambiente amigable del centro y la tranquilidad los hace Fuertes, ayuda en su recuperación. De todas formas, hace falta instalaciones que motiven más a los adolescentes.

Cuando un adolescente es capturado primero debe esperar una sentencia. Una vez que arriba al centro, arriba con un certificado y es chequeado por los médicos. El adolescente es luego ingresado al centro y procede a cumplir su sentencia. En el centro ingresan niños desde los 12 años hasta los 18 años, pero pueden permanecer hasta máximo los 22 años, suponiendo que su sanción es de 4 años e ingresaron al centro un poco antes de cumplir los 18. La diferencia de edad en los jóvenes es bastante grande pero de todas formas ellos logran socializar y crear afecto entre ellos. La etnicidad es en su totalidad es mestiza, indígena y afro ecuatoriana, su clase social es de pobreza o extrema pobreza. Los jóvenes son clasificados en 3 grupos, superación, futuros (16, 17, 18+) y provisional.

El centro cuenta con odontólogos y médicos en el centro todos los días, los cuales efectúan chequeos periódicos en los

adolescentes. En el centro se realiza intervención psicológica para drogas, fomentando el deporte y el estar ocupados a tiempo completo. Existe siempre terapia psicológica con todos los jóvenes. Si ven un cambio de comportamiento, investigan por qué y tratan de encontrar una solución junto a los adolescentes. Existe la necesidad de tratamiento psiquiátrico en el centro.

A pesar de que mucho del personal no está capacitado, hacen el mejor esfuerzo para ayudar a los jóvenes. Realizan evaluaciones semanales enfocadas en levantada, higiene, orden, puntualidad, vocabulario, presentación, disciplina. Los educadores consideran que es importante que los adolescentes hagan sus quehaceres, fomenta su independencia.

Los jóvenes siempre están vigilados, y siempre todos saben todo sobre todos. A pesar de esto, los jóvenes no se sienten oprimidos. Los jóvenes que tienen sentencias con semi-libertad sienten que el venir al centro a dormir les hace reflexionar. Los adolescentes son incluso controlados con el contenido de la televisión para prevenir la violencia. El joven que demuestra mucha agresividad, se vuelve un peligro para el resto, y por ende es aislado. Son pocos los casos de violencia, ya que en el centro se fomenta la amistad y el discutir los problemas. De todas formas si existe algún caso de violencia, el joven involucrado pierde sus privilegios durante una semana.

Aparte del trato amistoso, el éxito en las relaciones entre jóvenes se basa en el respeto. En el centro existe el respeto y la tolerancia de religiones, a pesar de que casi no hay gente atea o de otra religión. De igual manera existe el respeto hacia los homosexuales, aunque debido a los reglamentos estos deben ser ubicados en habitaciones individuales. En el centro existe la política de compartir y de que todo es de todos, eso fomenta la generosidad entre los jóvenes. De igual manera los jóvenes no pueden personalizar el espacio, son responsables de su cama y su espacio pero no lo pueden alterar. A pesar de todos los jóvenes han desarrollado un sentido de pertenencia que los motiva a cuidar sus cosas y el centro en general. Unas de las cosas que no suceden en el centro es el reciclaje, los jóvenes no son educados con la idea del reciclaje. De igual manera, no hay animales en el centro, a pesar de sus beneficios terapéuticos. Finalmente hacen falta salas de visitas en el centro, no hay donde recibir a los invitados.

A pesar de las condiciones del centro, es destacable la gran relación que tienen los adolescentes entre ellos y con las

autoridades. No es exagerado el decir que son una gran familia, y que los chicos se sienten felices en este centro. Los jóvenes, dentro de la situación difícil por la que están atravesando, han encontrado un hogar ahí. De igual manera, los trabajadores del centro están contentos con lo que tienen, a pesar de que tienen un presupuesto limitado, ellos se sienten felices en el ambiente que existe en el centro, aunque si tuviesen más recursos sería mejor. Ellos consideran que el éxito de los adolescentes depende del tratamiento profesional que se les da y a base de la continuidad del tratamiento. También es positivo y necesario que se integren más seguido a la comunidad, la cual no tiene prejuicios sobre estos jóvenes.

Lamentablemente no existe ningún programa o solución para los adolescentes que terminan su sentencia. El día que se acaba la condena el centro los deja ir, si el adolescente no se quiere ir, no se puede hacer nada al respecto ya que no pueden permanecer ni un día más de lo que deben. En caso de que el joven no tenga familia el centro no ofrece nada. Lo único que el centro ofrece para prevenir eso son terapias familiares, visitas de familias e integrar a la familia al joven. De todas maneras el porcentaje de reinserción es bajo, debido a que las oportunidades que el joven tiene son pocas y muy pocos salen adelante. Algo destacable es que al salir del centro, la sentencia no queda en el record del adolescente, eliminando la posibilidad de prejuicios en un futuro.

Centro de Adolescentes Infractores Conocoto- Conducted Interview

Entrevista Correccionales

General

1. Que relación tiene el centro con los alrededores?
2. Que relación tiene el centro con la comunidad y los vecinos?
3. Que piensa la comunidad y los habitantes cercanos de este centro?

Centro

1. Como se genero este centro?
2. Que capacidad tienen estos centros?
3. Tiene este centro alguna historia en particular? (casa remodelada, historia de incendios, etc)
4. Existe algún factor arquitectónico que identifique a este centro como un centro de adolescentes infractores?
5. Que características arquitectónicas podrían ser modificadas para hacer desaparecer el prejuicio hacia este centro?
6. Que aspectos de este edificio demuestran seguridad? Vigilancia? Orden?
7. Hay algún evento, social, natural, económico, etc, que haya afectado en cualquier manera (positiva y negativa) al centro y este edificio?
8. Que componentes tiene este centro?
9. Que actividades se desarrollan en este centro?
10. Como están organizados los componentes dentro de este centro?
11. Hay alguna relación entre la ubicación de los componentes y el uso de cada uno?
12. Cuantos espacios exteriores hay?
13. Donde están estos espacios en relación al edificio?
14. Como son estos espacios exteriores?
15. Que actividades se pueden realizar en ellos?
16. Que cambios se han realizado en el centro en relación a las instalaciones originales? Como se ha adaptado la construcción para que su funcionamiento sea diferente al original?
17. Que nuevas necesidades, que antes no había, hay en este centro?
18. Que métodos de rehabilitación se usan en este centro? En que consiste este método? Cuales son los pasos a seguir desde la llegada del joven hasta su salida?
19. Como están organizadas las funciones dentro de este centro?

20. Cuales son las etapas que un joven infractor debe seguir para poder recuperarse?
21. Para los que no tienen familia, que opciones tienen después de ser rehabilitados?
22. Cuando se considera que una persona está lista para reintegrarse?

Usuarios

1. Cuales son los espacios menos expuestos? quien ocupa esos espacios? que comportamientos se llevan a cabo? Afectan estos espacios su comportamiento?
2. Cuales son los espacios mas expuestos? quien ocupa esos espacios? que comportamientos se llevan a cabo? Afectan estos espacios su comportamiento?
3. Que tan satisfechos están los jóvenes en torno al centro y sus instalaciones? A las actividades que ofrecen?
4. Que piensan los jóvenes de este centro? De sus instalaciones?
5. Que piensan los trabajadores sobre este centro y sus instalaciones?
6. Que objetos están mas dañados o demuestran mas uso?
7. Donde pasan los jóvenes la mayor parte de su tiempo?
8. Como son ocupados los espacios de este centro? Quien ocupa que espacio? A que horas son utilizados los diferentes espacios? Con que frecuencia son ocupados estos espacios?
9. Que sucede en este centro durante los fines de semana?
10. Que actividades son realizadas con mas frecuencia? Cada cuanto se repiten? Se repiten también durante las noches y fines de semana?
11. Que actividades son realizadas con menos frecuencia? Cada cuanto se repiten? Se repiten durante las noches y fines de semana?
12. Quien no mas utiliza este centro? Que necesidades tienen las distintas personas que lo usan?
13. Existe algún tipo de distribución o posesión del espacio por parte de algún o algunos jóvenes? En que espacios sucede esto? Cual es la reacción del resto hacia estos espacios? Que hace que estos espacios sean deseados?

14. Existen espacios personales en este centro? Estos espacios personales permiten ser adaptados al gusto particular de una persona? Esta este centro construido pensando en la personalización del espacio?
15. Existen condiciones climáticas, como mucho sol, mucho frio, luz solar directa, que afecten el comportamiento de los jóvenes de una manera positiva o negativa? (duchas constantes y aire acondicionado previenen la violencia)
16. Que medidas son tomadas para controlar y prevenir la violencia?
17. Que necesidades ve en los centros de adolescentes infractores?
18. Que deficiencias ve en los centros de adolescentes infractores?

Personal

1. Si usted tuviera la posibilidad de contratar la construcción de un centro de rehabilitación para menores, como seria el proyecto ideal para usted? Que componentes debería tener? Que actividades deberían ser realizadas ahí? Que método de rehabilitación seria utilizado? Como debería ser la infraestructura, cuartos, espacios compartidos, etc?
2. Que actividades y servicios cree que un centro de adolescentes infractores deba desarrollar o ofrecer para la rehabilitación de los jóvenes infractores?
3. Que tan importante es para usted el diseño del centro en relación al proceso de recuperación del joven infractor?
4. Que papel juega la arquitectura en este proceso de rehabilitación?
5. Cual seria el centro de adolescentes infractores ideal para usted? Que componentes debería tener, como debería funcionar? Extra
1. De que manera experimentan los hombres y las mujeres los distintos espacios? Quien disfruta que espacio mas que el otro? A quien le gusta menos que espacio? Hay espacios que sean disfrutados de igual manera por ambos grupos? Utilizan ambos grupos los mismos espacios? Realizan ambos grupos las mismas actividades?

Centro de Adolescentes Infractores Conocoto- Observations

Descripción

El centro de rehabilitación de mujeres de conocoto está ubicado en el sector de la moya, en el valle de conocoto, al sur oriente de quito. Hoy en día, la zona donde se ubica este centro de mujeres es mayormente residencial, con algunos parques alrededor y pocas industrias, la zona de alrededor el centro va desde clase media, hasta clase baja. El clima de esta zona es templado, con lluvias dependiendo de la época, y con humedad. La mayoría de las construcciones de los alrededores no cuentan con un estilo arquitectónico, ya que son de clase baja y más que un estilo, estas se basan en la necesidad. El resto de edificaciones de clase media si tienen un estilo arquitectónico un poco moderno.

El centro de rehabilitación de mujeres está al lado de la vía principal, pero para arribar a este es necesario desviarse de la vía principal, por una pequeña calle adoquinada, ya que la entrada está un poco escondida de la vía principal. La puerta principal del centro consiste en una puerta de reja negra, de cómo unos 3 metros de alto, la cual está custodiada por policías. Pasando la puerta hay un pequeño patio adoquinado, con porciones de jardín. El centro está ubicado muy cerca a la puerta de reja, uno apenas debe caminar unos 5 metros de patio hasta llegar a la edificación del centro.

Nos encontramos con uno de los profesores del centro el cual fue nuestro guía durante esta visita.

El ingreso del centro está justo por la mitad de la edificación, y permanece abierto a tiempo completo. Al entrar por esa puerta, uno llega al área administrativa. La oficina de recepción está ubicada al lado de la puerta de entrada, es una oficina pequeña con un escritorio, un par de libreros, y dos sillas para visitas. Si uno sigue recto por el corredor de entrada se topa con una puerta negra de reja, con un candado. Esa puerta lleva directamente al área donde se encuentran las reclusas y muy rara vez es abierta. Hacia la derecha de esta puerta, hay otro corredor con una ventana grande que mira hacia un patio interior y hacia cuartos ocupados por algunas internas. En este corredor uno llega a más oficinas administrativas. Al lado izquierdo de la puerta negra de reja hay otro corredor, por donde continua el área

administrativa. A este lado en cambio hay una pequeña cafetería improvisada, unos baños y una bodega. Este sector es bastante oscuro puesto que no hay ninguna ventana ni en el techo.

El centro cuenta con una enfermería en donde se practican chequeos médicos, dentales y ginecológicos. La enfermería está ubicada en el área administrativa, al lado de la oficina de recepción pero su ingreso es por el lado de afuera, por el pequeño patio de entrada.

Para ingresar al área de los internos se necesita salir del centro, hacia el pequeño patio que se encuentra a la entrada y rodear la casa hasta llegar a un acceso lateral, el cual está fuertemente resguardado por la policía. Este acceso está cerrado igual por una puerta de reja, esta transparente, y al otro lado hay un escritorio y un detector de metales. Al otro lado del control policial hay un pequeño patio cubierto, que viene a ser como el hall de entrada. Este hall está conectado con un pequeño patio de cemento al aire libre, el cual funciona como área de recepción de visitas, cuando vienen los familiares.

Debido a que este era día de visitas, no pudimos observar todos los espacios de la parte interior del centro.

Cuando uno ingresa por el control de un costado, se puede acceder a todo lo relacionado con las internas. Al lado derecho del hall de entrada se encuentra una biblioteca para uso de las adolescentes. A este mismo lado se encuentra la puerta negra de rejas que conecta con el área de administración. El corredor que se ve interrumpido desde el área de administración por esa puerta, continúa desde el lado de las internas, bordeando ese patio interno que sirve de recepción de visitas. Al lado derecho de este corredor están dormitorios de internas. Si uno continúa por el corredor y vira a la derecha en otro corredor, llega también a más cuartos de internas. Las internas que habitan en este bloque ya tienen una sentencia de reclusión por un juez. Estos cuartos son individuales. Los cuartos individuales bordean el patio abierto, en forma de L, que se podía observar desde la administración. Las internas no tienen acceso a ese patio. En el bloque en forma de L de los cuartos de las internas se improvisó también un cuarto para los hijos de las internas. Al final del corredor hay baños para este bloque de internas.

Si uno se va en la dirección opuesta, se encuentra de frente con el patio abierto que funciona como recepción de visitas. Atravesando este patio uno arriba a dos dormitorios amplios, de 5 personas cada uno. Estos cuartos son principalmente para las personas que están ahí provisionalmente, y el resto para internas que están ahí a tiempo completo, dependiendo de la necesidad. Los cuartos están divididos por un espacio que funcionaba como cuarto de lavandería pero dejó de serlo debido a la gran humedad de este cuarto. Los cuartos grandes cuentan con un espacio bastante amplio, de todas formas, las internas decidieron acomodar sus camas muy cerca la una de la otra, dejando un espacio grande desocupado al otro extremo. El cuarto no cuenta con casi nada, las camas son pequeñas y de metal, y tan solo cuentan con una cobija. No hay un espacio de closet grande, y cuentan con un baño que de acuerdo a lo que nos dijeron es de 3 inodoros y 3 lavabos. Las duchas de este lado del centro están dañadas, forzando a que las internas deban bañarse al otro extremo del centro, en el bloque en forma de L. El cuarto es de color morado claro, tenía Buena iluminación, ya que tenía ventanas grandes que daban hacia adentro y hacia afuera, y su espacio si podía ser personalizado. Ellas personalizaron su espacio al pintar las paredes de colores, justo encima de su cama, creando así un estilo de collage personal para su sector.

La cocina y el comedor, a los cuales no tuvimos acceso están al extremo norte del centro, al lado de las residencias pero al otro lado completamente de la administración. Al lado derecho de la cocina y comedor esta un patio de cemento, más grande que el de recepción de visitas, pero de muy poco tamaño de todas formas. Aquí es donde las internas realizan todas sus actividades deportivas y recreacionales.

Los guías, los cuales permanecen con las internas a toda hora, y las acompañan durante todas sus actividades, tienen unos cuartos al lado del control policial que se encuentra hacia el costado del centro. Estos dormitorios tienen acceso libre hacia el exterior del centro y están equipados con su propio baño y closet.

Después nos dirigimos hacia la zona de los talleres, la cual está alejada de todo el bloque donde habitan las internas. Nos dirigimos hacia el bloque donde están los talleres de computación, de belleza, y de arte y pintura. Ese bloque cuenta con 4 niveles de media altura. Se ingresa a un corredor hacia el costado izquierdo. Al lado izquierdo de este, en el nivel de abajo se encuentra el taller de computación, y al lado derecho del corredor, pero medio nivel más arriba que el taller de computación, se encuentra el taller de belleza. Saliendo por el mismo corredor por donde se entró, uno se encuentra de frente con unas gradas. Subiendo por esas gradas uno llega a un cuarto con una cama, un closet, y un baño propio, el cual es utilizado cuando las familias de adolescentes q no viven en la ciudad van de visita y no tienen donde hospedarse.

Subiendo otras gradas se llega al taller de pintura y arte. Al entrar al piso de arriba hay un pequeño hall de recepción, el cual no está siendo utilizado. De frente se encuentra una oficina inutilizada y al lado izquierdo se encuentra el taller de arte y pintura. Este es bastante amplio, con muy Buena iluminación, ventanas grandes. Solo cuenta con unos pocos escritorios y sillas. Bajando por donde subimos hasta la entrada, y bordeando esta casa, llegamos al taller de velas, este espacio también era amplio, con ventanas grandes pero la iluminación puede llegar a ser directa y molesta. Este taller de velas solía ser una cocina. Bordeando la casa por el otro lado, existe un cuarto bastante amplio que solía ser una capilla y que ahora se usa como auditorio. Este cuenta con un pizarrón, dos mesas muy grandes y bastantes sillas. El espacio es bien iluminado y posee ventanas grandes.

Seguimos hacia la otra pequeña casa. Al entrar a esta casa uno se encuentra con un corredor que sigue recto. A los dos lados del corredor hay 2 talleres de costura, y 2 aulas de clase. Estos cuatro cuartos cuentan con un amplio espacio, ventanas grandes, Buena iluminación, y en el caso de las aulas de clase, con bastantes pupitres. Al fondo de este corredor hay una oficina.

Al salir de ahí nos dirigimos hacia la parte donde tienen abejas, pasando por 3 espacios de huertos, y después acabo nuestro recorrido.

Observaciones

El barrio donde se ubica el centro está en una zona semi-rural. El centro está ubicado en un terreno grande de más o menos 2 hectáreas. El centro en si es una casa no muy grande de tan solo un piso. Las edificaciones del centro son antiguas, construidas en la presidencia de Velasco Ibarra, y parecen una hacienda antigua. Los terrenos estaban a cargo de las monjas ya que esto solía ser una casa de monjas, de las madres del buen pastor. Cuando las instalaciones fueron convertidas en centro de rehabilitación, las monjas continuaron a cargo pero ellas solo querían proteger a los adolescentes y no rehabilitarlos.

El acceso al centro es por una calle secundaria de adoquines. El exterior del centro se encuentra un poco sucio. Las condiciones generales del centro son bastante deterioradas, aunque unas partes están más que otras. Todas las ventanas del centro tienen rejas por motivos de seguridad, y los cerramientos del centro son bastante altos entre 3.5 y 4 metros. La entrada al centro es bastante segura, existe una puerta negra de rejas con una garita en el exterior donde se realiza el control policial. Cerramientos, en un comienzo era mallas y se encontraban podridas, así que tuvieron que levantar muros más altos por seguridad. El centro tiene 3 etapas, pero al momento se utilizan solamente una a tiempo completo, y una parte de la segunda etapa solamente para los talleres. Debido al gran tamaño del centro, existen muchas casas abandonadas. Todas estas son utilizadas como bodegas del ministerio de justicia a nivel nacional y en estas guardan materiales de todo tipo. Además existen muchas maquinarias y artículos que no pertenecen al centro. En medio de las casas inutilizadas, en el bloque más lejano se encuentran las abejas.

La seguridad en el centro es bastante efectiva. En la entrada existen 2 policías, 2 guías mujeres hacen turnos para vigilar el centro, un grupo de inspectoras o educadoras están a cargo de acompañar a las jóvenes en todo momento, en total son 6 inspectoras.

En cuanto a visitas, o ingresos al área de las adolescentes, hay algunos filtros como un control policial minucioso en la entrada al área de las internas. Igualmente las visitas y familias

son acompañadas en todo momento de la visita por guías, para asegurarse que ninguna sustancia ilegal, o arma, sea ingresada al centro.

El centro contiene áreas de administración, tesorería, recepción, trabajo social, psicología, enfermería, bodegas, residencias, cocina, comedor, patio con cancha múltiple, lavandería, talleres, y auditorio. Al entrar al centro uno encuentra el área de administración inmediatamente, mientras que las entradas para las visitas son en un costado del centro. Todos los elementos administrativos del centro están hacia la entrada.

El centro tiene capacidad para 27 internas, además de unas 5-6 más con semi libertad. Debido al corto número de adolescentes, estas no son divididas en grupos y más bien todas comparten el mismo espacio, pero no los mismos dormitorios. Igualmente las adolescentes no están separadas por edades.

El centro tiene relación con la junta parroquial de conocoto, ellos colaboran con cosas y vienen de visita. Otras instituciones también vienen de visita en fechas especiales. El centro trata de mantener una relación constante con la comunidad y realiza casas abiertas periódicamente. La comunidad no tiene ningún prejuicio hacia el centro o las adolescentes privadas de su libertad.

El centro utiliza su propio modelo de rehabilitación basado en la reeducación de la gente. Cuentan con profesores de primaria, pensum de primaria y también con el CBA, ciclo básico acelerado, que tiene 8vo, 9no, 10mo grado. Estos programas fueron desarrollados con el fin de no perder el estudio. El centro tiene colaboración con el distrito metropolitano de Quito para la educación con programa CVI, colegio virtual iberoamericano, estudiantes de 5to y 4to año, estudio a distancia por internet.

Las clases en el centro se imparten en la mañana. Cada actividad se desarrolla en grupos de entre 12 y 15 adolescentes. Las aulas de clases son viejas, con bastantes pupitres en mal estado, pero tienen buena iluminación. De igual manera el centro tiene una biblioteca donde las adolescentes pueden leer y estudiar, aunque no hacen mucho uso de ella, ya que las jóvenes prefieren leer más en internet que en libros.

Sample Observation Sheet

El centro también se da talleres ocupacionales para las internas. Los talleres son de velas, apicultura, bisutería, corte y confección, belleza, corte de pelo y manicure. Estas manualidades son vendidas por las internas a la comunidad en ocasiones especiales. También ofrecen talleres de computación, el cual está ubicado en el bloque viejo del centro. La sala de computo es antigua, solamente tiene 4 computadoras muy viejas, y 5 un poco más nuevas. Los muebles en este taller también son viejos, y hay muy poca luz en este espacio. El salón de belleza tiene espacio amplio pero con poco equipamiento, todo está muy desgastado, tiene sus baños en el taller, pero en general no hay buena luz. El taller de velas, solía ser una cocina antes, es un espacio amplio, con ventanas grandes, y luz directa la cual se torna molesta en la tarde. No tiene buenos equipos, y los pocos que hay son viejos. El taller de costura es el más nuevo de los talleres. Está ubicado en un edificio más nuevo que el resto, tiene un tamaño amplio, con bastantes ventanas y buena iluminación. De todas formas faltan equipos, y almacenamiento, todas las telas las tienen botadas en el piso. El taller de pintura es amplio, viejo, tiene su propio baño, con 4 mesas, pocas sillas, muy buena iluminación y sin decoración.

Tienen pocos profesores capacitados para cada actividad ocupacional. A cambio reciben apoyo de la SECAP, con cursos de elaboración de carteras, correas, pintura en tela, y más. De igual manera, el municipio de Quito ayuda con cursos para desarrollar huertos familiares, y criar pollos.

El centro hace todo lo posible para ayudar a las internas que son puestas en libertad. Las jóvenes que ya salen del centro pueden volver y continuar estudiando. Si existe la posibilidad, el centro les consigue a las jóvenes un trabajo y las reinserta, para que recuperen su independencia lo más pronto posible. Esto no sucede muy a menudo ya que depende de las posibilidades y la disponibilidad de trabajos.

Aproximadamente un 50% o 60% de jóvenes que ingresan al centro se reinsertan sin problemas. Ellas responden positivamente al acercamiento de los guías y al tratamiento del centro pero muchas veces esto se daña cuando las jóvenes retornan donde sus familias.

Observaciones

General

1. En que barrio está ubicado este centro?
2. Como es la zona donde está el barrio?
3. Que clima hay donde está el centro?
4. Como son los alrededores del centro?
5. Que estilos arquitectónicos se encuentran en la zona?

Específico

6. Recorrer el lugar y anotar cualquier observación
7. Anotar comportamientos observados de carácter cultural
 - a. Quien usa cual espacio?
 - b. Cuáles son las ocupaciones del usuario?
 - c. Que actividades realizan en cada espacio?
 - d. Cuáles son los lugares donde más / menos interactúan?
 - e. Donde descansan?
 - f. Donde comen?
 - g. Que hace que estos espacios sean deseados para su utilización?
8. Cuál es la etnicidad, rango, clase social de los usuarios?
9. Que materiales fueron utilizados para este centro?
10. Como son los espacios interiores, las alturas del techo, el tamaño de los espacios interiores?
 - a. Que cambios se han realizado con respecto al edificio original, indica necesidades, percepciones y alteraciones hechas a base de necesidades.

***Observar el lugar, donde está ubicado, diseño del lugar, materiales, ambiente, luz, calor, ruido, elementos simbólicos, elementos temporales, condiciones permanentes, mantenimiento, necesidades, metas, etc.

Appendix IV

Documentation

Thesis Document

Problem/ Project Title

Rehabilitation and Reinsertion Center for Adolescents in Conflict With the Law

Introduction + Problem Statement

Ecuadorian society is very unequal. Poorer classes are very unstable without a consistent education and with family problems that force people from a very young age to work in order to help sustain their families. This lack of consistency in a young person's lifestyle sometimes seduces these individuals to follow wrong paths as they grow up leading them to drugs, or to commit various types of crimes. According to the CNNA (National Council for Childhood and Adolescence), 45% of the delinquent minors live in poverty conditions, 24% in extreme poverty and 27.4% of minors between 7 and 17 years of age have been physically assaulted. Many of these minors live under such bad circumstances that they try to get caught by the police thinking that in a correctional facility they will have a better life. This scenario is very common all around Ecuador, and keeps becoming a bigger problem, mainly because the institutions that are meant for young rehabilitation are unsuccessful in reinserting a young individual back into society as a positive citizen.

The Ecuadorian problem of adolescent criminality is very complex and consists on many parts. This problem is composed of a judicial part, a rehabilitative part and an infrastructural part. Unfortunately, laws regarding adolescent criminality in Ecuador did not guarantee all their rights while they were deprived from their liberty. This, instead of rehabilitating, made the adolescent a professional criminal by the time they were set free. Not only that, but also there cannot be a rehabilitative process because the judicial process is extremely ineffective. Laws in Ecuador state that whenever an adolescent is apprehended, that person is provisionally sent to a rehabilitation center until the court hearing and therefore the sentence is processed. However, the adolescent cannot remain more than 24 hours in a rehabilitation center without a sentence. Since the judicial process is too slow, most of the adolescents that are apprehended end up free and committing crimes once again.

The ineffective rehabilitation and reinsertion process in Ecuador is also due to the lack of a rehabilitation model. Adolescents that were deprived from their liberty due to a crime committed were not rehabilitated neither reinserted. The time they spent in a rehabilitation center was not properly used in regenerating the adolescents' personality and behavior, with activities that pursue a change in attitude, responsibility and reflection. Instead, this time has served for the adolescents to cook their rage against the outside world, the society, for them to be influenced negatively by other interns and even form gangs that will operate after they are released.

As a third component, juvenile facilities in Ecuador were built in the 1970s and have never been updated since then. Some of them were not even built in the 70s but were placed in constructions that are much older than that. These facilities do not count with the appropriate programmatical components, or corrective methods that teach a minor a different path in life than the one they had chosen until then. Instead, they achieve the opposite and allow the young individual to continue with their criminal lifestyle, even as adults. Currently, there are 11 Juvenile Correctional facilities nationwide. From these 11 facilities, 7 are just more males, 2 just for females, and 2 are for both males and females.

From January to March 2011, 2,650 minors were taken to these facilities. The main reasons why these minors were detained were theft, with 261 cases, illegal possession of weapons, with 121 cases, sexual abuse, with 103 cases, consumption and illegal possession of drugs, with 47 cases and murder with 46 cases. From the previously mentioned detained minors, 2,439 were male and 211 were female. Of these minors, 1,072 received a socio-educational sentence, 578 received provisional prison until the case is built, in order to guarantee that the minor will assist the court hearing and such, and 1,000 were sentenced to confinement immediately.

Ecuadorian constitution states that sentences are given accordingly to the seriousness of the crime committed, using confinement as the last resource.

Sentences range from provisional detentions of 24 hours, to sentences of 4 years, which can be reduced due to proper behavior.

From the population of minors that is sent to a correctional facility, only a 0.4% has no education at all, but only 20% of the minors between 12 and 14 years of age have completed elementary school. 42% of the minors that are sent to a correctional facility are about to turn 18 years old, 25% is 16 years old and 16% has turned 15 years old.

Because of the difficult situation, the Ecuadorian Government has recently started to improve the three areas with deficiencies. This is however a very slow process that has not seen the real results yet. First, the Government generated the code for childhood and adolescence, which is the set of laws that state that adolescents have rights, one of them being the right to be treated properly while deprived from their liberty, as well as the right to be rehabilitated and reinserted to the society as positive beings. The judicial system also implemented a separate judicial process for adolescents, with police, judges and others involved in a normal judicial process, but with specialization in adolescents, their needs, and characteristics.

Second, the government, especially the organism in charge of the rehabilitation centers nationwide, has generated a model of socio-psycho-pedagogical rehabilitation of the adolescent, which has recently started to be applied to the rehabilitation centers. Both of the previous solutions are recent and are supposed to improve the rehabilitation process largely, but have not seen true results yet because the third component is missing.

Implementing new systems in the old infrastructure is as good as not implementing anything. The government and the organisms in charge of the rehabilitation centers are hoping to start to adequate the 11 rehabilitation centers nationwide, in terms of infrastructure, and also pretend to build new ones if fixing the infrastructure is not possible. When this process first started, the government adopted the name Centro de Adolescentes infractores (CAI) or Center of Adolescent Offenders instead of juvenile correctional, but in the past months they replaced that name again with Centro de Atencion Integral (CAI) or Centers of Integral Attention. This is part of the restructuring process, which signifies that these facilities are going to be seen from now on as places that reinsert the minors into society as a rehabilitated being, meaning that the process of rehabilitation will now be more complete and will focus mostly in 5 aspects, health, family, work capacitation, self-esteem and education.

Unfortunately, the government's plan does not comprise all these areas of focus inside one facility but rather depends in arrangements with external institutions in order to achieve this. Also, considering that architecture plays a significant role in the application of the model and the rehabilitation of the adolescent, these new innovations are not yet fully seen.

Project Statement

A Rehabilitation Center for Minors is proposed. Architecture plays a major role in the rehabilitation of a minor and in its reinsertion to society. A building that provides all the necessities for the minor's rehabilitation is extremely necessary, but besides its functionality, architecture has to promote a proper environment for good behavior, calmness, relaxation and reflection. Architecture is capable of influencing people's emotions and attitudes and if combined with the proper professional help, architecture can be able to reinsert adolescents back in to society as positive and independent beings, and away from a criminal lifestyle.

Program Outline + Areas

Based on statistical data about the number of minors that have been apprehended according to the 2011 report, on visits to two existing rehabilitation centers in the city of Quito, and on appointments held with workers of those centers and the national director of the Centers of Integral Attention, I have arrived to various conclusions about the architectural needs of these centers, and propose the following in relation to the program:

- Given the fact that men are about 90% of the adolescents in conflict with the law, the proposed center for adolescent rehabilitation and reinsertion will focus only on men adolescents.
- The minors that occupy the rehabilitation and reinsertion center will be divided into several groups according to their age and to the type of sentence.
- There are 2 types of sanctions that can be given to a minor.
 - Injunction
 - socio educational
- Injunctions can be given in order to
 - Investigate a crime
 - Assure that the minor will present to a hearing

- Or in given in the way of
 - Preventive internment
 - For people between 12 and 14 only in case of serious crimes.
 - For minors older than 14, in case of any crime.
 - Minimum 24 hours and maximum 90 days.
- socio educational measures range between
 - Socio educational measures of deprivation of liberty, which can be classified into
 - Weekend internment
 - Go to a center only during weekends.
 - Semi liberty internment
 - Only at nights, allowing the minor to go to school or work during the day.
 - Institutional internment
 - Total deprivation of liberty in a rehabilitation center.
 - Only for minors older than 14 years old, for any type of crime.
 - For minor younger than 14, it will be applied in case of murder, sexual assault, homicide, identity theft, and robbery with deaths involved.
 - Assisted liberty
 - Domiciliary internment
- Socio Educative measures of non-deprivation of liberty
 - Warning
 - Warning and imposition of rules of conduct
 - Orientation and family support
 - Reparation of the caused damage
 - Community service

Of all these sanctions, the sanctions that this center will be focused on are all of those related with Injunctions (Investigation, assuring presence in a hearing, and preventive internment), and also on assisted liberty, weekend internment, semi liberty internment, and institutional internment which belong to the socio educational measures. These are the only ones that require some kind of internment in a rehabilitation center for minors, either for short or long periods of time, and that is why they are the only ones that will be considered for this center.

The center will be divided into sections according to sanctions; these are the sections that the center will have.

- Provisional Internment
 - Short Stays 0-24hrs (for Injunctions such as investigation of a crime and assuring minors presence in the court).
 - Long Stays 24hrs-90 days (for Injunctions such as preventive internment).
- Orientation and Support
 - For socio Educative sanctions such as assisted liberty, weekend internment and semi liberty internment.
- Permanent internment
 - For socio Educative sanctions such as institutional internment.

At the same time, these sections will be divided in subareas according to age. These ranges in age are:

- 12 to 14 years old
- 14 and 1 day to 16 years old
- 16 years and 1 day to 18 years old
- Older than 18 years old

Given the fact that 15% received weekend internment, 15% semi liberty internment, 10% assisted liberty, 38% institutional internment and 22% injunctions, the proposal will be for a center of rehabilitation and reinsertion for 200 minors.

- From these 200 adolescents,
 - 76 will have institutional internment and therefore will live there permanently and participate in the rehabilitation program.
 - 30 will have weekend internment, which means they will only live at the center during the weekends and participate in a different program from the permanent residents.
 - 30 will have semi liberty internment which means that they will only live there at nights, with the possibility of attending school or working normally during the day.
 - This means that they will not participate in any rehabilitative program at all.
 - 20 will have assisted liberty which means that they will have a rehabilitation program to follow but without interrupting their daily studies or work. They only need to attend the center for certain activities or therapies.

- 44 minors will have an injunction.
 - From these minors, 24 will be there for investigation and to assure court presence, belonging to the short stays group which means that they will only live there until they receive a sentence, and will not participate in any rehabilitative program.
 - 20 minors will have preventive internment which can last up to 90 days. These minors will participate in what it is called a plan of action, different from the plan that is set up for the minors who stay in the center up to 4 years. This plan of action focuses on the same areas as the plans for other minors with different sanctions but it adapts to the short period of time that they will spend in the center.
- Based on statistics about the age of the minors who are sent to the rehabilitation centers nationwide,
 - 12% is between 12 and 14 years old
 - 21% is between 14 years and 1 day and 16 years old
 - 67% is between 16 years and 1 day and 18 years old
 - From this 67% of minors between 16 and 18 years old, at least 50% remains in the center after they turn 18 while completing their sentence.
- Based on these statistics, each section will have:
 - Provisional Short Stays 0-24hrs
 - No age division
 - Provisional Long Stays 24hrs-90days
 - 12-14: 5 minors
 - 14-16: 9 minors
 - 16-18: 30 minors
 - 18+: 15 minors
 - Orientation and Support
 - 12-14: 5 minors
 - 14-16: 8 minors
 - 16-18: 27 minors
 - 18+: 14 minors

- Permanent Internment
 - 12-14: 5 minors
 - 14-16: 8 minors
 - 16-18: 27 minors
 - 18+: 14 minors

The model of rehabilitation that will be applied recommends that for every 25 adolescents there has to be at least:

- 2 psychologists
- 2 psychiatrists
- 2 social workers
- 6 inspectors
- 2 teachers
- 2 workshop instructors
- 1 director
- 1 lawyer
- 1 treasurer
- 1 human resources
- 1 doctor
- 1 dentist
- 3 kitchen assistants
- 1 driver

Based on these numbers, the center will count with

- 16 psychologists
- 3 psychiatrists
- 16 social workers
- 48 inspectors
- 16 teachers
- 16 workshop instructors
- 1 director
- 8 lawyers
- 1 treasurer
- 1 human resources assistant
- 3 doctors
- 3 dentists
- 24 kitchen assistants
- 3 drivers

With this purpose on mind, a broad range of programmatic components inside the same facility are proposed.

Entry hall

The entry hall is the first place that any visitor or worker will arrive to, after entering through the main gate of the center. It consists of an entry control area, with a control desk located right at the entrance, where every visitor and worker is checked by the police in order to prevent the intrusion of any illegal weapon, object or substance that can harm the rehabilitation process of the minors. There is also an information desk that will assist the visitors with any concern and contact any member of the administration. In here, visitors will have to wait for a staff member to help them. This space will only serve visitors that will need to have an appointment with any administrative personnel. Even for visits, interviews, investigations, visitors will need to be guided by an administrative member. The issues of this space are to create a secure space, but at the same time that is also calm, relaxing and enjoyable to be in. In order to achieve this, the space has to allow for a sense of freedom by using windows and translucent moments, as well as give a sense of openness.

Administration

The administration area is where all the administrative personnel are going to be located and where they work and receive the visitors every day. The administration area is composed of other subareas such as area for the director, administrative assistant, social work, law assistance, finance and human resources. These spaces serve the workers to perform their activities and the visitors who have appointments with the personnel. The issues of this space are to create an appropriate environment for working and meeting, that is calm and that encourages people to work. It does not have to be seen as a recreation place or as a boring and oppressive place. The approach on finding the perfect balance for this space will be to create a space with good natural illumination, without much visual distraction but with some transparencies that connect the worker with the exterior. An open working space but private enough so that distractions are minimal should be the main approach.

Besides creating an appropriate and motivating environment for working, the administrative area has some basic necessities such as a lecture hall for meetings, a cafeteria, and a storage closet for the office areas.

Area of the Director

The area of the director is a space that has to be private. In here the director takes care of all the necessities of the center; it is the voice of the government entities in charge and makes sure that the center works properly and according to the laws. Besides administrating the entire center, the director also conducts meetings in this area. The area of the director is composed of the office for the director, a desk or cubicle for its assistant, a waiting area for the visitors, and a meeting room separate from the office for large meetings.

Area of Social Work

This area is meant for various social workers that will be working daily on the center. Their activity is to investigate anything they can find about each minor, such as their background, and also to contact their families and try to include them in the process of rehabilitation of the minors. They also do following along with the adolescent and their families about the recovery process and how has it advanced as well as setting a life goal with the minor. This working space only serves the social worker and also the adolescent or any other worker who meets with them. These spaces have to be private and individual because the meetings held here are very delicate and confidential.

Area of Law Assistance

In this area the working personnel will be lawyers who are in charge of conducting meetings with each of the adolescents, and informing them about their legal situation as well as advising them on what to do in according to their situation. This working space only serves the lawyer and also the adolescent or any other worker who meets with them. These spaces have to be private and individual because the meetings held here are very delicate and confidential.

Area of Finance

The area of finance is the space where the treasurer works daily. The task of the treasurer is to work in every financial aspect of the center, and everything related to the economic situation of it, as well as money administration.

Area of Human Resources

The area of human resources is the space where the director of Human resources works daily. This work consists mainly on dealing with issues relating to the personnel that works on the center. With this in mind, the director of human resources needs a space where small and private meetings can be conducted as well as space for archiving documents.

Teacher Area

The area for the teacher consists on offices or working spaces for each teacher that works at the center. These spaces are not meant to be occupied throughout the entire day but only during the times that the teachers are not in classes. This space is meant to be used in activities such as lecture preparation and any other paperwork that the teachers may have. It can also be used as a meeting space in case they need to meet with any personnel member of the center or even family members if necessary.

Entry Area for Captured Adolescents

The area of arrival for captured adolescents is separate from the other entrance and consists of an interview room, a medical examination room, a bedroom, and a crisis intervention bedroom. The interview room is where captured adolescents are interviewed for the first time by the staff members, who gather all the information about the minor. This room will only serve staff members and captured adolescents, a maximum of 2 people at a time.

The medical examination room is where a doctor from the center examines the physical condition that the minor arrives into the center. The doctor also finds out about any medical history or medicine taken.

Bedroom

Captured adolescents can only be admitted to the center by the director or any staff member in case the director is not there, and it can only be done during office hours. In case an adolescent is brought during night hours or during the weekend, he needs to wait for the next business day to be admitted. In this bedroom a few amount of captured adolescents will be able to spend a few days and rest until they are admitted to the center. This bedroom is only meant for one captured adolescent to spend a maximum of 3 days. For this purpose, the bedroom should have all the necessary accommodations (bed, closet space), and a private bathroom.

The crisis intervention bedroom is used in situations when there is more than one minor admitted to the center at the same time, and when an adolescent that is brought in may have some crisis such as violent behaviors, addiction symptoms and even depression, these adolescents have to be examined and interviewed by a psychologist, psychiatrist or social worker before being admitted to the center, and need to be placed in a separate bedroom as the other captured adolescents because they can be dangerous for the other minors. This bedroom is meant for use by an adolescent with a crisis, or because the other bedroom is occupied. This bedroom should have all the necessary accommodations (bed, closet space), and a private bathroom.

The area of entry for captured adolescents is the first impression that an adolescent will have of the place and therefore what will influence what he thinks about the center throughout the entire sentence. Because of this reason, this area becomes one of the most important of the center. The issue becomes then, how to create an entrance area that will make the adolescent feel comfortable, and generate positive ideas about the center. Also, when recently captured, adolescents have many emotions inside them including fear and anxiety. Another issue with this area is to create spaces that will neutralize those feelings.

It is very important that the entry area for captured adolescents and all the components inside that area are successful in relaxing the adolescent; give him a sense of security and protection. They also need to be happy places, and show no sign of oppression and observation.

In order to achieve these, the entire area must stimulate all the senses. It must be a high and open space, properly illuminated, mostly with indirect solar light during the day, or indirect artificial lighting. Colors must be vivid but relaxing, all furniture must be comfortable and arranged in non-conventional ways. Sound plays an important role with relaxation and anxiety control. Interior gardens or plants also create a visual appeal and provide with a pleasing smell. All these characteristics stimulate the minor's senses, neutralize all the emotions that he may have at the moment and most importantly, resembles an environment never seen in a rehabilitation and reinsertion center which will change his whole concept of the center.

Medical Health Area

The area of medical health is where all the issues concerning the physical health of the adolescent take place. Here the medical staff, which is composed of doctors and dentists, works daily and treat all the minors in the center no matter what sentence they are in. Each adolescent has the right to see a doctor whenever they are feeling sick, and most importantly it is the task of the center to perform periodic examinations of the adolescent, every 2 months, in order to check that everything is normal regarding their physical health. With that on mind, the issues of the health department are to create practical spaces that are spacious and friendly. The adolescents have to agree and compromise to their health, and the environment where they are treated plays a major role in their cooperation. The approach to achieving a health department in those conditions is to create a friendly space for the adolescents. Spaces have to be tall and open, interact with the exterior. The medical health area is composed of medical examination rooms, dental examination rooms, a laboratory, and a storage room for medical supplies.

The medical examination rooms are where doctors examine adolescents and treat them in any symptoms they may have. In here, doctors also perform periodic examinations to keep track of the adolescents' health. These rooms must be equipped with all the basic medical tools and equipment.

The dental examination rooms, just like the medical examination rooms, are for dentists to examine adolescents whenever they have any pain and also for periodic examinations to make sure their dental health is on the right track. These rooms must be equipped with all the basic dental tools and equipment and must have a storage space for supplies.

The laboratory in where doctors analyze any sample of blood, tissue, human waste, or other samples from the adolescents. The laboratory is a necessary tool for any health department whenever there is the need to know the exact sickness that an adolescent is having. Also, as part of the periodic examination of each adolescent, there also needs to be an examination of the interior condition of the minors, relating to blood and organs. The laboratory will be extremely useful in analyzing all those samples and determining the condition of each adolescent. The laboratory must be fully equipped for any type of sample analysis, and must also have storage closet for samples, reports, etc.

Psychological Health Area

The psychological health area is where psychologists work daily and treat the adolescents inside the center. This department consists of psychological examination rooms, in where psychologists perform their evaluations and therapies individually with every adolescent from every group. Psychological health is a very important aspect of an adolescent's rehabilitation process, reason why the psychological health department is very important. The issues with this area are to create spaces that are proper for psychological treatment, and that make the adolescent feel safe and relaxed.

Area of Psychiatric Health

The area of psychiatric health is where the psychiatrist works every day, and treats adolescents. Just like the psychological department, psychiatric health is very important in the wellbeing of an adolescent that is going through a rough time of his life. The psychiatric health area consists of psychiatric evaluation rooms, in where the psychiatrist and the adolescent conduct their meetings and therapy sessions. Adolescents in need of psychiatric health are less frequent than adolescents that need psychological health.

Generally psychiatric health goes along and complements psychological health. Psychiatric health consists on meetings between the psychiatrist and the adolescent, therapy is one to one, and focuses in each adolescent's problems individually.

The issues that arise in the psychiatric health department are to create an environment that is proper for therapy and that will motivate the adolescent to recover. The solution is to create a space that does not resemble a boring environment. The environment has to be relaxing and calm; it has to be stimulating, and vivid. Such an environment is achieved through the use of architecture, tall and open spaces, with indirect lighting, vivid color that light up the space, texture and sound are also a plus.

Family Assistance Area

This is the area of the center in where all the family related issues are taken care of. Family is a very important part of a minor's rehabilitation and therefore it has to have its own rehabilitation process along with the adolescent. Throughout the process of rehabilitation of a minor, it is very important that the family is present, is aware of the entire process, and even participate on therapies conducted by professionals in where they learn about how to relate with the adolescent, to the society, and among themselves as a family. Many of the problems that an adolescent in conflict with the law has originate at home, and because of their poor background. It is essential that the family learns the importance of a harmonious family environment, even if the living conditions are poor, in order to guarantee the adolescents and all of the members of the family's wellbeing.

The family assistance area is composed of psychological examination rooms, group psychotherapy rooms, and a group activity room. The psychological examination rooms are where the family psychologist interviews and treats the family members. This space has to be large enough for a family to meet at once with a psychologist, and must also have an archive space for documents.

The group activity room is meant for any game, play or recreational activity done with the family and conducted by the psychologist. The goal with these activities is to create a sense of unity, respect, cooperation inside the family, and create a change in the way they relate with each other in the future. This space is meant for indoor activities, but many other activities that have the same purpose can be conducted outside as well.

The group psychotherapy rooms are used mostly to conduct psychological therapy for the families. In this room, families attend therapeutic meetings with the psychologist, in which they talk about their reality, receive advice for improving their relationship, and get to talk and solve their problems together as a group.

educational Area

The educational area is where the adolescents receive classes that will try and level them in their studies, or maintain them in contact with a constant and quality education. There are many levels of study that will be offered in the center, this is due to the big range in educational skills that adolescents have. Some adolescents don't even know how to read, whereas others were attending school normally before being sent to a center.

Besides being a right that the adolescents have, the goal in this area is that the adolescent does not lose any time in their studies. For those who were attending school, the classes will keep him inside the educational system and even allow him to move forward. For those who were not studying, the goal is to determine their education level, and try to make them reach their corresponding grade level. The ultimate goal is that whenever the adolescents leave the center, they feel the necessity and desire to continue studying. Because of the various academic levels that are present in the adolescents, the academic program offers very basic levels, teaching from reading and writing to basic math elementary level courses, up to more intensive levels, with high school level courses. The subjects covered are the same that are covered in every school, such as math, history, grammar, science, among others. Each subject is taught by teachers that are specialized in that subject and in various levels of study, guaranteeing a professional teaching.

The educational area is composed of large classrooms that can be subdivided into smaller ones, depending on the size of the group or the need. It also contains computer labs, a multipurpose room, a library and a storage room.

Classrooms will be used for classes of every subject and academic level, and will be used by adolescents from any age group and sentence. Computer labs are where students learn how to use computers and computer related technology in general.

The goal is to teach students tools that will help them on their everyday life, and provide access to technological tools that are every time more common. Each computer room is fully equipped with one computer per person, plus other equipment such as scanners, printers, projectors, etc.

The multipurpose room is used for various purposes such as teach adolescents about cultural topics, for group activities, watching videos, presentations and other activities. This is a flexible room that can also have therapeutic uses. Activities such as art (painting, drawing, etc.), Music (broad range of instruments), theater and other artistic activities as well as other useful activities such as first aid are also taught here.

This room needs to have a high flexibility so that all the previously mentioned activities and some others can be taught properly. Given the broad range of activities that will happen in this space, there needs to be a storage room in this classroom big enough to store all the unused equipment.

The library is a support for the adolescents' education. In here, the minors can work on their assignments, investigate, and utilize this space for any academic activity.

The issues of the educational area are to create not only functional spaces but most importantly, spaces that encourage and facilitate learning. Architecture can help achieve this by controlling the environment, making it not too boring but not distracting. Also, natural illumination has to be taken advantage of fully. Each classroom has to have ludic elements such as mobile furniture that can be arranged in various ways, areas with carpets for group activities.

Workshop and Occupational Area

The workshop and occupational area is the space where the adolescents of the center learn activities based on what is of interest for them. The goal is that the adolescents learn and master the activity in the time that they are interned at the center, so that this activity becomes their full time occupation, and can find a job doing something that they enjoy, after they are released. The workshops are taught each by experienced professionals in every area, which will show the adolescent the proper way of operating the equipment and of executing that activity.

The goal of a center of rehabilitation for adolescents is that the rehabilitated minor becomes a responsible and individual being, a leader. Having expertise in an occupational area will also be useful for the adolescents that want to grow even more in life and set up their own business. The mentality used by the staff is that of always striving to more, which will influence the minors into thinking the same way. Basic entrepreneur courses are offered as part of the educational coursework, which will give knowledge to the adolescent of how a small business work, and motivate them to achieve that.

The workshop and occupational area consists of a cooking and bakery workshop, a construction and carpentry workshop, an electricity, plumbing and locksmithing workshop, a mechanic workshop, an arts and crafts workshop, and an agriculture workshop.

The cooking and bakery workshop will focus on everything related to this field. It will convert the adolescents into professional chefs and bakers introduce them to each type of food product, their properties, how they need to be cooked, etc. They will learn the how to cook and bake, various types of foods, and once they have knowledge of food and its properties, they will be stimulated to try new flavors, dishes, and creatively explore inside the cooking field.

The construction and carpentry workshop will focus on every aspect of construction and the art of carpentry. The adolescents will master the process of construction and building techniques, the importance of a quality construction process with durable materials, the basic properties of each material (brick masonry, concrete, steel, wood) and how to work with them, their properties, how are buildings made and other valuable lessons that will assure that they become experts in the construction field. In addition, adolescents will explore the properties of wood, the different types of wood, how to assemble wood, the different possibilities of products that can be created, and most importantly, develop their creativity by practicing and by studying various examples of wood design.

The electricity, plumbing and locksmithing workshop will focus in different activities from which adolescents can learn all, or the one they prefer the most. In here, adolescents will learn everything related to plumbing, from how to detect problems, to how to fix them, and assure the well-functioning of the piping system.

Adolescents will also learn all the basics about how electricity works, everything about circuits, how to detect problems and fix an electrical equipment or even the electric system in a building. In addition, adolescents will have the possibility to learn everything related to locksmithing, from the individual components, to putting together and taking apart all the pieces, and all the mechanics involved in this profession.

The mechanic workshop will focus on cars and motorcycles. In here adolescents will learn everything about a car and a motorcycle. Adolescents will become experts in determining what is wrong with the car or motorcycle and how to fix it. They will even learn to take apart and put together every component of the car and motorcycle and know how to put it back together. The car workshop space has to be a very tall space, with all the necessary equipment such as car lifts and tools. It will also need to have a large storage room for leftover pieces and equipment.

The arts and crafts workshop will focus in the fabrication of various types of objects such as pottery, home necessities or decorative objects. This workshop will also teach the adolescents how to work with various materials such as wood (wood carving, etc.), metal, plastic, ceramic, rubber, and others, in order to fabricate their objects. These objects can be sold at an exhibition or open house to members of the community.

The agriculture workshop consists of open land where the adolescents learn all the basics of planting and cultivating. In this space, adolescents will plant numerous products such as fruits (Lemon, custard, etc.), vegetables (chard, lettuce, carrot, avocado, tomato, parsley, etc.) and others such as potato and corn. These products will be used at the kitchen for the daily cooking, and any leftover will be sold to the community in a farmers market. The idea is to have crops all year long and various crops at a time so that the adolescent learns how to cultivate many products and also because various different crops provide the exterior spaces of the center with different textures, colors, and smells, which evoke different perceptions and feelings on the adolescents.

Each workshop consists of classes and lessons of how to perform each activity and everything related to them. In addition, the workshop time consists mostly in fabricating objects, allowing the adolescents creativity and impulses to be the ones who dictate what the adolescent makes, and reach that way a professional level at that activity, always by practicing numerous times.

Each workshop consists of a fully equipped, according to every need, workshop space, and a storage room to store equipment and materials. The issues with the workshop spaces are to create a functional space, which motivates the adolescent to learn, have discipline, and responsibility in that occupation. The workshop classrooms have to be spaces where group collaboration is promoted. These spaces have to be tall and open because adolescents will spend a considerable amount of time there and they need to feel comfortable. They need to be well illuminated and have all the basic necessities that will create a healthy and responsible environment for them.

Sports and Recreation Area

The sports and recreation area is the space where all the free time of the adolescents is spent. Recreation is very important in a minors rehabilitation process, they keep the adolescent happy by doing something that they like, but also are proved to be extremely therapeutic. All of the components of the sports and recreation area are extremely beneficial and complementary for the adolescents rehabilitation. Physical activity also has the particular benefit that it consumes the adolescents energy which automatically makes them behave calmer.

This area allows adolescents to perform interior and exterior activities. Interior activities refer mainly to sport activities that can be performed inside a gymnasium. Even though it is better if activities are executed outside in order to experience nature, many times weather conditions do not allow for exterior activities to happen. In order to accommodate that, several interior sports have been included. The interior recreational program is composed of a multipurpose gymnasium, a fitness room, a group exercise room, an indoor pool, and locker rooms.

The multipurpose gymnasium consists of a covered court that can be used with any recreational purpose. The fitness room is a fully equipped room, which is meant for adolescents to workout. This room counts with a storage space for equipment. The indoor pool is a semi olympic size roofed pool which can be used regardless of the exterior weather. Swimming is probably one of the best therapeutic sports. Not only it is a great exercise, but also it is relaxing, it calms the adolescent, allows for meditation and for alone time while swimming. It is also extremely recreational.

Exterior activities are preferable for recreation and use of free time. Activities that are performed in the exterior are proven to be more therapeutic than those that are performed inside. This is due to the interaction between the adolescent and nature. Spending time with nature in an open space not only gives the adolescent a sense of freedom, but also relaxes him and his thoughts. In fact, exterior space is so successful in rehabilitation that adolescents don't necessarily need to be doing any activity. By just sitting in the exterior, or walking through nature, the adolescent already has time to reflect, relax and change his attitudes. Exterior spaces also give the possibility to perform bigger sports. With that in mind, the center will have an exterior, standard size soccer field. Not only it is beneficial to practice sports outside, but also team sports stimulate group relations, friendship, and create a sense of healthy competitiveness.

The majority of the site that is not going to be built will be used for vegetation and gardens. If interacting with nature and landscape has a positive effect in adolescents, then plants, gardens and trees have a bigger impact. These spaces immerse the adolescent into them, plus have the benefit of stimulating many of his senses at once. Gardens, vegetated areas and plants in general provide the entire center with colors, smells and textures that give life to the entire center and create a harmonious environment for its users. They are extremely important in the rehabilitation process of an adolescent because they create a sense of liberty that helps change their attitude for good. As part of the vegetated areas of the center, various themed gardens are proposed. Gardens are very relaxing and are commonly used with therapeutic purposes. Having such spaces at the center will only bring positive results on the adolescents by providing places to think, meditate, relax, and enjoy their inner peace.

Residential Area

The residential area is where the minors in conflict with the law rest every day. To go in accordance with the rehabilitation model that will be used to reinsert all minors into society, the residential model that will be used in the center is that of a community, or village. A community based residential arrangement, such as dorms or any small village allows adolescents to coexist with each other, develop interpersonal relationships and respect for each other.

Also, grouping adolescents in a village arrangement, the residential complex to seem smaller in scale, even with a large number of adolescents, and prevent it from becoming a massive building complex. This also allows to arrange students in small groups of maximum 5, in every bedroom which is beneficial because it allows for any adolescent with extrovert or introvert personalities to socialize, to express their opinions and to be taken into consideration by the rest. Smaller groups are also beneficial for vigilance purposes and are less likely to create any major conflicts. Finally, it is very important to have an odd number of adolescents in every room because that will prevent the group of fracturing into rivalries. In addition, odd numbers help disputes to be solved through discussion and always to reach a decision that accommodates to all of them.

Although it is very important to keep the adolescents under vigilance all the time, especially when they are resting, it is also very important to give the adolescents a sense of privacy and of property. Adolescents need to feel the owners of their bedroom and their personal space inside that bedroom, as well as of the entire townhouse. They need to have the possibility to personalize their space and give it the image they want to it. This is what will achieve the sense of property in the adolescents and what will make them look after their spaces and their property. It will also prevent vandalisms and therefore any repairs, reducing costs. A residential arrangement in the form of townhouses helps to strengthen the sense of property and also adapts to the idea of a community.

There will be 180 adolescents sleeping at the center, of which 24 will have provisional short stay sanctions, 20 with provisional long stay sanctions, 60 will be on the orientation and support group (with weekend and daily internment) and 76 with permanent internment. The residential area only serves adolescents that will live at the center and that receive treatment for their reinsertion. Staff from the center, especially educators will also spend time in this area in order to observe that nothing happens and to spend time with the adolescents. Each group of minors will live on different rooms, inside the townhouses. Each townhouse will have the same programmatic elements inside, except for the townhouses for the provisional short stay group.

The provisional short stay group is the only group of adolescents that will be accommodated in larger groups, because they are being held provisionally and do not participate in any rehabilitation programs. There will be two bedrooms for 12 adolescents each for this group of adolescents.

The provisional long stays group will be arranged into townhouses that contain two bedrooms each. In addition, extra individual bedrooms will be included in other townhouses, for situations such as having adolescents older than 18 years of age, or adolescents that represent any harm to the rest of his mates. The adolescents in this group will also be divided according to age, 12-14 years, 14-16 years and 16-18 years.

The orientation and support group will be arranged into townhouses that contain bedrooms for the adolescents that sleep in the center daily and only during weekends. The adolescents in this group will also be divided according to age, 12-14 years, 14-16 years and 16-18 years. Besides, this group will also have townhouses with extra individual bedrooms, in case of necessity.

The permanent internment group will be arranged into townhouses that contain two bedrooms, and will have townhouses with extra individual bedrooms, just like the other groups. The adolescents in this group will also be divided according to age, 12-14 years, 14-16 years and 16-18 years.

Each bedroom, for every group, has its closet space and private bathroom with enough space for each occupant. The issues with the residential area are to find a design and an arrangement for the adolescents that successfully makes them feel at home, that it develops friendship, respect, responsibility and a sense of property in the adolescents. Adolescents that are treated in the centers often show symptoms of depression, anxiety and other psychological disorders, making the issue with the residential space to become their new home and overcome these symptoms by relaxing the adolescent and making him feel welcome.

In order to achieve these goals, the design needs to include a lot of architectural elements that positively affect adolescents' feelings. Also, the scale of this area needs to feel residential, it is necessary to achieve smaller living units, that incorporate the idea of a community into it, and that allows the adolescents to strengthen the bonds between them.

The residential area also contains residences for the adolescents' families, for adolescents that have recently been set free, rooms for the children of adolescents, and special rooms for conjugal visits.

Because there are so few centers nationwide, many of the captured adolescents are not from anywhere close to the city where the center is located. Because of this reason, these adolescents could not be visited by their families because that implies the cost and time of traveling, accommodations and meals. The family residences are fully equipped, one person apartments, that have a bedroom, bathroom, living room, closet, dining room and kitchen. These can accommodate more than one person if needed, and are meant for those families that live in another city and that don't have anywhere to stay when they come to visit. Similarly, the residences for recently liberated adolescents are also single apartments that are meant to be used temporarily by those adolescents who have been set free, and do not have a family or home to return to. These residences offer the adolescent the support they need until they settle in their new lifestyle, find a job, and ultimately move to somewhere else of their choice.

In the case of female adolescents in conflict with the law, it is very common for many to have children that need to live with them at the center. In the case of males, this is not very common. However, it is still possible that an adolescent has a child that does not have a mother and needs to live with him at the center, or that just wants to spend a few days with the father. For those situations, there needs to be a bedroom as part of the family residences, which is used for babies and infants, sons and daughters of the minors, to sleep in. This room needs to offer beds and cribs for the infants to sleep in, as well as a private bathroom just in case, a changing area, and some closet space, children will be taken care of by a center staff member, at all times.

One of the most common demands of adolescents in centers nationwide was the opportunity to have a conjugal visit. Even though they are young, many of these adolescents have a family, and require alone time with their partner. This can also be beneficial for the rehabilitation process because it is something that pleases the adolescent and motivates him to work hard towards that rehabilitation. In order to allow conjugal visits, there needs to be special rooms in the family residences, with their own bathroom and closet, that are used only with that purpose.

This area, unlike the others, is very diverse in the programs it contains, which generates very specific issues for each program, and different ways of approaching them. Besides the individual solutions, the most common issue and goal to strive for is the functionality of all these spaces, and the emotions that they evoke. No matter their function, all the spaces in this area have to be designed in a way that they function properly and stimulate the appropriate senses in the person so that the space is accepted and enjoyed and most importantly so that it motivates the person into committing with the rehabilitation process. These spaces must enhance the rehabilitation method of the family and the adolescents.

Area of Services

The area of services contains programmatic elements that are necessary for the adolescents' wellbeing during their stay at the center. This area is composed of the kitchen area, the dining area, the maintenance area, and the laundry area.

The kitchen area is the space where the staff members cook and store the food for the adolescents and for the other staff members. It is composed of a kitchen, a dry food storage room, a non-food storage room, refrigeration/ freezing room, a dish washing room, a waste holding area and locker rooms.

The kitchen is where all the food that will be given to the adolescents is cooked. It is a large space and it is equipped with enough appliances and counter space for cooking. The dry food storage room is the room where the all the food that does not need to be refrigerated or frozen is stored. The non-food storage room is where anything that is not food is stored. This can be equipment or other objects. The refrigeration and freezing room is the other room used for food storage. In this room, every food type that needs refrigeration or freezing to be conserved will be kept. The dish washing room is where all the elements used for dining will be cleaned and sterilized for a future use. This room has enough equipment to perform this task and to be able to clean all the elements used, which are expected to be a lot, during the dinner of around 200 people. The waste holding area is the space where all the food waste and other trash will be kept until it is picked up by the trash truck. The locker room is the last component of the kitchen area and it is meant for the kitchen staff to leave their belongings and change their clothes.

The dining area is only composed of the dining room, and it is the space in where the adolescents, along with the instructors, will eat each one of the daily meals. This room will be occupied by the 180 minors that will live in the center, and also by the instructors that spend the day along with the adolescents and take them to each of their activities.

The maintenance area is the is composed of a maintenance room and a storage room. The maintenance room is where maintenance staff are located, and the storage room is where the maintenance staff stores any tools, individual replacements or parts. In here the staff fixes any equipment or object that is presenting a problem and that is small enough to carry around. The staff of the maintenance area also provide any necessary repairs to bigger equipment that cannot be moved or to any part of the building that needs any repairs.

The laundry area is composed of only laundry rooms and it is where the adolescents do their laundry. These rooms are meant to be occupied by all the adolescents that live at the center and are part of a rehabilitation program. They are also meant to help in the process of rehabilitation by teaching the adolescents responsibility and the importance of taking care of their cleanness and their belongings.

The dining and laundry areas are meant primarily for the adolescents, but will also serve the staff of the center. The maintenance and the kitchen areas will serve mostly the working staff of the center but will also serve the adolescents in smaller scale.

The issues with these areas are the efficient accommodation of a large number of adolescents without losing control of them, and also turn it into a space of social interaction. Other issues are related with creating spaces that are pleasing to work, and that are efficient in their function. These may be solved by creating tall spaces that seem larger and by incorporating each program with the outside, even visually. In the dining area, creating a flexible space, will not only create a more interesting and dynamic space for the users but will also allow for a better observation and control.

Parking

The center for adolescent rehabilitation and reinsertion will have 70 parking spots for staff and for visitors.

Problem Themes + Architectural Intentions

Generating this type of project involves a lot of problems, and requires various architectural strategies to solve them. Some of these problems are:

- How to develop a building that complements the rehabilitation process?
- How to diminish the negative effects, physical and psychological, of isolation?
- How to respond to the emotional unbalance generated by being isolated in a center?
- How to create an environment that is not seen as oppressive but at the same time secure?
- How to observe and inspect the adolescents without perturbing adolescents' activities? How to observe at night without perturbing adolescents' sleep?
- How to create an environment where adolescents can meet with their families and friends privately but without losing sight of them, in order to prevent the introduction of unwanted objects or substances?
- How to generate a center that can accommodate to future needs, and expansions?

The purpose of architecture in this project is to fully rehabilitate and reinsert an adolescent back into society by:

- Not resembling a correctional facility
- Evoking a sense of openness
 - Architecture must not be clustered, it needs to be high and wide, spread through the landscape.
- Interacting with landscape and giving a sense of freedom to the adolescent.
 - Architecture and the site have to become one being.
 - It also has to allow for visual interaction with the surroundings and the views.
 - Separate and unify interior from exterior space.
- Allow the adolescent to interact with nature.
- Wakening up the human senses and curiosity to discover each space.
- Seducing the adolescent to discover each space, and experience it.
 - With that in mind, architecture will be a tool for the adolescent to gain confidence and self esteem.

- The goal is to create an architecture of experience and discovery.
- Loosening up the space, liberating it from its static form.
 - Dynamic architecture accomplishes this and inspires the adolescents' desire to experience that space.
- Maintaining architectural order.
 - Structure helps achieve an architectural order.
- Introducing ludic architecture
 - It stimulates adolescents' senses and cooperates with their rehabilitation by inspiring play.
 - Play is natural human behavior and it helps in the adolescents' social, affective and intellectual formation as well as their sensory education.
 - Imagination allows for an evolution of emotions, perceptions, memories or experiences of the adolescent.
- By creating a scheme based on changing architecture, architecture that symbolizes the journey of rehabilitation, from beginning to end.
 - If architecture is the path of recovery from beginning to end, then the building has to become a series of events that are a consequence one of the other.
 - Spaces that are emphasized by circulation, this journey can become a ludic element of the building, stimulating the use of senses and imagination.
- Creating a scheme that is subject to change, so that it can adapt to the future.

How a person reacts to an environment depends on that person's interpretation of that space. In order for architecture to help in the rehabilitation process, a person must have a positive reaction to it. The environments that are mostly accepted are those that give us the freedom so that we can interpret them using our imagination the way we want to. Abstraction and geometrical shapes (volumetric shapes) help us with that purpose by giving the tools to the adolescent and allowing them to interpret them as they wish.

Another important strategy is that of how to keep control of the adolescent without interfering in personal spaces or situations. Panoptic architecture represents an architecture of observation, oppression and control as a security mechanism. This system goes against the proposed methods of rehabilitation, and applying it as a whole would have a negative impact in the process of rehabilitation.

However, the challenge is to create an architecture of observation, a way to observe the adolescents in very few and specific moments of their day. During the other moments of the day, it is assumed that the friendship relation between the adolescents and the workers of the center, and the trust they build between each other is going to create a positive change in their way of thinking, persuading them not to scape, and to behave properly. Architecture can accomplish situations of observation with the introduction translucent elements and in combination with hidden spaces behind or adjacent to the actual program. Similar to a secret labyrinth that takes only authorized personnel to backstage of certain scenes that are taking place in the center.

Rather than intruding on the adolescents privacy and giving them the feeling that they are being observed, this idea is a good solution to give privacy to an adolescent in a place where they are supposed to be controlled all the time, without losing control. This is beneficial to the recovery process of an adolescent because by showing them that they are being trusted to be in a space without direct observation, their self-confidence, independence, and trust will grow positively.

Site Possibilities

Quito, Ecuador

Given the psychological thinking behind the model of rehabilitation that will be applied, the best options for a site are those that are closest to the city but not in an extremely urban condition. The site has to be large and open; it has to offer some kind of visual landscape and the possibility to create a large infrastructure but most importantly to have large amounts of green space and gardens. It also has to count with all the basic services, such as electricity, water, sewage, public transport, reason why the site cannot be far away from the city.

In addition, some people in the city may have prejudice of these centers and of the adolescents in conflict with the law. After some investigation it was obvious that this prejudice is not too big, but the prejudice depends a lot on the center's location. Most of these centers are located on what is now a populated area, but when they were located there, those areas were the outskirts of the city, meaning that the prejudice from the people is not big because they knew the area that they were populating.

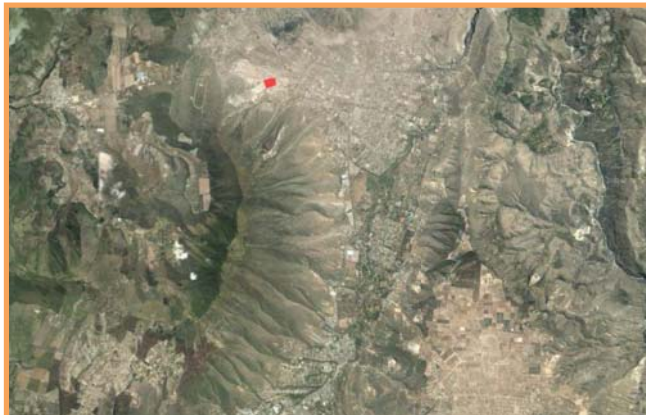
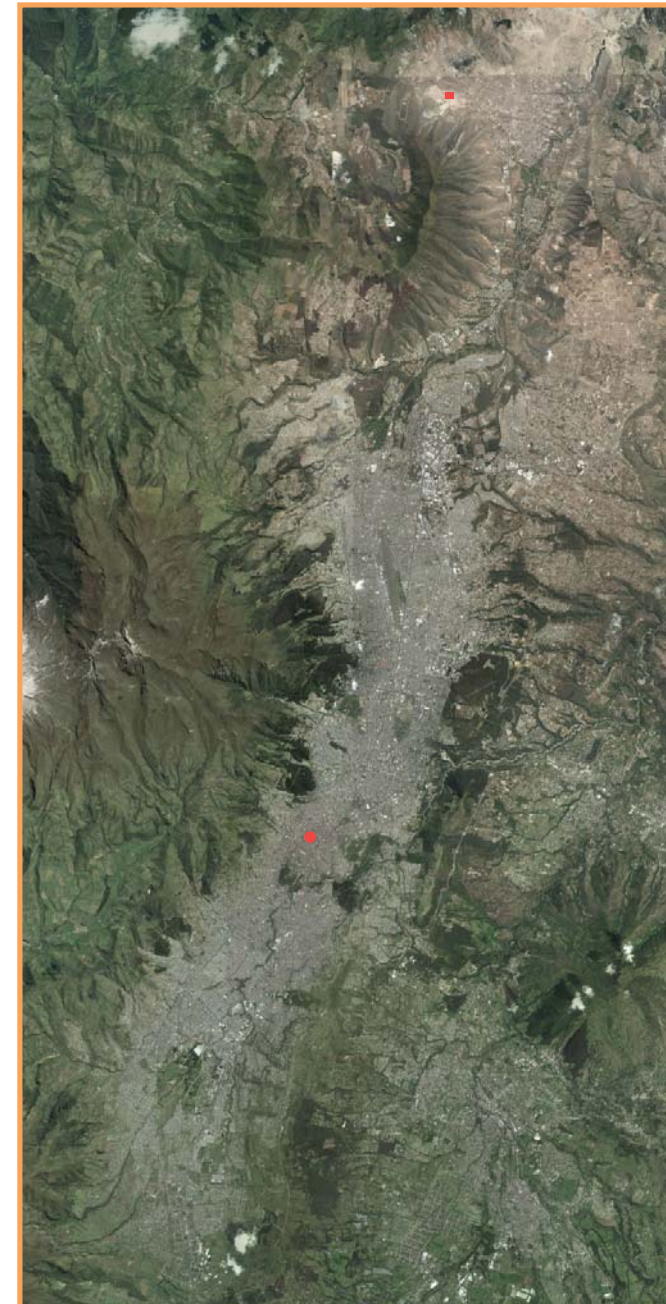
However, if the process is backwards, and the center moves to a populated and central area of the city, then the prejudice and opposition to the center will be enormous. Given these reasons, the most appropriate sites are those that are located away from the city centers but not in a rural area.

The chosen site is located at the northern part of Quito, in an area called popularly "mitad del Mundo" (middle of the world), because coincidentally it is where latitude 0, 0, 0 is. The city of Quito has a very curious ecosystem even though it is a small city. The northern parts of Quito have a very dry condition, mostly of it soil. It is not deserted, it counts with many flora and fauna that grow in dry conditions, and it is even used with agricultural purposes, anything that is planted there will grow normally. The southern part of the city is much more humid than the northern part. It has more vegetation than the north and it is more used for agriculture mostly. It is not a tropical condition; it is more of a highland flora and fauna. The eastern and western parts are also very humid, and start to gather more tropical flora and fauna due to the proximity to the amazon and the coast respectively. Just like the two other ecosystems, these areas are also used for agriculture.

The northern part of the city was widely used until recently for extracting soil and various types of volcanic rocks that are useful for concrete and construction. However, recent municipal laws prohibited the future exploitation of these soils and are now trying to give them another use.

The reason why the north was chosen in relation to any other location is because, in terms of use, soils in the northern part can have the same use as in any other location, anything can be planted. The difference lies in services and access. The northern part of the city is closer to the center of the city and to important locations within it, and can be accessed in less time. Also the access highways that go to and from the north are wider and in better condition than the other areas. Finally, as mentioned before, various services are necessary for the site, which are all available at the northern part of Quito, while in the rest of the areas, they don't count with all of them, or are not accessible that easily.

The chosen site is located approximately 25 kilometers (15.5 miles) from downtown Quito, in an area called Caspigasi. It was used for soil exploitation but since that activity cannot be done anymore, the idea is to reuse that land and locate the center for rehabilitation and reinsertion in this site. The site is accessed through the Manuel Cordova Galarza highway which starts in the northern part of the city and goes in northwest direction towards the coast. The travel through this highway, from the north of the city to the site is only of 12 km (7.5 miles), and most of it is done in that same highway. The site does not face the highway; a secondary road of almost 1km (.6 miles) has to be accessed from the highway and directly into the site. The site is extremely accessible by car or by public transport and very close to the city. It is not entirely flat, it has an approximate slope of 30%, in its original conditions before being exploited, but now it is practically flat, with a terracing area in the back of the site. Both conditions, either assuming the original topography or the new existent topography are adequate for this land. The total area of the site is approximately 8 hectares (861,112.8 square miles).



Precedents

- CAI rehabilitation model
- Men's Center of integral attention, "virgilio guerrero", Quito-Ecuador
- Women's Center of integral attention, Quito-Ecuador
- Grand Valley institution for women (Kitchener, Ontario), ku-wubara, Payne, McKenna, Bloomberg, 1990
- Mecklenburg county jail central (charlotte, North Carolina), little, HOK Joint venture.
- Crossroads juvenile center (Brooklyn, new York), McLaughlin Diaz- hoffstetter, 1985
- Division of Youth Services- State of Missouri
 - Physical and emotional safety
 - Individualized services and support
 - Guidance and support through change
 - Approval, acceptance and opportunities to contribute
 - Exploration of emotions, thoughts and behaviors as part of the healing process
 - Understand minor's history, behavior, healthy alternatives, and facilitate internalized change.
 - Family is vital for treatment process
 - True understanding is built through genuine empathy, care and respect.
 - Attend fears, insecurities and safety needs.
 - Change does not occur in isolation, you need others.
 - Link past and present experiences to develop knowledge, skills and emotional capacity to succeed.
 - Respect and embrace diversity.

Adolescents Needs

1. Adolescent Arrival Area

- Entry arrival area
- Room to spend night or weekend
- Interview room
- Examination room
- Crisis intervention area
 - Room for minors with crisis intervention needs

2. Provisional short stay (0-24hrs) area

- Bedrooms (dorms)
- Medical examination rooms
- Dental examination rooms
- Psychological examination rooms
- Sports, outdoor spaces, indoor activity rooms, game rooms, ludic rooms, artistic rooms.

3. Provisional long stay (24hrs-90 days) area

- Bedrooms (dorms)
- Medical examination rooms
- Dental examination rooms
- Psychological examination rooms
- Classrooms- various programs and subjects (intensive, etc. + computer rooms)
- Sports, outdoor spaces, indoor activity rooms, game rooms, ludic rooms, artistic rooms.
- Workshop for job talent and occupation development- many occupations, room to sell what they make.
- Rooms for family therapy
- Rooms for family play and activities.

4. Family area

- Baby room
- Bedrooms for stay
- Therapy + orientation rooms

- Activity rooms (family + child)
- Psychology meeting rooms
- Conjugal visits room

5. Orientation + support area

- Bedrooms (dorms)
- Medical examination rooms
- Dental examination rooms
- Psychological examination rooms
- Sports, outdoor spaces, indoor activity rooms, game rooms, ludic rooms, artistic rooms.
- Rooms for family therapy
- Rooms for family play and activities.

6. Permanent internment area

- Bedrooms (dorms)
- Medical examination rooms
- Dental examination rooms
- Psychological examination rooms
- Classrooms- various programs and subjects (intensive, etc. + computer rooms)
- Sports, outdoor spaces, indoor activity rooms, game rooms, ludic rooms, artistic rooms.
- Workshop for job talent and occupation development- many occupations, room to sell what they make.
- Rooms for family therapy
- Rooms for family play and activities.
- Access to baby room
- Access to conjugal visits

7. Post internment area

- Bedrooms or single apartments
- Access to classrooms
- Health
- Help in center

Appendix V

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